



CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION	1-38
SUMMARY OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 13th I. N. CONGRESS, AMRAOTI	1-8
First Day's Proceedings.	
Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee... ..	9
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea proposing Mr. Sankaran Nair as President of the Congress	12
Mr. M. V. Joshi supporting the Resolution... ..	13
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supporting the Resolution	13
Mr. C. H. Setalwad supporting the Resolution	13
Presidential Address of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair	13
Election of Subjects Committees	24
Second Day's Proceedings.	
Rules for the Conduct of Business	27
RESOLUTION I (Frontier Policy).	
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
Mr. D. E. Wacha	28
Mr. G. Subramania Iyer	33
RESOLUTION II (British Contribution to the Cost of the Frontier War).	
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
Mr. Boikunthanath Sen	35
Mr. Jaisiram	36
RESOLUTION II A (Petition to Parliament on Frontier War).	
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
Mr. S. M. Deo	37
Pandit Shyam Narayan	37
RESOLUTION III (Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure).	
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	37
Babu Hirendranath Dutt	43
Mr. A. C. Parathasarathy Naidu	45
RESOLUTION IV (Omnibus Resolution).	
<i>Speakers :—</i>	
The President	46
Mr. V. H. Karandikar	48
RESOLUTION V (Public Service Commission).	
<i>Speaker :—</i>	
The President... ..	48
RESOLUTION VI (Gagging the Press).	
<i>Speaker :—</i>	
The President... ..	48

RESOLUTION XV (Legislative Council for Punjab).

Speaker :—

The President 97

RESOLUTION XVI (Improvement in the method of legislation for Berar).

Speakers :—

Mr. P. N. Jog... .. 97

„ Sheoratsinh 99

„ Gulam Ahmed Khan 99

RESOLUTION XVII (Extension of the scope of the Famine Commission).

Speakers :—

Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu 99

Professor A. S. Sathe 101

RESOLUTION XVIII (Vote of confidence in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji).

Speakers :—

The Hon. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu 102

Babu Moti Lal Ghose... .. 102

RESOLUTION XIX (Vote of thanks to Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., and the British Committee).

Speaker :—

The President... .. 103

RESOLUTION XX (Appointments of the General and Joint Secretaries).

Speaker :—

The President... .. 103

RESOLUTION XXI (Meeting place of the 14th Congress).

Speakers :—

The Hon. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu 103

The Hon. N. Subba Rao 103

RESOLUTION XXII (Vote of thanks to the Reception Committee).

Speakers :—

Babu Bhupendranath Basu 103

Mr. C. H. Setalwad 104

Dr. M. M. Bose 104

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer 105

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THANKS.

Speaker :—

Mr. G. S. Khaparde 105

RESOLUTION XXIII (Vote of thanks to the Chair).

Speaker :—

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal 105

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Speaker :—

The President... .. 106

APPENDIX—(List of Delegates who attended the Thirteenth I. N. Congress) I—XLII

INTRODUCTION.

THE Thirteenth Session of the Indian National Congress will long continue to be regarded as memorable in the history of political progress in this country. Held in a year of disasters, disheartening and dispiriting, amidst difficulties of the most extraordinary kind, unprecedented in the annals of the Congress, against an opposition from the officials as sudden and unexpected as it was unjustifiable and uncalled for, its success is an achievement of which the advocates of political reform have every reason to be proud. That success is not a mere indication of the individual energy and resourcefulness of the small band of workers who laboured for its accomplishment, but is a convincing proof of the strength of the Congress cause, the hold it has obtained over the country and the devotion felt for it by whole classes of people.

The Thirteenth
Congress.

The year 1897 was a year of calamities to the Indian people. Famine, pestilence, earthquake, floods, fires, war, political prosecutions, race-feeling, distrust—all contributed to fill the cup of human misery to the brim. Even the proverbial Oriental Fatalism winced under the combined effect of these misfortunes, and men asked each other what had this country done to deserve this heavy trial.

When in December 1896, the Berar and Central Provinces Committees invited the Congress to Amraoti, they and those whose mouth-piece they were had no idea of the difficulties and trials in store for them. The grim spectacle of famine stalking through the land was not absent from their minds; but they thought, and rightly so, that the pecuniary difficulties were not insurmountable and ought to be overcome in the country's cause. And so far as the people of Berar were concerned, they fully came up to the expectations formed of them. Berar for its size and population showed a public spirit, which deserves to be followed by many other parts of India. If the Central Provinces were not able to show the energy and the self-sacrifice which they did in 1891, and to take the lead as they did on that occasion, it is not their fault but their misfortune. Three years of successive failures of crops culminating in famine had rendered the population utterly helpless. If at such a juncture they were able to raise a substantial amount as contribution towards the expenses of the Congress, it was all the more creditable to them. Both in Berar and in the Central Provinces the men who gave munificent contributions for the Congress made large grants towards the hundreds of thousands of rupees spent for the relief of their unfortunate brethren who were starving from the famine.

Formidable
difficulties thrown
in the way of the
Congress.

The bubonic plague, the unfortunate Poona murders and the sudden recrudescence of distrust and race animosities, which followed from them, caused infinitely greater trouble and proved a source of infinitely greater

anxiety than anything else. The dislike of the reform movement represented by the Congress assumed from the time of the Poona occurrences a violent form. In the denunciation and obloquy heaped on the devoted heads of the educated classes, suggestions were freely made for putting a stop to the Congress and all political associations of the people of this country. They were, however, confined to irresponsible writers in the Press. But when the plague re-appeared in Poona in September and assumed alarming proportions there, a high medical and sanitary officer at Nagpur gravely proposed that on account of the existence of the plague in Poona and the places adjacent to it, the meeting of the Congress at Amraoti should be prohibited. A similar suggestion was made to Mr. Lucas, the District Magistrate of Amraoti, but he scouted the notion of prohibition and supported the Secretary of the Reception Committee in his contention that precautionary measures of a general nature applicable to all should be taken and no specially harsh restrictions should be imposed on people arriving for the Congress. Before, however, he could lay his suggestions and those of the Congress Committee before his superiors, he went on leave. In the meanwhile the question of taking action in view of the coming meeting of the Congress went through another channel before the Resident at Hyderabad, who is the head of the Berar Administration. The proposal before him was that, either the meeting of the Congress should be prohibited, or that stringent quarantine regulations should be laid down and enforced. All this happened at the end of October. By that time the preparations for the Congress had made considerable progress. The contracts for the construction of the Congress pavilion, residential quarters, offices and other structures required, had been given long before, and the actual construction itself had commenced. Food, furniture, lighting and all the thousand and one things required for the convenience and comfort of the delegates had been arranged for. For all these purposes vast liabilities had been incurred. The threatened action of Government caused consternation and dismay among the members of the Reception Committee and all friends of the Congress cause. It was not mere vexation at losing thousands of rupees without any return to show for them, it was not the disappointment of losing the great and valued honour of acting as hosts to the delegates from all parts of the country, but it was the chagrin at the mouth of the country being shut up precisely at the time when it should have been open to voice the people's voice. There was also the dread of their Berar being considered, howsoever undeservedly, as the unlucky province where the Congress received its quietus. That was the cause of the anguish and bitterness felt by the Reception Committee. One of the chief officers in the administration wrote demi-officially to the Secretary, Mr. Mudholkar, advising the Committee "as a friend and not as an official only" to defer the meeting of the Congress to the next year. To suggestions coming from such quarters and in such spirit the most anxious consideration was due, and it was so given. After consulting their best friends both in and out of Berar, and weighing every argument that

could be urged for and against, the Reception Committee were satisfied that if certain precautions were adopted, there would be absolutely no danger of the importation of the plague into Berar by the delegates and visitors to the Congress and their servants. They were anxious not merely to stop the mouths of the opponents of the Congress, but felt that in the interests of the people for whom they worked, it was most essential that every safeguard should be adopted to secure immunity from infection to the residents of the Province and to the visitors who came there for the Congress. They themselves, therefore, suggested very effective, though perhaps stringent, precautionary and preventive measures. The Resident and the Commissioner were satisfied of their earnestness and *bona-fides*, and they were told that, unless the plague appeared in Berar, the meeting of the Congress would not be prohibited ; at the same time to insure the Province against importation of the plague, stringent precautions applicable to all persons arriving in Berar, whether for the Congress or any other purpose, were necessary, and the sanitary authorities would frame rules effectually to carry out this object. This was all that was wanted ; and the Congress party in Berar thought that its troubles were over. They were, however, soon to be disenchanting and convinced that the troubles had only just begun. Within a few days after this came a letter from the Commissioner informing the Committee that the site selected by them for the Congress camp was considered objectionable by the Sanitary Commissioner on account of its proximity to the town and the civil station and that until his return to Amraoti all work should be stopped. What effect this letter may have produced on the minds of the Committee may well be imagined. But our Berar friends were equal to the occasion. A deputation waited upon the Sanitary Commissioner and explained to him in full the sanitary measures they were going to adopt. This had the desired effect, and the Sanitary Commissioner was satisfied that, so far as the Committee was concerned, nothing would be left wanting to secure protection from the outbreak of an epidemic, and from that time forward the Sanitary Commissioner, while examining every step with the closest scrutiny, was their friend. The plague, however, suddenly broke out at a place in Khandesh less than 30 miles distant from the western boundary of Berar. This created almost a panic in the official and non-official circles. The vigilance at Malkapur, the examining Railway station in the west of Berar was increased to almost a painful degree, and not only were the few men, who came from Poona, detained there in quarantine for over a week, but even Mr. Bonnerjee, coming direct from England and passing only a few hours in Bombay, was stopped for the greater part of a day. In the meantime the District authorities were so far carried away by the panic as to issue circulars advising people to abstain from going to Amraoti. Again the Reception Committee rose equal to the occasion and while pacifying the District authorities and allaying popular fears, they took energetic steps to prevent the unnecessary detention of Congress delegates. To prevent the President and the Madras and Bombay delegates from being detained, the chief men of the party themselves ran down to Badnera,

the junction of the G. I. P. Railway with the Amraoti State Railway. All these labours had the desired effect. Official fears and misconceptions were allayed to a great degree and the damper which popular enthusiasm had received was completely removed. When the President and the Madras and Bombay delegates arrived, there were over 500 people on the special platform erected by the Congress Committee and thousands in the station compound and on the road leading to the Congress Camp, all vociferously cheering the President and the delegates and blessing the righteous cause which brought them there. From that time forward all was plain sailing and no hitch worth mentioning occurred (except petty though annoying interferences by subordinate police officials) till the conclusion of the proceedings.

Arrangements of
the Congress
Pavilion.

The Congress Camp was located on a spacious piece of ground near the Railway premises and within a minute's walk from the special platform constructed there. It afforded room for the Congress pavilion, a drawing room, reading room, restaurants, the numerous offices required for the general use of the delegates and visitors, and quarters for the residence of delegates whether living in European or Indian style. One new feature of the Congress Camp was an exhibition hall, wherein were displayed numerous specimens of silk and lace embroidery work prepared by Indian ladies. Though the number and variety of the exhibits were not, on account of the prevalence of the plague in the Bombay Presidency, what the lady promoters wished, the display was such as to evoke expressions of enthusiasm from all the delegates and visitors about the resources and powers of organization shown by the lady managers, particularly Mrs. Joshi, wife of one of our well-known Congress leaders, and the promising skill and dexterity exhibited by their sisters in Berar and the Bombay Presidency.

Surrounded by structures as attractive as they were useful, the chief Pavilion was a work of art, which reflected credit on its author for his conception and powers of execution. To accommodate the largest number within the smallest compass and to secure acoustic properties, Mr. S. V. Bhagwat, the engineer and the architect, hit upon the plan of giving a semi-circular shape to the Pavilion, placing the dais on the central portion of the diameter. The roof was arranged in three tiers with ornamental trellis work between each tier which immensely helped the ventilating and acoustic properties of the hall and added to its beauty.

Delegates.

The number of delegates who attended was 692, and considering what extraordinary difficulties existed, it was a most satisfactory number. Against the Deccan and Guzerat Districts quarantine of the most stringent kind was enforced and nobody could come from those parts without spending a week at the Detention Camp at Malkapur. A very small concession was made in favour of Bombay City, at that time affected by the plague in a comparatively mild degree; and men like Messrs. Wacha, Setalwad and Cama could escape detention only by obtaining certificates from the President of the Plague

Committee. Madras, Bengal and N.-W. Provinces delegates, unaffected though their presidencies were by the plague, had to obtain certificates; and to crown all, the identity of every delegate had to be certified both at Malkapur and Badnera by some responsible member of the Reception Committee. And this rule was enforced not only against people coming from outside Berar but also against Berar delegates themselves. These dangers and difficulties kept away hundreds who would otherwise have attended. But it is no mean proof of the vitality of the Congress cause that so many people braved all these risks to attend the Congress.

Of the delegates, 619 were Hindus, 57 were Mahomedans, 8 were Parsees, 5 were Europeans and 3 were Native Christians.

A glance at the list of delegates, appended to the report, will show that the delegates represented all the professions and interests. There were merchants, traders, land-holders, members of the old Watandar class (ancient hereditary village and sub-district officers), lawyers, doctors, professors, journalists, religious preachers, retired Government servants, money-lenders, contractors and engineers.

One gratifying feature, which deserves to be noted, was the large number of ladies who were present throughout the session. There was only one lady who came in the capacity of a delegate; but the number of ladies who attended as visitors exceeded that on any previous occasion. The majority came from the Hindu community, the Maratha Brahmin section being the one most strongly represented. There were also many Parsee ladies, however, and some European. It is possible some of the lady visitors came only to see the sight; but there is no doubt that the majority evinced a degree of interest not to be expected in mere sight-seers. They were as punctual in their attendance as any of the delegates and watched the proceedings with no little keenness. This was only natural. The women of India are taking more and more interest in the subjects which enlist the sympathies and rouse the activities of their male relations. The events of the year had profoundly stirred the feelings of all the classes of the Indian nation; and the difficulties thrown in the way of the Congress, the unmerited obloquy cast upon it and the persecution with which the educated class was threatened, while they stimulated the energies of those who worked actively in the national cause, called forth everywhere amongst men and women a genuine sympathy for its success.

The deep sympathy
of Lady Visitors.

The whole proceedings breathed that spirit of true and firm loyalty, combined with independence and frankness, which characterise the utterances and acts of the Congress party. This year there was with this feeling mixed the humiliating and bitter recollection that they and all the educated Indians had been only recently subjected to unjustifiable and baseless suspicion and undeserved reviling at the hands of their rulers. Ignorance, prejudice, race pride, impatience of criticism had often led members and

The spirit that
prevailed in the
Congress Camp.

sections of the British community in India to express doubts about the loyalty of educated Indians and to revile them in no measured terms. The infection spread this year to the seat of Government; and responsible Councillors of the State, without check from the head of the Government, used language towards whole classes and communities which was as unwise as it was unjustifiable. Conscious of the honesty of the sentiments which guide them, never forgetting for a moment that their very existence and the prosperity of India are bound up with the maintenance of the British Government, the educated Indians, whose voice the Indian National Congress is, are unable to understand how the great and generous nation, which has championed the cause of Liberty in all quarters of the globe, which in India itself inaugurated and carried out for a number of years a policy of enlightenment, justice and humanity, should suddenly pause in its course of righteousness and liberality, reverse its own procedures and cast off as untrustworthy and dangerous the children of its own mature statesmanship and magnanimity. If there is any portion of the vast mass of humanity which obeys the British rule, which is firmly and devotedly loyal, it is the class of educated Indians. But theirs is not an indiscriminating and inappreciative loyalty. While they admire all that is great, all that is good, all that is just, all that is truly Christian in the methods of administration which Great Britain has established in India, they do not hesitate for a moment from pointing out the weaknesses incidental to it and demand their removal. It is a matter of the deepest regret that the truly loyal persons, who want to perpetuate the connection of Great Britain with India by removing the deficiencies which mar the good effects of that connection, should be stigmatised as disaffected and seditious by shortsighted and prejudiced people, and their voice now echoed by responsible heads of administration.

Resumé of the
Address of the
Chairman of the
Reception
Committee.

The proceedings were commenced by a speech from Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates. In doing so he referred in short to the features of the year which was about to close, justly characterising it as "the worst period during the last forty years." "It would appear," said he, "as if the adverse fates had sat in consultation as to how they could possibly give us the utmost trouble, on purpose, I suppose, to test the strength and solidarity of the movement inaugurated just twelve years ago." First came the famine in all its devastating fury, but it did not injure the Congress cause; for to combat it our men zealously seconded the efforts of the devoted officers of the benign British Government, and it appeared that the rulers and the ruled had combined to fight a common enemy. This not suiting the objects of the adverse Fates, they sent the plague with its attendant disagreeable measures. To this was added a war beyond the North-West Frontier—a ruinous and unprovoked war which had no advantages to offer, but was potent in hampering the resources of Government. To these fruitful sources of misfortune were added fires, floods and earthquakes. "To dishearten and strike terror, and in the midst of the confusion caused by all

these, they (the adverse fates) sent out the Demon of Distrust to stalk the country by getting two most unfortunate and deplorable murders committed at Poona and enveloping them in a deep mystery. Then arose "the scare of a widespread conspiracy, and the so-called State prosecutions followed as an unfortunate sequence, accompanied by unexpected deportations, for reasons not disclosed even up to this day." Friends are being mistaken for foes. "The educated classes are the offsprings of the environments created by the British Government itself. Their aspirations are those that are inspired by western culture, and yet they are not so recognized by those who put the seed of education into them and fostered it with the loving care of a parent." Against these adverse circumstances the Congress workers fought with faith in the great Ruler of the universe and with the conviction that He at any rate saw that in their heart of hearts there was nothing but loyalty and a desire to offer their help to so improve that administration as to render it permanent and the people under its sway prosperous, happy and contented. Referring to the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty he happily called it as "the only ray of light that penetrated the otherwise impenetrable gloom of the year."

Adverting to the difficulties which had to be surmounted he asked "what cause is there which is pronounced to be good without surmounting these difficulties?" And the fact of their presence there under the circumstances and in the numbers in which they came was itself a guarantee of success. If ever a session of the Congress was necessary, it was so now. The Congress was a movement "designed to interpret the thoughts of the rulers to the ruled and to represent the grievances of the people to the powers that be. This task always arduous is doubly arduous this year." But he hoped that the principles of the English constitution would make their path easy. "We are," said he, "making humble efforts to be included as living beings in that constitution, to have the proud glory of being able to say *civis Britannicus sum*, and we should not be discouraged if we are opposed, traduced and even abused. This opposition and misrepresentation should always teach us to examine our programme more and more carefully, to eliminate from it errors that we may have been led into, and render it as acceptable as we possibly can, to those who do not see eye to eye with us in this matter. We have to walk in a spirit of conciliation, and harshness even in thought or word must be strictly avoided."

After the conclusion of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Honorable Mr. Surendranath Banerjea proposed in his glowing periods the election as President of Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, a pleader of the High Court of Madras, and for many years a member of the Madras Legislative Council. This proposal was seconded by Mr. M. V. Joshi (Berar) and supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Allahabad) and by Mr. C. H. Setalwad (Bombay) and was carried unanimously. The President was then conducted to his seat, the whole audience rising to their feet to cheer him.

Election of the
President.

Mr. Sankaran Nair is an excellent specimen of the war-like community of the Nairs of Malabar. Of a fine presence and pleasing countenance, a high and thoughtful forehead, his very appearance is prepossessing and he looked an admirable President. His address delivered in a quiet and unassuming manner was indicative of the character of the man, a harmonious blend of independence and moderation. His style is at once simple, clear and terse, free from affectation or bombast. The whole address is worthy of careful perusal and study.

The Presidential
Address.

Beginning with a reference to the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he very fittingly called Her Majesty as the living embodiment to the Indian people of what is good in British supremacy. "While Englishmen in India, inflamed by race animosity and the recollections of the Sepoy Mutiny, were calling for terrible reprisals, she unmasked, forgetting and forgiving, issued her gracious proclamation."

The foolish and ridiculous cry of disloyalty of the educated classes naturally engaged his attention and he completely demolished that superstructure of ignorance, prejudice and misrepresentation. "Forty years," says he, "of peace and progress seemed to have amply justified the wise and generous statesmanship of the great Empress, but suddenly this year, we have been startled with the cry of sedition directed not against any specific individual, nor even against a number of persons, but against a whole class, the product of the liberal policy inaugurated nearly half a century ago." He demonstrated how absurd the charge of disloyalty was and showed on what the sentiments of

LOYALTY

which animate the educated classes were based.

Generous Loyalty
of Educated India.

"We are well aware of the disordered state of this country when it passed, with its insecurity of person and property, under British rule, of the enormous difficulties our rulers had to overcome in introducing orderly administration without any help from the then existing agencies. We recognize that the association of the people in the government of the country except to a very limited extent was then impossible. We also know that British rule cleared the way to progress and furnished us with the one element, English education, which was necessary to rouse us from the torpor of ages and bring about the religious, social and political regeneration which the country stands so much in need of. We are also aware that with the decline of British supremacy we shall have anarchy, war and rapine. The Mahomedans will try to recover their lost supremacy. The Hindu races and chiefs will fight amongst themselves. The lower castes who have come under the vivifying influence of Western civilization are scarcely likely to yield without a struggle to the dominion of the higher castes. And we have Russia and France waiting for their opportunities. The ignorant masses may possibly not recognize the gravity of the danger attendant on any

decline of England's power in the East. But it is ridiculous to suggest that those who have received the benefit of English education are so short-sighted as not to see and weigh that danger. (Cheers.) While, however, full of gratitude for what Great Britain has done to India,—for its government which secures us from foreign aggression and ensures security of person and property,—it should not be forgotten for a moment that the real link that binds us indissolubly to England is the hope, the well-founded hope and belief, that with England's help we shall, and, under her guidance alone, we can attain national unity and national freedom. (Hear, hear, cheers.) The educational policy of the Government, a policy which combines beneficence with statesmanship, justified such hopes in us. Those hopes were confirmed by various pledges. Those pledges were followed by the creation of institutions by which we were admitted to a share in our ordinary government which must surely, though slowly, lead to the full fruition of our aspirations."

Brought up by English professors on English classics and history, with English types of character ever present before us, fed on English literature every day, "it is impossible not to be penetrated with English ideas, not to acquire English conceptions of duty, of rights, of brotherhood" while the study of law has materially contributed to the growth of mental independence.

"Imbued with these ideas and principles, we naturally desire to acquire the full rights and to share the responsibilities of British citizenship. We have learnt that in the acquisition of those rights and in the recognition of the principles on which they are based, lies the remedy for the evils afflicting our country, evils similar to those from which England herself once suffered." The differences of race, religion and caste-divisions—as great and pronounced there as here—have all "disappeared in the common struggle for freedom, and in the combined effort to retain it when acquired, in which each required the help of its antagonist and each was required to concede to others the right claimed for itself, and which, therefore, resulted in the recognition and solemn affirmation of principles of government which obliterated all distinctions of race or religion, caste or class. Those principles affirmed the equality of all before law and government, the right of self-government by the people themselves through their representatives, and complete freedom of speech and discussion as the very breath of national life. (Hear, hear.) It is the hope that one day we may be admitted as equal sharers in this great inheritance, that we shall have all the civil rights associated with the English Government, that we shall be admitted as freely as Englishmen themselves to worship in this temple of freedom—it is this hope that keeps India and will keep her always attached to the British. (Hear, hear, cheers.) This hope is sustained by pledges solemnly made; and the sentiment of loyalty to the British connection created by repeated declarations that we shall be gradually allowed the full rights of English citizenship is already in full force." There are the pledges of 1833, and 1858, and they have been redeemed in part. "The press has been enfran-

Political Reform.

chised. Partially elected members sit in our local and Legislative Councils. We can enter the civil service through the open door of competition. These blessings are no doubt now coupled with conditions which unfortunately detract from their value. But these great and healthy principles have nurtured and consolidated a sentiment of affection. All that England has to do is to persist resolutely in the line of policy she has initiated and thereby deepen that feeling of loyalty which makes us proud of our connection with England." (Hear, hear, cheers.) "Thus the only condition requisite for the fruition of our political aspirations is the continuance of the British Rule. The fond hope that India may one day take her place in the confederacy of the free English-speaking nations of the world can be realised only under England's guidance with England's help. Years must elapse, it is true, before our expectations can be realised, before we get representative institutions on the models of those of the English-speaking communities. Slavery we had under our old rulers, Hindu and Mahomedan; we may again get it under any despotic European or Asiatic Government. But we know that real freedom is possible only under the Government of the English nation, nurtured in liberty, hating every form of tyranny and willing to extend the blessings of representative Government to those capable of using it wisely in the interests of freedom and progress. (Cheers.)

Social and religious reform.

"Great as is the necessity of British rule for the political emancipation of our country, even greater is the necessity for social and religious reform. In the present circumstances of India, inhabited as it is by followers of various religions, various sects, classes, very often with antagonistic interests, any Government which is not strictly secular and absolutely impartial must be disastrous to the best interests of the country." "To break down the isolation of the Hindu religion, to remove the barriers which now prevent free social intercourse and unity of action, to extend the blessings of education to the lower classes, to improve the position of women to one of equality to men, we require the continuance of a strictly secular Government in thorough sympathy with liberal thought and progress."

~~He then goes on to refer to certain notable events of the year. The famine that has devastated this country is naturally the first to claim his attention. "We render," says he, "our hearty thanks for the magnificent aid received by us from the people of Great Britain and other countries. (Cheers.) We recognize the great sympathy and ability with which the famine administration was carried on in India. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the same energy, if directed to discover and remove the causes of famine, would be of far greater benefit to the country. (Hear, hear.)~~

AT THE ROOT OF THESE FAMINES IS THE GREAT POVERTY OF INDIA."

Indian Poverty.

"The poverty of the country reveals itself to us in every direction, in every shape and form. It shows itself in the poor condition of the labouring population and of the great majority of the ryots who are under-fed, and who are without, not only the comforts, but even the absolute necessities of life and who lead a life of penury and toil unredeemed by any hope of provision against the frequent vicissitudes of the seasons, sickness or old age, when they must be dependent on relatives and strangers."

Even a partial failure of crops in one year leads to terrible scarcity or famine. Recurrence of famines has become a normal condition and each famine finds the staying power of the masses reduced. "In a fertile country, with every variety of clime capable of producing every variety of product, with a population thrifty and hard-working, if the produce is not sufficient for the population, it must be due to some defect in the system of administration which does not protect the fruits of industry, but scares away capital from the land." The feeling is gaining ground that for this extreme poverty, ever present scarcity and recurring famines, Government are morally responsible. The great remedy is

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM THE LAND,

which will result in the attraction of capital to land and the creation of a class of landholders interested in the maintenance of law and order. The proposals of Lord Canning to grant permanent settlement sanctioned by the Secretary of State were under the pressure of increased expenditure set aside. "Our Government ought to concede the permanent settlement immediately to all parts of India and in those parts where from local circumstances a permanent limitation of land revenue is not feasible," any increased demand for land revenue by executive action should be permissible only with the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Its Remedy.

The next remedy is to put a check on expenditure. There are no effective checks now. The Budgets ought to be submitted to the Legislative Councils for approval and members ought to have the power of moving resolutions in connection with them.

Reduction of Military Expenditure.

"The biggest item of expenditure is the military expenditure. Our true policy is a peaceful policy. We have little, if anything, to expect from conquests. With such capacity for internal development as our country possesses, with such crying need to carry out the reforms absolutely necessary for our well-being, we want a period of prolonged peace. We have no complaint against our neighbours, either on our north-west or our north-east frontier. If ever our country is involved in war, it will be due to the policy of aggrandisement of the English Government at London or Calcutta. An army is maintained at our cost far in excess of what is required for us. The military element is supreme in the Viceroy's Council. For interests other than Indian, countries are invaded, all the horrors of war let loose at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. As England directs our foreign policy and as wars are undertaken to maintain English rule, the English treasury ought to pay the entire cost, claiming contribution from India to the extent of India's interest in the struggle. This would secure a thorough discussion of any foreign policy in the English Parliament. It would also enable Indian members in the Viceroy's Council to protest against any unfair distribution of the war expenditure when the Budget has to be passed."

A large portion of unnecessary expenditure is due to the idea that the English are a foreign and superior race holding India by the sword and that the Indians are, as a rule, not worthy of trust and confidence. "To us this idea is hateful and therefore we insist upon equality before law and Government." This is why we protest against the principle under-

Inequality of Laws.

lying the Arms Act and the existing system of volunteering and demand that the higher grades of the Military Service be opened to the natives of this country, ask for the establishment of Military Colleges and press for admission into all the branches of the Public Service on an equal footing with Europeans.

" Apart from economic necessity, the stability and permanence of British connection require that not only no positive disqualification should exist but that the rules intended to make the declarations of 1833 and the Queen's promise of 1858 a dead letter must be removed."

" The concession of these demands means an enormous increase in India's defensive strength against any foe; it means a reduction in taxation which at the rate it is now growing, must involve the ruin of the country. These distinctions, on the other hand, cast a slur on our loyalty, accentuate race prejudices in a most invidious form and relegate Indians to the position of an inferior race and silently ensure the emasculation of our manhood." To this feeling of race superiority is due the refusal of the South-African and Australian colonies to treat us on terms of equality and " the frequent contemptuous treatment of respectable people by soldiers." " The racial feeling is confirmed by the belief generally entertained in India that it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of a European accused of any heinous offence." " On this race question, no concession is possible. No compromise can be accepted so far as it lies in us.

WE MUST INSIST ON PERFECT EQUALITY.

Inequality means race inferiority, national abasement. Acquisition, therefore, of all civil rights conferred on Englishmen, removal of all disabilities on Indians as such—these must be our aim."

The Poona incidents.

Referring to the measures taken to combat the plague in Poona, he gives a short summary of the complaints made with regard to them, and points out that those representations were certainly entitled to attentive consideration, however much the authorities might have disagreed with them. " Their objects were honest, their methods were proper. Their language was not respectful, it was perhaps violent, but men dominated by feelings of distress are often carried beyond what strict prudence would dictate." Treating these complaints with contempt, the Anglo-Indian community were thrown into a state of unreasoning panic by the unfortunate murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. Unable to understand the native feeling or misled by interested or ill-informed writers, they, or rather a considerable portion of them, suspected a deep design in these murders and jumped to the conclusion that there was a deep-laid conspiracy, which could have been planned only by educated cunning, and an attack was commenced on the Vernacular Press and the educated Indians, perhaps unexampled in its virulence since the mutiny. Then followed the arrest and deportation of the Natu brothers and the press prosecutions. " The arrest of the Natu brothers was and must remain a great blunder. It recalls the worst days of irresponsible despotism. Liberty of person and property is a farcé if you are liable to be arrested, imprisoned, and your property sequestered at the will and pleasure of Government without being brought to trial. (Hear, hear.)"

About the press trials he says :—

Press trials,

“ If there is any offence in India which ought to be tried by a native Jury, it is the offence of sedition. It was possible that a native Jury who knew the language and who were in a more favourable position to form a correct judgment of the probable and intended effect of the articles on native mind would not have convicted; it was certain that a European Jury in that state of public excitement would convict.”

“ This Poona incident enforces the necessity of ceaseless vigilance in keeping the English public correctly informed of whatever passes in India and of thus counteracting the mischievous effects of the dissemination of incorrect news. It emphasises the necessity of extending the system of Trial by Jury to India on the same conditions as it is granted to Europeans. It also shows that the Executive Government can deprive us of our liberty of person and property at its own will and pleasure. It has brought into disagreeable prominence the unsatisfactory nature of the law of sedition. The Government of India have announced their intention to alter such law in the light of recent events. We trust the Government of India will bear in mind that in the circumstances of this country, anything which checks freedom of public discussion is most deplorable. Such check may become a temporary, if dangerous bar to quiet and steady progress. The stream of our national progress will nevertheless move on. It will become dry only when our holy rivers of India become dry. (Hear, hear.) Its progress at present under sympathetic guidance is smooth. Its unwise obstruction may compel underground passages or its overflow. (Hear, hear.)”

“ We deprecate most strongly any intemperate language in criticizing Government measures. We are bound to assume that any objectionable measure must have been due either to ignorance or to error of judgment. We have also to remember that after all our salvation lies in bringing home to the majority of the people of England our real wishes and feelings and that the persons whose actions are criticized are their own kith and kin, that the system of Government we attack was framed by men for whom they feel just respect and esteem. Any violence, therefore, will do us infinite harm, it may possibly prevent us from securing a hearing.—A false, incorrect, or even doubtful allegation will discredit us in the eyes of Englishmen, and the cause of reform may be thereby put back for generations.

“ Let me say at once that in the remarks I make I deem it superfluous to proclaim our loyalty to the British throne or to the British constitution, or to add that we have not the slightest sympathy with any speech or writing which would regard a severance of our connexion as a desirable consummation. (Hear, hear.) We naturally take a pride in the lives of the great men who have lived for India, and we would draw the attention of our rulers to that part of our ancient history which we think they might usefully study. (Hear, hear.) But we are also aware that the present has its roots in the past and the past is responsible for our lowly condition. We, who claim equality at the hands of Englishmen, would deplore and resist any attempt to revive the days when any caste or class as such was privileged before the law, when a Brahmin for instance, could claim immunity from punishment! We claim equality for all, Brahmins and Pariahs alike. It is this same feeling that prompts our criticism of any act on the part of our Rulers which may seem to recognize any inequality. It is by the removal of these inequalities before law between European and Indian and by the degree of self-government conceded to us that we measure our progress towards freedom.

“ Gentlemen, I have done. I am afraid I have wearied you with my lengthy remarks (voices—no, no), but I hope I have succeeded in placing before you clearly some points relating to our present political condition. We have no need to despair of our political

The Political future
need not be de-
spaired.

future so long as we depend upon Great Britain, but let us at the same time be alive to our duties and responsibilities. India expects great things from us; the whole civilized world is watching the changes coming over us. Shall we be content to leave India as it is, or shall we go on and do all in our power to lift it to a higher level. Years of subjection, nay, we may even say, servitude, have sapped the strength of the Indian nation, dwarfed its growth, and stripped it of all that was grand and noble in it, and if India is ever to occupy a better position than she fills at the present moment and take her proper place in the scale of nations, it must be entirely due to the zealous efforts of her educated and enlightened sons. Let '*Nil Desperandum*' be our motto; let not 'insidious smile or angry frown' deter us from following the straight path of duty; and with the welfare and progress of our land as our end and aim, let us endeavour under a solemn sense of responsibility as well as loyalty to our country and to our Sovereign to bring about that glorious future which must inevitably crown our efforts." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The speech was listened to with rapt attention and almost every word of it approved and applauded.

The first day's proceedings terminated with the usual election of a Subjects Committee which set to work immediately to discuss and settle the subjects and recast the resolutions proposed by the Reception Committee.

First Resolution.
The Forward
Policy.

The first resolution moved on the 28th dealt with the Forward Policy. It was moved by that veteran publicist and politician, Mr. D. E. Wacha, of Bombay. His speech was as usual full of information and crammed with facts and figures. We must refer our readers to the speech *in extenso* printed in the body of the proceedings. We can only give here a few extracts. In the opening part of his speech he states, with perhaps a shade of grim satisfaction, "that all the prophecies of the Congress in reference to military expenditure, the financial burdens that it entails on the country, and the evil consequences arising therefrom, have been slowly and steadily verified." Beginning from the very beginning, he takes us from the minute of General Jacob submitted to Lord Canning's Government in 1856 and that of Sir Henry Rawlinson submitted to the India Council in 1865, to the first successful attempt to inaugurate the Jingo policy made in 1876 by Lord Lytton under the command of Mr. Disraeli, and shows how the disasters of the Second Afghan war put, for a time, under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon, a strong curb on that policy, and how, revived under Lord Dufferin, it has thriven under the regimes of Lords Lansdowne and Elgin.

"It was in that year that Shere Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan, was struggling with internal difficulties in his own dominions. Hence it was considered a most favourable opportunity by the Jingo party in power in England to seize it, make a move forward, and if possible to occupy Afghanistan. It was this party, at whose head was Mr. Disraeli, who invited Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to find a pretext for hostilities with the Amir. But his Lordship was a sagacious statesman who knew exactly what the invitation meant. He knew thoroughly well that once English soldiers put their foot beyond Peshawar there would be no halting. Step by step there would be an advance. Post after post would have to be occupied and fortified. The Government would be impelled to go forward and forward until none could say where it might be made to halt eventually. Lord Northbrook could easily forecast what the future

of that policy would be. Hence when he was invited by Mr. Disraeli to find a *casus belli* with the Amir he courageously declined to do so and resigned office.

After that disastrous event the eyes of the people of England were opened and the Liberal Ministry of Mr. Gladstone came to our rescue by contributing five millions sterling towards that cost. It also put a strong curb on that policy. But that check only lasted for a time. It was during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon that we had some breathing time. (Hear, hear.) It was he who extricated the country from the morass of financial embarrassment into which it was plunged by Lord Lytton's Government and once more put the whole of the Indian revenue and expenditure on a sound basis: so much so that when he left India, after having laid down his high office, the financial condition of the country was indeed all that could be desired. (Cheers.) He reduced taxation to the extent of three crores of rupees by remitting the duty on salt-tax, namely, making it Rs. 2 per maund; by abolishing all import duties save on arms and liquors; and by remitting other taxes which were known to be oppressive in certain parts of the Empire. In spite of this remission of 3 crores, Lord Ripon and Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) left the finances of India in such a healthy condition that the revenue balanced expenditure.

Lord Dufferin came and the policy was again put into motion. At first there was the Penjdeh scare which cost us 2 crores. But what followed that scare? The army was increased by thirty thousand troops of whom ten thousand were Europeans and twenty thousand natives. That has cost the country a permanent additional burden of 2½ millions sterling.

The army was increased in 1885. But what was the first effect of that increase? We went to Burmah and forcibly seized that province under a hollow pretext.

Upper Burmah became a sort of white elephant to us. Although the military expenditure there has lately been reduced, that new Province has cost us 16 crores during the last twelve years.

Suffice to say the expeditions have cost fully six crores, apart from the cost of the present one which is likely to exceed five crores. I may say that altogether from 1885 upto date our frontier expeditions have cost us well-nigh eleven crores. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to consider what these eleven crores mean. Suppose that these eleven crores had been saved, to what good purpose might the sum have not been applied? Why, the famine expenditure itself will not cost you eleven crores. We might have paid the entire famine expenditure and spent the balance on works of public utility like irrigation, education and so forth. Or, we might have saved the sum which would have diminished the borrowing to which the Imperial Government has lately been obliged to resort. If again you look at the military expenditure proper, you will find that since 1886 the extra cost which it has entailed on this country amounts to thirty-three crores of rupees without exchange. The additional burden of military exchange, I may inform you, amounted in 10 years (from 1885 to 1894) to 14½ crores. How usefully might these thirty-three crores have been spent on objects of public utility? If not, we might have avoided all the enhanced and new taxation which has been imposed on this account and which aggregates twenty-two crores.

We have absolutely derived no advantage from these expeditions and from the increased army force. At the same time the country has gone backward and has just been able to extricate itself from the throes of a famine which is admitted to be the severest of the century. All other pressing domestic improvements have been hung up. Irrigation and other public works have been starved. So is education. So are other reforms. We have been crying for the separation of judicial from executive functions, which would not cost, according to Mr. Jacob's evidence, half a crore, although that measure, if adopted, would confer the greatest boon on the people,

The expenditure is said to be incurred on securing British supremacy in the East. If that be so, those who wish to maintain it for Imperial purposes, must pay the expenses."

In closing his speech, Mr. Wacha gave an extract from a recent article of Sir Auckland Colvin which we reproduce here:—

“Taxation in India has in the last three years reached high water-mark. So far as revenue has been kept abreast of expenditure, it has been only by reimposing taxation which had been taken off or by the addition of fresh fiscal burdens. I need not re-enter on the ground travelled over by me in previous years published in this Review in 1894 and 1895. The relief which may be hoped for from further improvement in exchange has almost reached the furthest limits which under the existing conditions of the currency can be expected, but insufficient as it is, is probably in excess of any relief which can be looked for were the mints to be reopened under the most favourable conditions. The artificial condition of the currency is a source of apprehension and of uncertainty to all alike, to the Government, to men of business, to the native bankers, and especially to all classes connected with agriculture—in other words, nine-tenths of the population. The resources of the country are drained temporarily by famine, the population harassed by plague, the relations of the Government and the people in more than one important direction are notoriously strained. There has never probably been a moment when India was less prepared to meet fresh financial obligations, or to add to its difficulties by embarking in enterprises of which the consequences to its finances are likely to prove crushing though for the moment their full effect may not be apparent. It has been too much the custom in responsible quarters and men of either great political party in this country to speak in later years of the finances of India as though the political climate of India did not affect them. . . . From 1838 to 1897, progress and advance beyond the Indus have always brought with them the arrest of progress to the east of it; and it is on this account that leading natives of India, whether of the old and orthodox or the new University brand type so universally regard the present policy with disfavour. This too was the bedrock of Lord Lawrence’s position. His strategic view may be open to criticism but his view of the strategical line to be adopted was a part only and not the most important part of his policy on this subject. No scheme of strategical frontier could be sound in Lord Lawrence’s eyes which was not consistent with the progress of the country, the development of its resources and the contentment and loyalty of the people.”

Mr. G. Subramania Ayer (Madras), the able editor of the *Hindu*, seconded Mr. Wacha’s proposition in an effective and neat little speech. Let us see what he says:—

“The forward Policy is not the Indian Policy. The true Indian policy was the policy of Lord Lawrence, a policy of masterly inactivity, a policy of prepared vigilance on the Frontier and abstinence from all interferences with the frontier tribes, a policy that was determined by a due consideration of the financial soundness of the Government of India, a policy founded upon the great truth that every policy which is not conducive to the prosperity and contentment of the people of India was unwise and impolitic.”

This forward policy due to the new Imperial Jingoism has proved ruinous to the country. As Colonel Hanna says the frontier expeditions have cost us nearly seventy millions, or if the conquest of Burmah is taken into consideration, one hundred crores of rupees. To this is to be added the cost which the continuation of this policy entails, the cost that is of keeping a sufficient force to occupy the regions conquered and that of carrying on the civil administration of these countries,

With reference to what is often said that these wars are undertaken out of the philanthropic mission of England to carry civilization amongst barbarians, he said :—

“ Well, this may be a philanthropic mission indeed. But if that mission is to be undertaken by England, if the English people want to have that glory of crushing barbarism under the wheel of civilization, let them pay for it. (Cheers.) They are welcome to do so, but tax not the poor, half-starved Ramaswamy of Madras. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Ramaswamy of Madras has nothing to do with the civilization of the Afridis or the civilization of the Pathans, nor the people of the Bengal Presidency nor the peasant of Berar. What have we to do with the civilization of the barbarians if they are barbarians living beyond the natural frontiers of India? It is enough if we pay for our own expenditure. There is a good deal to be done for the civilization of our own people and their progress, and why on earth should we be burdened with the cost of civilizing the Afridis and the Pathans? (A voice: “ Benevolence.”) Let those who want benevolence pay for it. (Cheers.) What is the result of the forward policy? The result is, ladies and gentlemen, what 20 or 25 years ago was an Indian appendage, an Indian Empire, has ceased to be an Indian Empire; it is an Asiatic Empire. Burmah and further border lands beyond the Himalayas no more form a portion of India than Kamatschatka. The thrifty and the half-starved peasants of India are virtually paying for the Asiatic Empire. It is high time that this Congress do enter its emphatic protest against this frontier policy which has cost not only millions of money but is sure to cost much more in future and entirely absorb all the resources available for the good progress and advancement of the people. Therefore, after all, what is the practical result of this war that has been going on for several months? Are we sure that the great army of sixty thousand troops—well disciplined, valorous and superior—are we sure that this army has conquered these Pathans? Some say that Pathans have conquered the British army. (Laughter.) It is extremely doubtful and it looks as if they have to go on with another campaign of six months and Heaven only knows what that will cost. I am sure and you are all sure that if this forward policy were to continue, India would be absolutely crushed and there is no hope for India unless and until this forward policy is put an end to, knowing people say that it is not easy to induce the British taxpayer to pay for the cost of this expedition. If he will not pay and if the Indian people cannot afford to pay, how is this to go on? I have just read in a Bombay paper that serious negotiations are being carried on to sell away our State Railways. What? Has it come to that? Has it come that the Government of India should sell away its State Railways in order to find the money to pay for this expedition? Nothing can be more shameful, more disastrous and more discreditable to the statesmanship and the good government of this country.”

The second resolution is in a manner a part and parcel of the first and yet it stands apart by itself; for in this resolution the prayer for the assistance from the British Treasury is based upon the peculiarly embarrassed circumstances of the country due to famine and plague. Mr. Baikunt Nath Sen (Murshidabad) who moved it is well known on the Congress platform as a well informed and effective speaker, and by his simple exposition and impressive delivery he carries his audience with him without the help of any ornate rhetoric. Said he :—

“ The people of this country live from hand to mouth. Failures of two crops bring on famine. They (the people) are taxed very heavily. The Government of India with its income in round numbers of fifty millions has to meet the home charges by making a remit-

Second Resolution.
Financial Justice
to India.

tance of almost half of it. One-third again goes to meet the military expenditure. There is left a balance of about one-sixth for the internal administration of the Empire. . . . The military operations beyond the north-western frontier are likely to cost a very large amount of money. No fore-cast or estimate can be accepted. . . . The Government is already in an embarrassed condition. The people are too poor to pay any further taxes. In ordinary circumstances, in the normally existing embarrassed condition of the finances, the Government would not find sufficient funds to meet this military expenditure. But to our misfortune the normal condition of the finances has been disturbed by the appearance of calamities like famine and plague. The famine affected the agricultural and generally the land-owning interest altogether. The poor ryots could not reap their crops and the landlords also could not get their rents. . . . Trade and commerce have been affected by the plague. . . . While there is this abnormal condition introduced by these two calamities, how is the Indian Government to meet this little bill ? ”

Revenue cannot be developed and curtailment of expenditure would mean the starving of objects which go to improve the intellectual, moral and material condition of the country. Without determining whether the policy is right or wrong, as the present war was partially at least for Imperial purposes, a contribution from the British Treasury seems just and necessary and is supported by precedents.

Mr. Jaisiram (Lahore), the well-known Punjaub pleader, who seconded the proposition, gave a quotation from Sir David Barbour's evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission which summarises the existing financial situation. It runs thus :—

“The facts which I have brought to your notice may be briefly recapitulated—an eastern country governed in accordance with expensive western ideas ; an immense and poor population ; a narrow margin of possible additional revenue ; a constant tendency for expenditure to out-grow revenue ; a system of Government in India favourable to increase of and unfavourable to reduction of expenditure. No financial control by intelligent and well informed public opinion either in India or in England ; an insufficient check on expenditure in India ; a remote and imperfect control exercised from England ; a revenue specially liable to fluctuations year to year and growing foreign payments.”

To these two propositions a supplementary one was added authorising the President to submit a petition to Parliament embodying the prayer contained in resolutions I and II.

In moving and seconding this supplementary resolution Mr. S. M. Deo (Berar) and Pandit Shyam Narayan (Oudh) explained in Marathi and Hindustani respectively, what the speakers on the first two propositions had said.

The third resolution, while expressing the grateful acknowledgments of the Congress to the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure for the opportunity afforded by them to representative Indian witnesses to state fully the case on behalf of India, submitted the views of the Congress about dealing with the matters referred to the Commission.

As regards the machinery to control expenditure action was proposed on three lines : (1) By making the non-official members of the Viceroy's

Council more directly representative of the people and giving them the right to move amendments and divide the Council upon the provisions of the Budget ; (2) by having a sufficient number of representative Indians of position and experience on the Council of the Secretary of State, nominated thereto on the recommendation of the elected members of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Councils ; and (3) by the appointment, each year, of a select Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into and report upon the financial condition of India. As regards the progress of Expenditure, it is prayed that the Military and other unproductive expenditure be reduced, that larger amounts be spent in promoting the welfare and the progress of the people, and that a large saving and a more efficient administration may be obtained by the substitution, as far as practicable, of Indian for European agency in the higher grades of the Public Service. As regards apportionment of charges, it is prayed that the Imperial Treasury may bear a fair proportion of all expenditure in which the common interests of India and the rest of the Empire are involved, and especially that the expenses of the present war beyond the frontier may be largely borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

This proposition puts in a nutshell the main demand of the Congress and states clearly and concisely the administrative reforms deemed essential to the welfare and progress of the country. To men not biassed by personal or class considerations or misled by ignorance or misrepresentations, this enunciation of the Congress creed will not strike as in any way revolutionary in character or dangerous in its effects on the British connection. Indeed to those who know anything of politics it will strike that these demands have the support of responsible statesmen and experienced and far-sighted administrators.

This resolution was moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Allahabad), a favourite speaker on the Congress platform. He pointed out that the machinery to control Indian expenditure was at the best very defective and worked very feebly so far as the interests of India were concerned. The Executive Council, who spent the taxes, did not pay any taxes themselves or but paid very little, and there was not therefore the same anxious consideration shown as to how and when the money should be found, as it would undoubtedly have been, if the money had largely to come out of their own pockets. The House of Commons exercises or can exercise very little actual control. Unnecessary and unjust burdens have been thrown on India and unproductive expenditure enormously increased. The exchange compensation allowance, the Afghan and Burmah wars and the frontier expeditions show this clearly. The facility of borrowing and the absence of any effective check have enormously increased the national debt. A discussion in the Legislative Councils followed by a division would be in some measure a check on extravagance or reckless borrowing. In order that the non-official view may be put properly before Government, the non-official members must

be more directly representative of the people. The Secretary of State's Council must either be ended or mended. So long as it is kept in existence, the Indian element ought to be represented in it. An annual examination of the financial condition of India by a select Committee of the House of Commons will be of great value as the members of that House who do not, as a rule, enter into the maze of Indian finance will naturally attach great weight to the report of a Committee of their own House. In dealing with the reduction of military and civil expenditure the speaker pointed out that a larger saving and more efficient administration might be obtained by the substitution of Indian for European agency in the higher grades of the Public service. "The Government," he said, "are fully satisfied that the native army is loyal. Government have had a splendid proof of the loyalty of the brave Sikhs and of other soldiers that have been fighting on the frontier. The Government and the whole English-speaking world, the civilized world which has read accounts of the valorous deeds of the twenty-seven Sikhs who died at Sheergaon (cheers), have generously and justly given the due measure of praise to the valorous Sikhs and other soldiers who have fought and died there for the glory of the British Crown. Now, gentlemen, we are happy to know that there is a universal feeling amongst Anglo-Indians and Indians also that the memory of these deeds should be properly perpetuated. I do not think that there can be any better course adopted to do that than to recognize that henceforward these restrictions which prevent Indians of merit in the army from rising to the topmost ladder of the service shall be no more; let it be remembered that these twenty-seven Sikhs who died at Sheergaon have with their blood sealed the doom of that policy which prevents Indians, who have served their sovereign and their country right loyally and valorously from rising, as European members of the service do rise, to the higher grades of the military service. (Cheers.) I am sure that any other recognition or reward of that merit, pardon me for saying so, becomes trifling so long as this has not been done. . . . In the Civil Service of the country you find that a great bulk of the work, the most important work, is carried on by Indian Agency. Government trust us with all that. It is only at the head of the district, it is only at the head of an executive body, that they insist upon having a European member in most instances. We say 'is not the century of English rule during which you have entrusted us with your secrets, during which we have helped you to carry on the administration of the country to our good and to your glory, enough to satisfy you of the fidelity and trustworthiness of the natives who have received education and whom you have appointed to these services?' If this is not so, then I say it is a very sad commentary upon the English rule in India. I claim it has been so, it is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Indians, to whatever posts they have been appointed, whether as High Court Judges or as Commissioners of Divisions or as Collectors of Districts or holding any other responsible situations, have been true to their salt and sovereign, they have acted as gentlemen of education and position as any European gentleman of

education and position would have acted under such circumstances. Where then is the justification, where then is the excuse for keeping up this state of things? Why not permit Indians more freely to join the service and to rise to the top, if they show the necessary merit and qualification for it? The result would be largely to the good of India and greatly to your glory. There would be a great saving effected in the administration of the country. So well informed a writer as Sir William Hunter has said that the interests of the administration demand now a larger substitution of the Indian element for the European. The money is not forthcoming, you have exhausted the resources of the country and if you go on paying for the services of European members of the service at the high rate you do and if you go on multiplying their number and thereby multiply the liability for exchange compensation, you will find that you will become bankrupt one day if you are not already far from it. Therefore people have suggested wisely that you should substitute a larger Indian element in the administration of the Empire. . . . But is it at all becoming the high civilization of Great Britain, is it at all befitting, is it at all compatible with, the enlightened Government which has obtained for centuries in Great Britain that the British Government should have to be told to take a leaf out of the pages of the great Mogul Emperor, to find a parallel for these things? Is it necessary for us to tell them that under the rule of Akbar a Todar Mall was appointed Finance Minister and a Birbal was appointed Governor? If these things happened in the days of Akbar, why should not they happen in the time of a far greater sovereign than Akbar—the great Queen-Empress of India?”

At the close of his speech he appealed to the rulers to repose greater trust in the people.

“Trust will beget trust which will add to the affection of the people and will add generally to the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Empire; and the glory to England will be great. England has begun with trusting the people; it began to trust us when it began to educate us, and now having trusted us for such a long time, having placed nearly three-fourths of the civil administration in our hands, having appointed us so largely to the army; acting on that trust which has never yet been betrayed and which never shall be betrayed, does it become England now to ponder and say that it is not proper to employ Indians in the higher ranks of the service? Do away with trust. Act upon the principles laid down by the Queen, and you will find that these principles will lead to great prosperity of the people, the curtailment of expenditure and to the enlistment of Indians in the higher grades, and the stream of mutual good-will among the people and among the rulers and the ruled will flow more to the greater happiness of both and will lead to all those feelings of distrust, sometimes of desperation, being done away with, which just now hamper the hands of Government and so much hamper the educated Indians.” (Loud and continued applause.)

Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt (Bengal), who seconded the proposition, referred to what Sir Auckland Colvin had stated in his evidence before the Royal Commission that the Government of India did not pay sufficient atten-

tion to the financial results of the measures they adopted. Mr. Parthasarathi Naidu (Madras) supported the resolution in English and Mr. Keshao Rao Joshi (Nagpur) dealt with the subject in the Marathi language.

The fourth resolution was the omnibus resolution which re-affirmed a number of resolutions passed at previous Congresses. After it was explained in Marathi by Mr. V. H. Karandikar (Berar), it was put from the chair without any discussion, as were also the resolutions dealing with the Simultaneous Examinations and the gagging of the press in territories belonging to Native States administered by the Governor-General.

Mr. John Adam
on Fixity of Re-
venue Assessment.

The seventh resolution dealing with that most important agrarian question—the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue demand—was moved by Mr. John Adam (Madras), a true and staunch friend of India, and one who has studied most carefully some of the burning Indian problems of the day. The reason for making a speech in support of this resolution was “year after year the Government in various parts of the country are making their settlement operations more harsh and more severe, they are neglecting more and more the principles which have been laid down for their guidance by their great predecessors, and they are causing the revenue demand to press more and more harshly upon the great bulk of the population.” This procedure “is very largely responsible, if not wholly responsible, for the continual poverty and the ever recurring fits of extreme misery which unfortunately afflict this country and especially the agricultural portion of it. . . . Men like Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, Sir Thomas Munro and Elphinstone . . . and a host of others have over and over again in the most emphatic way repeated the expression of their opinion as to the want of a permanent settlement being the cause of the great evils which afflicted the masses of the population, and they have over and over again declared that the only safe, the only sound, wise and statesmanlike policy for this country is to introduce throughout the whole of it principles of permanence of demand and fixity of tenure for the agricultural population.” As Lord Cornwallis said the attention of Government ought to be directed to render the assessment upon the lands as little burdensome as possible. This is to be accomplished only by fixing it.

“A terrible famine desolated the North-Western Provinces of India in 1860. Such relief as it was possible to organize was organized; and when the calamity was over, the new Viceroy tried to seek out the true preventive for such calamities. To an earnest and sympathetic administrator like Canning the true remedy revealed itself at once. He remarked that at each recurring land settlement the Government could increase its demand from the produce of the land. He marked that the extension of cultivation and improvement in the prices of crops could not, under such a system, benefit the Indian tenant as it would benefit the British farmer. He comprehended that under this system the people of India could save nothing, and could have nothing to fall back upon in years of bad harvest. And he had the courage to recommend that the Permanent Settlement, which had proved so beneficial to the people of Bengal, should be extended to other parts of India.”

“ Viscount Halifax, writing as Secretary of State in July 1862, says :—

‘ After the most careful review of all these considerations Her Majesty’s Government are of opinion that the advantages which may be reasonably expected to accrue, not only to those immediately concerned with the land but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in the districts in which the conditions required are or may be hereafter fulfilled is a measure dictated by sound policy and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to insure, in the highest degree, the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects in the country.’ ”

Unfortunately a considerable change has since 1862 come over the policy of the Government of India and the Home Government, with reference to fixing permanently the revenue settlement of the country, and we are now told that it has been demonstrated that not thirty years or twenty years but twelve to twenty years is about the best and most satisfactory period of settlement. Up to 1895 there was a standing order of the Government of Madras to the following effect :—

“ It is to be explained, however, to the ryots that there will be no re-classification of the soils or calculations of fresh grain values, that the rates of assessment will be revised entirely with reference to prices,—and that no attempt will be made to assess any additional value which may have been given to land by improvements effected by ryots, even if carried out by means of capital borrowed from Government.”

Indeed in 1889 the Government of Madras, in answer to a representation impressing upon Government the value of permanent settlement, wrote as follows :—

“ The recommendation that legislation should be undertaken for the purpose of defining authoritatively the status of the ryot need not be noticed at length, for it is made under a misapprehension of the real fact. Nor has the Government any intention of revising the classification of soils. This principle has been repeatedly laid down and is very clearly stated in the settlement Manual. The statement to the contrary in the Manual of Administration is incorrect and the re-classification of the Chidambaram Taluk is not a violation of the assurances of Government, as this taluk has never been settled on the system now followed throughout the rest of the Presidency.”

But in 1895 a sudden discovery was made and it was stated that in a despatch of 1883 the Secretary of State had announced that any idea of a permanent settlement throughout the whole of India must be formally abandoned. And now the following standing order is substituted in place of the one quoted above :—

“ At each settlement and resettlement of a District, Government will fix at its discretion the period for which such settlement or re-settlement shall be in force. The Collector shall then notify the period in the District Gazette, and explain to the ryots that the new rates will not be liable to alteration during the currency of the settlement period ; but on the expiry of the said period Government reserves to itself the right to revise the assessment in such manner as may then seem just and proper, either with reference solely to

a rise or fall in prices, or with reference also to other considerations such as would require a re-classification of soils or a recalculation of the grain out-turns."*

The speaker pointed out that the only rule with reference to the land revenue demand "seems to be to fix it at the maximum amount which can safely be extracted from the people; that is which will just not compel the people to abandon the land and so prevent anything at all being collected." Various arguments are advanced, but they can hardly bear examination. The only reason seems to be that Government want money and they know it is the easiest way to obtain it. "They squeeze the agricultural population and owing to peculiar circumstances, peculiar habits and long established customs of the population, it is possible to thus obtain an enhanced revenue without actually driving the people off the land." A quotation from a Madras Revenue Officer is very much to the point :—

"Capital is freely sunk at home on a limited lease with an unconditional surrender at the end. A Scotch farmer, for example, will not hesitate to embark his whole fortune on 30 years. For, at the end of his lease, if he and his landlord can't agree as to terms

* *Note.*—It is difficult to understand the position taken up by the Madras Government since 1895. The resolutions of the Government of India of 1882 and the despatch of the Secretary of State of 1883 explicitly state, it is true, that the idea of a permanent settlement pure and simple must be formally abandoned. But the resolution of the Government of India, the principles of which were accepted by the Secretary of State unreservedly admits that "the existing system of complete periodical settlements involve serious evils the most prominent of which are, the uneasiness arising from uncertainty, the risk of undue enhancements, the annoyance to the people and cost to the State, of field operations, and detailed enquiries into the returns of landed property and the check to expenditure on improvements. These evils, it was thought, might in the main be avoided, without incurring the disadvantages of assessments absolutely fixed in perpetuity. It has therefore been decided that, in the first place, the rule already existing, but which, on the half-assessments principle, has not always been observed, shall be effectually enforced, that assessments shall not be enhanced on account of improvements made by the owner or cultivator. Subject to this rule, and where experience has shown existing settlements to be reasonably adequate and equitable, there will be no general revision of the field work, and assessments will be raised on three grounds only :—Extension of cultivation, increase of produce due to improvements made by the State, and rise of prices, enhancements on the latter ground being strictly limited. These principles, which have been in general accepted by the local Governments and approved by the Secretary of State, will for the future govern the revision of periodical settlements throughout India."

In other words, the Government in 1882-83 while abandoning the permanent settlement pure and simple granted by the despatch of 1862, guaranteed in its place a modified permanent settlement which, so far as the Ryotwary Districts go, meant that there would be no "re-classification of soils or a recalculation of the grain out-turns."

See also the discussion on the Bill No. 3 of 1885 to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. (Bombay Government Gazette, August 9, 1886, part V, page 78.)

In the discussion which ensued at the second reading of the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, now Sir James Peile, and member of the India Council, said :—

"The obligation binding on this Government in these matters, and especially in regard to avoiding re-classification wherever it can be avoided, is guaranteed by a higher mandate than any provisions which could be inserted in a local Act. It is guaranteed by the broad principles for the security and encouragement of agriculture laid down by supreme authority for the whole Indian Empire. . . . The objects held in view by the Government of India in 1883 were :—

(1) That a period should be fixed in the fiscal history of every district after which there should be no further attempts to obtain fresh valuations of the soil ;

(2) That the future assessments of land revenue should be arranged under such rules and in such a manner as will enable the proprietors of land to forecast with tolerable precision and without official aid the enhancement of revenue to which they will in future be subject ;

(3) That the settlement should be such as to secure to landholders the profits of all improvement which they may make on their estates."—EDITOR.

for the future, he realizes his stock, &c., and moves with ease to where he can get land on terms that suit him better. But in India, it is not one, nor a thousand, but perhaps a hundred thousand ryots, that must take up this 30 years lease at the same time; and it is 100,000 ryots that must be prepared, when the lease is up, to realise also, at one and the same time, and move if necessary. But how is the agricultural stock of a district of ten or fifteen thousand square miles to be realized? And where are 100,000 ryots to go? The position of Scotch and Indian lease-holders at the end of the lease is very different; and this affects the whole question."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Garud (Bombay) in seconding the proposition pointed out that enhancements were of the very essence of the existence of the Survey and Settlement Departments and that the peasantry which was the salt of the country was going down every year: the only way to save them was to give a greater fixity and permanence to the revenue demand. A statesman, he concluded, who would give a permanent settlement to all India would be the greatest benefactor not only of India but of the British Empire.

Mr. S. V. Bhagawat (Berar), Mr. D. N. Khare (Central Provinces) and Mr. Pandurang Bapuji (Berar) addressed the meeting in Marathi, the subject being one in which at least half the audience as owners of land felt the very greatest interest.

The next resolution, which dealt with what an epigram-loving Viceroy called "a counsel of perfection," the separation of Judicial from Executive functions, was moved by Mr. J. Chowdhari (Bengal). He referred to Mr. Mano Mohan Ghose's labours on the subject and his demonstration of the urgency and practicability of this reform. He was seconded by Mr. C. H. Setalwad (Bombay) who referred to the two schemes formulated by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for Bombay and Mr. R. C. Dutt for Bengal showing how the reform could be carried out without any additional expenditure.

"However the authorities have chosen to shelve the matter. And to my mind the real truth lies in the fact that the executive authorities see in this reform the curtailment of their uncontrolled power and therefore they do not wish to carry out this reform."

The ninth resolution referred to the newly appointed Famine Commission and gave expression to the conviction that famines are due to the great poverty of the people, brought on by the drain of the wealth of the country which has been going on for years together, and by the excessive taxation and over-assessment consequent on a policy of extravagance followed by the Government both in the Civil and Military departments, which have so far impoverished the people that at the first touch of scarcity they are rendered helpless and must perish unless fed by the State or helped by private charity; and that the true remedy against the recurrence of famines lies in the adoption of a policy which would enforce economy, husband the resources of the State, foster the development of indigenous and local arts and industries, which have practically been extinguished, and help forward the introduction of modern arts and industries.

This proposition was put from the chair as it had been thoroughly discussed on previous occasions and the views of the whole reform party bearing on it had been so aptly put by the President in his address.

The Hon'ble Mr.
D. S. Garud
on Survey
Settlements.

Mr. J. Chowdhari
on separation of
Judicial from
Executive
functions.

The New Famine
Commission.

The generous help of the British public and the Colonies during the Famine.

When the Congress met on the third day, the first question that engaged its attention was one on which, it is pleasant to note, the Congress and its opponents would entertain no difference of opinion. This proposition was divided into two parts, in the first of which gratitude was expressed to the British public and the peoples of the Colonies and other foreign countries for the generous aid afforded by them to the starving millions of this country during the last famine and appreciation of the services rendered by many men and women—English and Indian—and the pecuniary help given by them. In the second part instruction was given to the various Congress Committees to raise a sum of a thousand pounds to be sent to the Lord Mayor of London for putting up a memorial expressing the gratitude of the people of India for the help rendered to them. Every one was agreed as to the first part, but some few were of opinion that on account of the calamities—famine and plague—through which the country had passed and the danger still looming of a greater spread of the plague, it would perhaps be found difficult to raise the requisite amount, and that therefore the wiser course would be, first, to raise money without passing a resolution as to any fixed amount. With the exception of these few persons, the proposition was accepted by the general body of delegates and passed.

Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay.

The eleventh proposition was moved by the Honourable Mr. N. Subba Row (Madras), who observed that though at first sight the resolution appeared as of a provincial character, still when closely examined it would appear that it was connected closely with the intention of the Proclamation of 1858. Owing to the efforts of the Congress leaders, and especially to those of Mr. Bradlaugh, the Congress demand about the reform of the Legislative Councils has been partially granted by Government. This concession, even though not sufficiently liberal, has materially improved matters. The additional members appointed to the Councils under the new Act have proved useful adjuncts of those Councils. But they can only criticise. Government is not bound to do anything beyond listening to those criticisms. The effect of the concession of extended Councils was, so to say, to give to Indians admittance to the outer walls of the temple of the Government. By the resolution now proposed admission was sought inside the temple. The knocking at the outer door of the temple, though carried on for the last few years, has not changed the *spirit* of the administration. The spirit of isolation which was the characteristic feature of the British administration has continued. The aim and object of the Congress is to fuse as it were both the rulers and the ruled and to make them imbued with one identical spirit in India. The present administration, although valuable in itself, is in many respects ignorant of the real wants of the people. The reason is that it does not associate itself with those who have a real insight into the feelings and aspirations of the people. The honourable gentleman referred to the hasty action of the Bombay Government in deporting the Natus and imposing the Punitive Police on Poona, &c., and attributed this conduct to ignorance reigning in the

Council of Bombay ; and by way of remedying this evil, and with a view to avoid similar occurrences in future, it was that the Congress suggested that the Executive Governments of the Presidencies should associate with themselves an Indian who would understand the real feelings and grievances of the people. He asked if natives were found competent enough to be raised to the highest judicial tribunals of the land and to administer justice side by side with Englishmen, why should they be unfit for Executive Councils ? Why should British Government drive the best talent of the land to seek Dewanships in Native State ? He ended by observing that the Congress did not find fault with the present administrators or their good intentions or their capacity ; what the Congress complained about was that the administrators were wanting in that knowledge of and sympathy with the aspirations of the people of the country which was necessary for the progressive conditions of India. He said if real Indian statesmanship was associated with English statesmanship in the Government of different provinces, India would be spared in future the recurrence of the deplorable spectacle which Bombay showed.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar (Bombay) in seconding the proposition said that he entirely approved of the wise policy of Government of appointing to the Governorships of Bombay and Madras statesmen from England to the exclusion of the services in India, but complained that good statesmen were very rarely appointed and that India had even the bitter experience of accepting "sportsmanship" for statesmanship. These provincial Governorships were not held in high honour in England, and good statesmen could not be tempted to accept them. He said the administration of a province was a position of great trust, and to competently fill it gentlemen of judicial temperament were necessary. A Governor was in the position of a helmsman, and the whole administration receives the colouring of the principles and ideas which actuate and guide him. He complained that latterly there was a tendency to exclude the judicial element from the Councils, and urged that it was necessary that Executive Councils should receive expansion. He reiterated the question of the previous speaker that if natives could be good judges and able legislators, why should they not make successful members of the Executive Council.

The next proposition was moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea (Calcutta) with his usual heart-stirring eloquence. It referred to a matter which had deeply moved the public mind and had raised serious apprehensions about the liberty of person enjoyed under the British administration—the sudden incarceration and detention for months without trial of the Natu brothers. It was to the following effect :—

"That this Congress respectfully deprecates the exercise by the Government of the extraordinary powers vested in them by Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, and Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 at a time of peace and quiet, and submits that such powers should be exercised only under such limitations as will ensure their being put in force with the utmost circumspection and care and under a sense of the highest responsibility by the Government.

The Natu Brothers and the old Regulations.

“(a.) This Congress therefore urges that none of these Regulations should be put into force except after notification by the Local Government concerned that the circumstances contemplated by the preamble of the Regulations exist in its Province or in some definite area within the Province, and that it intends, if necessary, to exercise the powers vested in it ; and further that in no case should such powers extend to keeping a person arrested under them in custody for a period longer than three months without his being brought to trial before a Court of Justice.

“(b.) That this Congress, while feeling that the Government of Bombay must have acted under a sense of responsibility in arresting the Sardars Natu under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, is yet of opinion, that five months having now elapsed from such arrest, it is the duty of the Government, in the interests of justice, and also to allay the disquiet and uneasiness which has been created in the minds of the people at large by the arrest, to bring them—the Sardars Natu—to trial without delay, or, if the Government have no sufficient evidence against them to place before a Court of Justice, to release them.”

The summary we give here of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath's speech does not, we are conscious, do full justice to the masterly array of facts, the vigorous logic, the searching criticism of that powerful oration. Every one in that vast audience was thrilled and electrified by it.

After referring to the misfortunes under which India was then suffering and mentioning that the Congress had an arduous and responsible task before it, the honourable gentleman proceeded to say that the repressive and retrograde policy Government had inaugurated was the greatest misfortune of India, and that she had to face a very grave crisis. There was a tendency on the part of the present rulers to depart from the traditional liberal policy of Anglo-Indian administration. After recounting the several boons the British Government had conferred on India, such as a Free Press, Local Self-government and the enlarged Legislative Councils, the speaker asked whether the rulers were prepared to stifle the very ambitions they themselves had awakened and put back the clock of progress. He wondered that the Poona murders, which everyone deplored, should have so unsettled the mental equilibrium of Government. The Congress denounced violent methods, and believed that order was the first condition of political progress. The speaker said that the quartering of the Punitive Police on Poona was a mistake ; and the trial of Mr. Tilak a greater mistake ; and the incarceration of the Natus a still greater one. Personal liberty was the inalienable birth-right of British subjects and the indefeasible adjunct of British citizenship, and every British subject was interested in maintaining this right free from encroachment of autocratic power ; and the voice of protest raised by the Congress was sure to evoke a response in every civilized quarter of the world. The Indians were British subjects and were entitled to the privileges of British subjects, and the Congress will strive its best to secure those privileges, by constitutional means. If *Civis Romanus sum* was the boast of the ancient world, *Civis Britannicus sum* was the distinction of the Greater Britain to which India belonged. The Regulation III of 1818 was objectionable on grounds of expediency and justice. After referring to the answers of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons in the matter

of the Natus, the speaker showed how untenable the "conspiracy theory" was, and said that if Chaphekar's confession was true, it absolved all except himself and his brother from blame. There was nothing to connect the Natus with the murders, and the speaker complained about the reticence of Government when requested to explain the reasons of their detention. Lord Sandhurst's reply that they were detained for reasons of State was altogether unsatisfactory. The people were entitled to know those reasons. Government had its obligations and duty towards the people. Security of life and property were the great foundations on which rested the vast, the stupendous, the colossal fabric of British rule in India, and these would be seriously endangered if one could be arrested and kept in custody for months together without trial. The Regulations were passed in 1818, 1819 and 1827, when the times were disturbed and Government had some justification in enacting them. The times had, however, altered and the country was quite peaceful, and the ordinary Criminal Law of the land was sufficient to keep order. The speaker said he could understand what *religious* fanaticism was, but he had never heard of *political* fanaticism. Ireland was in a chronic state of disaffection, and yet it could do without such regulations, and why not India? England herself had supplanted despotic methods in India by forms of constitutional Government and by the ordinances of Divine Providence, British Government was bound to press forward the career of beneficence and progress which she initiated. The speaker drew a contrast between the noble acts of Government in 1837, 1877 and 1887, when the boons of the Proclamation, larger admission into public service and enlarged Councils were extended to India on the one hand, and the repressive policy of Government in 1897 on the other. The speaker assured the audience that it was, however, a passing phase and that there was no reason to despair :—

"Despotism has been banished from Europe. Banished by whom? By England, the august mother of free nations. (Cheers.) And it is her high mission in Asia to supplant despotic methods by the forms of constitutional Government. Our rulers cannot remain stationary. Lord Lansdowne said on a great occasion that men and things cannot stand still in this Empire of the Queen. Nor can they go back. By this irresistible mandate of nature, by the ordinances of Divine Providence, they are bound to press forward in that career of beneficence and progress which has added to the stability of British rule in India and which has won for it the lasting gratitude of the teeming millions of my countrymen. To us it is a matter of inexpressible regret that in this year of the Jubilee, while the rest of the Empire are rejoicing in the accession of enlarged freedom, of extended trade, and of universal happiness, we the people of India should have to deplore the retrograde policy of the Government of India; and the bitterness of this disappointment is intensified by the reflection that in the past, in all celebrations connected with the august personality of our gracious Sovereign (cheers), a substantial boon was conferred, or at any rate the promise of a substantial boon was made. In 1857 when Her Majesty undertook the Government of this country, she consecrated her connection by the issue of that Proclamation which is our Magna Charta (cheers), our watch-word, our battle-cry, the gospel of our political deliverance. In 1877, when Her Gracious Majesty assumed the Imperial title, the solemn promise was made for the wider employment of the people of India in the public service of their country. In 1887, when the Jubilee was celebrated,



Lord Dufferin foreshadowed the expansion of the councils on a representative basis, and what have we got in the year 1897, in connection with the crowning celebration of the most glorious reign that the world has ever seen? A profusion of titles and decorations conferred upon persons, some of whom are men like Sir Manohurjee Bhownagree (cries of "Shame"), followed by a policy of repression and retrogression. But I do not despair. There are elements of hope that cheer and stimulate us in the depth of our despondency. The attention of the British public has been prominently called to Indian questions. We have only met with a temporary check. It may be in the words of Mr. Gladstone (cheers), whose birthday is to-day, that the banner which we hold aloft may droop in our sinking hands, but there can be no doubt that others will rise, who born in happier times and under more fortunate conditions and aided by the irresistible forces which silently develop themselves in the bosom of society, will carry that flag, if not, to an easy, at any rate, to an assured victory. The noblest heritage that we can leave to our children is the heritage of enlarged rights, safeguarded by the loyal devotion and fervent enthusiasm of an emancipated people. If we are not able to do that, let us see to it that the rights and privileges which have come down to us from the past, and which we hope to transmit to those who come after us, may remain unimpaired and untarnished. It is inspired by such feelings and animated by such convictions that we desire to record this emphatic protest against these arbitrary proceedings of the Government, and I am sure, having regard to the justice of our cause and the righteousness of our demand, the great God of nations who silently and slowly but with irresistible might leads kingdoms and communities onwards to their destined ends will vouchsafe to our prayer his choicest blessings in plentiful abundance. (Loud and continued applause.)"

Mr. R. K. R. Cama (Bombay) in seconding the proposition referred to the Preamble to the Regulation of 1827, and pointed out that the enactment was intended to be brought into operation only in times of great danger when there was apprehension of a foreign invasion or internal rebellion. He showed that since the troublous times of 1827 India had changed vastly and that the British Government in India had become solidly established, not merely on physical strength, but also on the contentment and loyalty of the people. He said Government showed a deplorable want of confidence in their own strength and in the benevolence of their rule, when they startled the Indian public by the arrest of the Sardars Natu, under a Regulation, which was looked upon as obsolete. He referred to the defence given by Lord George Hamilton of the hasty action of Government, and wondered how a responsible minister could give utterance to such absurd views. Since 1827, the Criminal Law of the land had been codified in all its branches and the ordinary law was more than sufficient to meet cases of emergency. A false alarm was caused by the unfortunate murders at Poona, the Chitpur riots and the Frontier troubles, which the public of England was misled into thinking were the results of general discontentment. He said the Natu brothers had been in custody over five months and people were entitled to know the reasons of their arrest and to claim that they should be brought to trial if there be evidence against them. He ended by observing that the modification in the law suggested by the Congress was necessary in the ends of justice.

Mr. P. Kesava Pillai (Madras) in supporting the proposition dwelt on the invidious race distinction that was observed in the administration of justice in India and gave a concrete instance from the Madras side.

Mr. Alfred Nundy (N. W. P.) pointed out that the proposition suggested a reform which was essential in the interests of all communities.

Mr. V. K. Kale (Berar) explained the resolution in Marathi and made a pithy speech in support of it.

The thirteenth resolution dealt with the recent move on the part of the Government to increase the severity and multiply the terrors of the law of sedition. If the press prosecutions in the Deccan had evoked sympathy, and the arrest and detention without trial under *lettres de cachet* of peaceful citizens had roused apprehensions amongst the different sections of the Indian community, the wanton and unjustifiable attack on the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press created profound sensation in both the Indian and the Anglo-Indian communities. Non-official Europeans, who on account of their want of acquaintance with the facts of native Indian life, did not bestow much thought on the unwisdom of the press prosecutions or the principles involved in the case of the Natus, but who at the same time had not resigned themselves to the guidance of the official organs in the press,—instinctively perceived that the so-called proposed amendment of a few sections in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code involved consequences of a most serious character and threatened the very existence of those principles which a free-born Briton considers as the very breath of his nostrils. The opposition against the amendment of the law of sedition did not consist on this occasion of the *bctenoirs* of the officials, the Indian National Congress and its friends and adherents, but included also the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Bar Association and the Planters' Association.

The new amendments in the law of sedition.

The resolution was couched in the following terms :—

“ That this Congress views with alarm and anxiety the changes proposed in the existing law of sedition as defined in Section 124A, and of circulating false reports as defined in Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, and is of opinion that Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code requires amendment, not in the direction of greater stringency but in that of greater freedom, and if the law of sedition in India is to be made the same as it is in England, the administration of it ought to be safe-guarded substantially in the same way as it is there, namely, that the trial of accused persons must always be by jury, at least one half of whom should be persons of the same nationality as the accused, and that their verdict should be unanimous. And this Congress strongly protests against cases of sedition being made triable by Magistrates and not by Courts of Sessions and High Courts exclusively, as heretofore, and against the proposal to invest District Magistrates with the power of calling upon persons who, in their opinion, disseminate disaffection, to find sureties of good behaviour for twelve months. This Congress is further of opinion that the changes in the law now proposed will be altogether at variance with the pledges given by Sir James FitzJames Stephen when passing Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code through the Council and will deal an irreparable blow to liberty of speech and freedom of the press, thus retarding the progress of the country and creating terror instead of confidence in the minds of the people.

That a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Legislative Council by the President.”

It was moved by that veteran and trusted leader of the educated community, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee (Calcutta). He pointed out that the section relating to sedition did not exist in the Penal Code as originally passed, but was introduced by Sir James Stephen in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 Her Majesty's Government got on without the section, and from 1870 to 1897 there was no occasion for appealing, except once—and that too unavailingly—to that section. Even now, Mr. Bonnerjee said, we should not have heard anything about any sedition in the country, such as would necessitate a change in the law but for the unfortunate events which happened at Poona on Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee day. The law as laid down in the section framed by Sir James Stephen was explained by Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay High Court in Mr. Tilak's trial, but the people of the country generally believed that it was not a proper exposition of the law. But even the law laid down by that learned judge was better than the Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers. Under the amendment of Mr. Chalmers, no public speaker, no writer in the public press would be safe. The proposed measure showed an utter distrust of the people on the part of the Government—a distrust no way deserved as the Indians were, as a people, perfectly loyal to the Government and never dreamt of subverting it or of rendering any help active or passive to its enemies to subvert it. It is said that the only object in proposing the amendment was to assimilate the law of sedition in this country with the law on the same subject as it exists in England. But if the law of sedition in India is to be made the same as in England, we ought to have the same machinery for the administration of the law here as exists in England. In England trials for sedition are held before a judge who is a countryman of the prisoner, and by a jury who are also countrymen of the prisoner, and no trial can take place unless a true bill has been found against the prisoner by a grand jury who are also countrymen of the prisoner. Far from any such kind of machinery being given to us what was going to be done was to empower District Magistrates to try cases of sedition which was a most appalling thing as these officers are entirely dependent upon the good-will of the Executive Government. Further, Mr. Chalmers' Bill did not proceed on the lines of the English law of sedition at all. In conclusion the speaker made a very feeling appeal to Government not to persevere in its course :—

“ I should have thought that seeing that the country has just been passing through the last of a very severe affliction in the shape of famine, that there has been a recrudescence of the plague in various parts of it, and that other circumstances, notably the press prosecutions in the Bombay Presidency, have stirred the mind of the people to its very depth, this is just the time where a wise legislator, even if there was necessity for it, would hesitate long before embarking on a process of action which is sure to give rise, as Mr. Chalmers' Bill has undoubtedly given rise, to great terror on the part of the people. But we, of course, according to our rulers, have no idea of the proper time and occasion for changes in the law. Lord Elgin's Government are all wise, and I am afraid that notwithstanding our protest, and I make bold to say the protest of every right thinking person in the country which will go to the Government, this Bill will be forced into law. All the

protests will be in vain. We must, however, carry our protest before a higher authority than even Lord Elgin's Government. We must go before the British Public. We must explain to them how the agents they have sent to govern the country on their behalf and in their name are dealing with the people, that is dealing in a manner wholly unworthy of the British name and the British love of freedom. And if we can convince them that we are right, I have no doubt that the British nation will rise in their wrath and free us from the trammels which Lord Elgin and his Councillors are forging for us. (Loud prolonged cheering.) ”

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. N. Mudholkar (Berar). He pointed out that the proposed amendment involved an invasion over the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press granted by the British Government and was a distinctly retrograde measure. The general opinion amongst those of the people of the country who knew anything of this subject was that the exposition of the law by Mr. Justice Strachey was not in consonance with the law of sedition as enforced in England, and that section 124A should be made conformable to that law. What was, however, proposed in the Legislative Council was to put in the Penal Code a section which would render the law here harsher than it is in England, and an increase was to be made in the powers of the magistrates and the police such as never existed in the Criminal Law of India. The Bill said that comments on the measures of Government should be made in such a manner as not to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. The speaker showed that this restriction practically rendered all criticism impossible, as even the most sober criticism of a wrong measure or a foolish policy must excite contempt if not hatred against it. He showed by quotations from works of authority that this was not the English law. He further showed that the proposed law would be worse than the existing Indian law. Under the English law and the Indian law prior to the amendment, a criminal intent was of the essence of the offence of sedition. But the amendment omitted all reference to a criminal intent. “ The result,” the speaker urged, “ will be this, that in no case can we be certain that even legitimate and most necessary criticism can safely be made. I think that neither in the interest of the governors nor in that of the governed is it safe that this should be so. The British Government by its very nature is a liberal Government, and constituted as that Government is, it is necessary for it to know the feelings and wants of the people. But if ordinary criticism made with the most *bona fide* purposes is to be rendered unsafe, the effect of it will be that nobody will think it safe to apprise the Government of what goes on. The administration of the country in every form will deteriorate, and both the governors and the governed will suffer by it.”

He then went into the other amendments of a harmful nature proposed to be made, and referred to the gagging nature of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Bill under which magistrates were empowered to demand, without any trial, on what may after all be a mere suspicion, security from a speaker or writer for not uttering or publishing anything which in the opinion of the magistrate may be seditious or defamatory.

The discussion of the question was continued by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar (Lucknow). Very justly did he point out that the amendment "has been thrust upon the Legislative Council with the utmost possible haste. It has been forced upon the Legislative Council, without giving the country any opportunity to express its opinion upon it, and also it has been introduced at a time when it was most inopportune that it should be introduced, because the general impression in the country is that it would not have been introduced but for the unfortunate murder of two European officials." x x x x "There are three things to be considered with regard to every measure that is brought before the Legislative Council. First, whether the evil which is intended to be cured does really exist. The second thing that is to be considered is whether the measure is efficacious enough to cure the evil ; and the third point to be considered is whether, while it cures the evil, it does not give birth to worse evils than the one it cures. Well, Sir, I shall have no difficulty in showing you that there is no necessity for such a measure as is now before the Legislative Council, nor even if it were passed into law it will meet the necessity of the hour, nor if it does meet it, will it fail to create worse evils than those it is supposed to cure."

He quoted a very pertinent passage from the minute of Lord Hobhouse, which runs thus :—

"As regards the principal subject on which the English and Native newspapers differ in form, there is no difference in spirit,—I mean the subject of class preferences. The English papers do not frequently attack the Government about it, because their own class is dominant. But let there be any attempt to treat classes with more even-handed justice than has been customary, and see what happens. Why, outcries and menaces, compared to which the complaints of the native newspapers are gentle murmurs. In the Meares case, I forget whether it was one of the newspapers or one of the speakers at a public meeting in Calcutta, who threatened that the European community would be in a state of rebellion, if that plain act of justice were maintained. Whoever was guilty of that particular piece of folly, the language of the English newspapers was outrageously violent against the Jessore magistrate, Mr. Justice Phear, and Sir Richard Couch, and threatened the Government with all sorts of disasters, if it supported the sentence. In the Fuller case we are now experiencing a manifestation of the same spirit, though in a milder form. According to English newspapers, our action is lawless, tyrannical, and foolish, and can only be accounted for by the union of gross ignorance with sinister motives. I believe that if we go further back into our history, *e.g.*, to the Black Act, we shall find that the violence and folly of the Anglo-Indian Press upon any proposal to treat the European and Asiatic communities more nearly on an equality used to be greater than they are now."

Those who speak of the increase of sedition in this country ought to know what slur they cast upon the English people and the English Government ; for if true, what does it show ? "It shows that fifty years of English rule in India has failed ; that the more our education has advanced, the more we have become intimate with English life, the more we have identified ourselves with English sentiment and Western ideas which influence our social life, the more we have come to dislike the English people and hate them,—the more we have come to know them, the more we have come to hate them."

As to the efficacy of repressive measures Lord Hobhouse is again quoted :—

“ We have now in our law as much precaution against seditious writing as the original framers of the Code, the Law Commissioners of 1860, the Committee who settled the Code of 1860, and the Committee who settled the supplementary Act of 1870, considered necessary, viz., a penalty for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection. We ought to have a clear case for taking further powers without trying the efficacy of the law we have enacted after so much deliberation.”

The effect of such legislation is that it creates worse evils than those it is intended to cure. It is said that it is only the lower sort of journals that would be affected. But this would not be so. On the contrary both the higher and lower classes of journals will certainly not write openly and frankly as they do at present. It was pointed out by a member of the Government in 1877 that “ inconvenient, therefore, though the extravagance and occasional want of loyalty evinced by the Vernacular Press may be, we possess in it a useful barometer of Native feeling and sentiment ; a barometer such as no menaced or sycophant Press could possibly continue to be.”

Well did Mr. Ambica Charan Muzumdar (Bengal), who followed Pandit B. Narayan Dar, show in his forcible way that the charge of sedition made now, by the members of Government “ involved a tacit admission of incompetency and bunglings somewhere. When there is disloyalty, there is discontent. And a sudden outburst of discontent after a hundred and fifty years of settled Government—a Government that has unquestionably conferred a thousand and one blessings upon the Indian people—must presuppose mismanagement of no ordinary description at least in some quarter.” Then for whom were the Indian people seditious ? There was neither a Moghul Emperor nor a Maratha Peshwa for whom they should be seditious. “ We can only be seditious either for Russia or for anarchy. And lives there a thinking man in this country, who does not see that there is not much to choose between these two ? No, it is our best interest and truest patriotism to maintain British supremacy in India. It is no frothy sentiment of gushing loyalty, but the simplest dictates of commonsense and self-interest. I am free to confess that I like English Government, not for England and Englishmen, but for India and the Indian people. (Hear, hear.) England might still be England without India ; but India without England would be nowhere at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) × × × Lord Lytton had gagged the Indian Press, but even he did not gag the Indian people. It was reserved for your Radical Viceroy to forge fetters for both the Indian Press and the Indian public at the same time in one stroke of his pen.”

Munshi Abdul Talib and Mr. G. N. Kane (Berar) also addressed the meeting on the resolution.

The amendment
of the Code of Cri-
minal Procedure.

The fourteenth resolution recorded the protest of the Congress against the Criminal Procedure Bill then pending before the Imperial Legislative Council as being a retrograde and reactionary measure which will add to the already large powers of the police, invest magistrates with a discretionary authority which they did not possess under the then existing law and curtail the powers of the High Courts, all to the extreme prejudice of accused persons. Mr. John Adam (Madras), who moved the resolution, said in his prefatory remarks :—

“ We are told by Government that it has been usual, and that it is wise to revise from time to time the Codes so as to clear up any difficulties which may have been found in their interpretation and add any improvements which the course of time has found to be necessary—a principle which, perhaps, is all very well in itself ; but this last revision of the Code which has been produced before us does not, as the resolution states, and as I hope I shall be able in a very few words to show you, really carry out in any way what we have always understood to be the intention of these revisions. In fact, if you come to look at it you will find that with two exceptions, *viz.*, the provisions as to first offenders copied from the English law, which was originally intended to be introduced as a separate bill, and in fact which was introduced as a separate bill, but which has now been withdrawn—and the provisions enabling persons who cannot find security to be placed under police surveillance and not sent to jail, I do not think that there is a single improvement introduced into this Bill, there is not a single line added or altered in the direction of progress in the Criminal Procedure Code. As to clearing up doubts which may have arisen, these are infinitesimally few in number, two or three at the very most, and where they have been cleared up, they have been cleared up on the side of making the law more severe against accused persons. But besides that we have a large number of additions to the Bill all tending to produce the three results which are set out in the resolution. Now, I think you will admit that in the first place if the bill adds to the already large powers of the police it must be a retrograde and unwelcome measure. I, like a great many more here, spend a great part of my time in warring against the police, and I certainly do not wish them to be armed with more powerful weapons to enable them to fight better than they do now. But seriously, with all respect to the police, their general character throughout the country is not such as to make any of us desire that they should be armed with larger powers than they now possess. Then secondly, we say that it invests magistrates with discretionary authority which they do not now possess. Here again to increase in important matters the discretionary powers of the magistrates must be regarded as a retrograde measure. We have already discussed and passed a resolution with reference to the separation of the judicial, or more properly speaking, the magisterial and the executive functions, and we know that magisterial powers are very often and to a very large extent exercised by men who, however well-meaning they may be, have neither the training nor the experience nor the ability to act with discretion in the sense in which discretion is used in any form of legal procedure. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) With regard to many of them it is not their fault, for as I have said they have not had the training. It is not their business to be magistrates. It is merely a sort of off-shoot of their regular work, and they probably have never heard of the definitions which great lawyers have laid down as to what is meant by discretion or judicial discretion. I believe it was Lord Mansfield who said that discretion in a legal sense means “ sound discretion guided by law.” “ The magistrate must be guided by law and not by humour ”—not by the mere whim of what he thinks he would like to do. That is not discretion in the legal sense. Discretion guided by legal principles would compel a man in the exercise of his discretion even to do the very thing that he would not personally

wish to do. The third point which we say is bad and retrograde is the provision to curtail the powers of the High Court. I do not think I need say a word in support of the principle that if the Bill curtails the powers of the High Court it must be retrograde and reactionary. The extreme powers of the High Court granted under the Charters have always been looked up to as, in the last resort, the palladium of the accused person. There he feels that however hopeless, he has at least one friend, the Judge. High Courts, I know, are not faultless; sometimes one High Court takes one view of its duties and another High Court another. The Madras High Court sometimes does not think very highly of the decision of the Allahabad High Court or even the Calcutta High Court; and doubtless these High Courts repay the compliments. But of one thing we are always certain. We always feel that in the ordinary administration of criminal justice every High Court is guided by a sense of justice, and will do all in its power to redress inequalities and irregularities, or failures of justice which may happen amongst subordinate magistrates; and to curtail its power of doing so and practically to cut away such safeguards must do an infinity of harm."

He then quoted sections after sections to justify the animadversion ~~passed by him upon the Bill~~, and further details were supplied by Mr. Pandurang Govind, an experienced and eminent lawyer of Berar.

The fifteenth and the sixteenth resolutions referred to a question which to some may possibly appear as of a Provincial nature but has really speaking an Imperial character. They run thus:—

"That this Congress, while thanking the Government for granting the boon of a Legislative Council to the Punjaub, places on record its regret that they have not extended to the Councillors the rights of interpellation, and to the people the right of recommending Councillors for nomination such as are enjoyed by the Councillors and people in the other Provinces."

"That the Province of Berar, though not a part of British India, is administered by the Governor-General-in-Council in the same way as any portion of British India, but the important work of legislating for the province is performed by the Executive, instead of by the Legislative Council, resulting often in unsuitable and inconvenient legislation. This Congress, therefore, humbly prays that so long as Berar is administered by the Governor-General-in-Council all laws and orders having the force of law intended for Berar should be enacted by the Supreme Legislative Council in the same way as those for British India proper."

The Congress and the reform party have always regarded the improvement of the Legislative machinery as the first plank in their platform. The Councils enacting laws for those provinces which form British India proper have been enlarged and placed on a partially elective basis. The Punjaub has got a local Legislative Council and the demand of the Central Provinces may be expected to be granted before very long. It is true that though Punjaub has got a Legislative Council, the Councillors have not been granted the rights of interpellation and the people the right of recommending Councillors for nomination. But this is only a question of time. Attention has now to be given to the case of those parts of India which though not British India proper are held and administered by the Governor-General in Council, Berar is the most important of such territories and the anomalous character of the system under which laws are framed for it

Legislation in
Berar.

naturally claimed the first consideration. The unsatisfactory results of this system were shown very clearly by Mr. P. N. Jog (Berar) and other speakers on the subject. The demand of the Berarees is so just, so reasonable and so entirely in accord with the principles of administration enunciated from time to time by responsible statesmen and members of Government that there should be no difficulty in granting it.

The Famine
Commission.

In the seventeenth resolution the Congress prayed that the scope of the Famine Commission appointed by the Government of India be extended so as to include an enquiry into the causes of periodical famines and the remedies for the prevention of the same. Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu (Madras) who moved it pointed out the great importance of extension of irrigation as a safeguard against famine. Professor A. S. Sathe (Poona) who seconded him emphasised the fact that famines in India are not a temporary calamity. They were the growth of a bad system of working, of a sort of bungling carried on for over a century.

"Some officials assert that the poverty of the masses, the recurrence of the famine and their utter and total prostration by the famine, in a single year, is caused by nature or caused by their own high living, their imprudence and so forth. I think this is rather a way of shelving off responsibility on poor helpless shoulders; this is a sort of official bungling, and official apologists, however powerful they might be, will have to succumb to facts—facts which tell too powerfully that the famine is a work of bad administration. (Cheers.) One of our most distinguished Professors, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, and that noble-minded Scotchman who just now preceded me, Mr. John Adam, have stated that our masses, our ryots, are the most sober, the most free from vice and the most industrious. I need only add my humble voice to say that they are so. Their poverty is not due to extravagance or internal causes, but due to causes which come from outside; and to these causes we must apply our remedy. I shall only describe to you in brief a very few of those causes. Firstly, there is no irrigation amongst us. There are so many railways, and it has been asserted over and over again by official apologists that they have been the means of checking the famine. But, gentlemen, there is one fallacy in that. Our famine is a famine of money and not of grain. We have got enough of grain, but the poor ryot has not got a single pie to buy grain in the time of famine. That is why our ryot is poor. Construct railways howmuchsoever you might, they will only help the English trade, but will in no way alleviate the distress of the poor masses. What we want is irrigation. We also want that these frontier expeditions which in the single year of 1896 have cost us much more than all the famines of this century should be put a stop to. We also want remission as well as suspension of revenue in times of the utmost distress to poor ryots, so that they may not be driven into the meshes of the sowcar."

After passing resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and thanking the British Committee, the President and the Reception Committee, and carrying other resolutions of a formal nature and fixing upon Madras as the place of its next meeting in December 1898, the Congress was dissolved amidst enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DELEGATES

WHO ATTENDED THE

Thirteenth Indian National Congress,

HELD AT AMRAOTI, DECEMBER 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Casts.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
1	Madras.	Madras.	Madras.	The Hon. Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, B. A., B. L.	Hindu Nair.	Vakil, High Court, Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also at a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, held on 15th December 1897. Also at a meeting held at Calicut.
2	"	"	"	The Hon. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court, Madras, and Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897.
3	"	"	"	The Hon. Mr. C. Vijaya Raghava Chariar, B. A.	"	Pleaser, District Court, Salem, and Member of the Madras Legislative Council.	Do. Also at a public meeting held at Salem, on 21st December 1897.
4	"	"	"	The Hon. Mr. N. Subbarow, B. A., B. L.	"	High Court Vakil, and Member, Legislative Council, Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Gantoor, on 19th December 1897. And at a public meeting held at Rajamahendri, Godavari District, on 17th December 1897.
5	"	"	"	Mr. John Adam, M. A.	European, Christian.	Bar.-at-Law, Madras...	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also at a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, held on 15th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
6	Madras.	Madras.	Madras.	Mr. G. Venkat Rang- rao, M. A.	Brahmin.	Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Pach- appa's Charities, Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897, and by the Madras Mahajana Sabha on 15th December 1897 and by the Triplicane Literary Society.
7	"	"	"	" S. Vira Raghava Chariar.	"	Note Registrar, Madras Bank, Madras.	"
8	"	"	"	" G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	"	Editor "The Hindu," Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also at a meeting of the Madras Maha- jana Sabha, held on 15th December 1897.
9	"	"	"	" T. M. Appu Ne- dangadi, B. A., B. L.	Hindu, Smartha.	High Court Vakil ...	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also at meetings held at Calicut, Pal- ghat and Malabar.
10	"	"	"	" V. Ryrn Nambiar, B. A., B. L.	Hindu, Nair.	High Court Vakil, Madras.	Do. Also at a meeting of the Madras Maha- jana Sabha, held on 15th December 1897.
11	"	"	"	" A. C. Parthasara- thi Naidu.	Hindu.	Editor "Andhrapraka- sika," Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras, on 6th December 1897. Also by the Madras Mahajana Sabha, on 15th December 1897.
12	"	"	"	" S. Ramchandra Iyer.	Brahmin.	Reporter to "The Hindu" of Madras.	At a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, held on 15th December 1897.
13	"	"	Bellary.	" M. Ramanjalu Nai- du.	Hindu.	Merchant, Bellary ...	"
14	"	"	Tinne- velli.	" S. Palani Audi Moodliar, B. A.	Moodliar.	Pleader, Palankota ...	At a public meeting held at Tinneveli, on 7th December 1897.
15	"	"	Madura.	" T. Ponnambola Moodliar, B. A.	Hindu.	Landed Proprietor, Uttampollam, Ma- dura.	At a public meeting held at Madura, on 16th December 1897.
16	"	"	Cudda- pah.	" S. Audi Narayan Rao.	Brahmin.	School Master, Cud- daph.	At a public meeting held on 20th Decem- ber 1897.
17	"	"	Ganjam.	" Rungabhatta Gun- niah Shastri Garu.	Hindu Brahmin.	Proprietor "Shri Saras- wati" Press, and Member and Secre- tary, Hindu Temple Committee, Berham- pur.	At a meeting of the Berhampur Associa- tion, held on 15th December 1897.

Number	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address	How and When Elected.
18	Madras.	Madras	Godavari District.	Mr. Duggirala Devalraju Pantulu Garu	Brahmin.	Inamdar, Cocanada ...	At a meeting of the Godavari District Association, held on 2nd December 1897.
19	"	"	Trichinopoly.	" R. R. T. V. Swaminath Iyer Aul, B.A., L.T.	Hindu Sinita.	Assistant Prof. of Mathematics, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.	At a public meeting, held on 19th December 1897.
20	"	"	Negapatam.	" P. Kanaka Sabhapati Sastriar.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Negapatam...	At a public meeting held at Negapatam, on 19th December 1897.
21	"	"	Palghat.	" K. P. Achhnta Menon	Hindu Nair.	Pleader and Special Magistrate, Palghat.	At a public meeting held at Palghat, on 5th December 1897.
22	"	"	"	" R. Sekhara Menon, B.A.	"	Pleader, Palghat ...	"
23	"	"	Calicut.	" Mullasserri Gopal Menon, B.A., B.L.	"	High Court Vakil and Honorary Magistrate, Calicut.	At a public meeting held at Calicut, on 7th December 1897.
24	"	"	"	" K. V. Karunakar Menon, B.A., B.L.	"	High Court Vakil, Calicut.	"
25	"	"	Gooty (Anantpur District.)	" P. Keshao Pillai.	Hindu.	Pleader, Gooty ...	At a public meeting of the People's Association held at Gooty, on 24th November 1897.
26	"	"	"	" S. Shesha Shastriar, B.A., B.L.	Brahmin.	Pleader, Penukonda...	"
27	"	"	"	" T. Shivashankaram Pillai.	Hindu.	"	"
28	"	"	"	" R. Subba Row.	Brahmin.	Landholder, Gooty ...	"
29	"	"	"	" M. Nagasa Row.	"	Pleader, Gooty ...	"
30	"	"	Salem	" A. Azeemuddin Saheb.	Mahomedan.	Merchant, Vaniembady (Salem District)..	At a public meeting held at Vaniembady, on 21st December 1897.
31	"	"	"	" Abubakar Saheb...	"	"	"
32	"	"	"	" M-hamad Akbar Saheb.	"	"	"
33	"	"	"	" Patil Abdul Rahim Saheb.	"	"	"
34	"	"	Parlakimidi.	" Shri Shri Padmanabha Narayan Deo Garu.	Kshatriya of the family of the Uriasa Gajspatty.	Second Prince of Parlakimidi (Ganjam District).	At a public meeting held at Parlakimidi, on 12th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
35	Madras.	Madras.	Parlakimidi.	Mr. A. Santan Rama Iyengar Aurghal, B.A., L.T.	Viashnava Iyengar Brahmin.	First Assistant Teacher, Maharaja's College, Parlakimidi.	At a public meeting held at Parlakimidi, on 12th December 1897.
36	"	"	"	Babu S. S. Raja Guru, B. A.	Uriya Brahmin.	Chairman, Municipal Committee, Editor "Gaujam News," and member Taluk and District Boards, Parlakimidi.	"
37	"	"	"	Mr. B. K. Dwayapayana Row Pantulu Garu.	Hindu, Madhwa Brahmin.	Secretary, Utkal Hitaishini Samaj, and the Local Congress Subcommittee, Parlakimidi.	"
38	"	"	"	Babu Appanah Panda.	Uriya Brahmin.	Assistant Teacher, Maharaja's College, Parlakimidi.	"
39	Government of India.	"	Secunderabad.	The Hon. Pondicherry Ramchandra Pillai.	Vaishnava.	High Court Pleader, Member, Legislative Council, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Secretary, People's Association, Secunderabad.	At a public meeting held at Secunderabad, on 19th December 1897.
40	"	"	"	Mr. Amirtha Sethurama Aiyar, B. A.	Hindu, Smartha.	Assistant Teacher, Mahbub College, and Joint Secretary, Hindu Social Reform Association, Secunderabad.	"
41	Bombay.	Deccan.	Poona.	" Narsinh Chintaman Kelkar, B. A., LL. B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Professor, Law Class, and Editor, "Kesar" and "Maharatta," Poona.	At a meeting of the Poona Sarvajanika Sabha, held on 2nd December 1897. Also by the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, on 6th December 1897.
42	"	"	"	" Achyut Sitaram Sathe, M. A., B. L.	"	At a meeting of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, held on 6th December 1897; at a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897; at a public meeting held at Nagpur, on 11th December 1897; and also at a meeting of the Katol Loka Sabha, held on 21st December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
43	Bombay.	Deccan.	Poona.	Professor G. K. Gokhale, B. A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.	At a meeting of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, held on 6th December 1897. Also by the Bombay Presidency Association, on 18th December 1897. And also by the Deccan Sabha of Poona.
44	"	"	"	" Shivaram Mahadeo Parauspe, M. A.	"	Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanika Sabha Poona.	At a meeting of the Poona Sarvajanika Sabha, held on 2nd December 1897. Also by the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, on 6th December 1897.
45	"	"	"	" Dhondo Keshao Karve, B. A.	"	Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.	At a meeting of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, held on 6th December 1897.
46	"	"	"	Mr. Sitaram Ganesh Devadhar, B. A.	"	Teacher, New English School, Poona.	"
47	"	"	Dhulia.	The Hon. Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B. A.	"	Member, Bombay Legislative Council, and High Court Solicitor and Pleader, Dhulia.	At a public meeting held at Dhulia, on 12th December 1897.
48	"	"	Bhusawal.	Rao Saheb Vitthal Govind Dastane.	"	Pleader, Bhusawal ...	At a public meeting held at Bhusawal, on 20th December 1897.
49	"	"	Satara.	Mr. Govind Ramchandra Karandirkar, M. B., M. S.	"	Homœopathic Practitioner, Satara.	At a public meeting held at Satara, on 10th December 1897.
50	"	"	"	" Laxman Sadaashiv Pradhan.	Prabhu.	Agent, Life Insurance Company.	Do. Also at a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
51	"	"	Dharwar.	" Krishnaji Abaji Guruji.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	General Merchant, Dharwar.	At a public meeting held at Dharwar, on 15th December 1897.
52	"	"	Pandharpur.	" Vinayak Shivaji Jag.	"	Pleader, Pandharpur...	At a public meeting held at Pandharpur, on 5th December 1897.
53	"	Bombay.	Bombay.	" D. E. Wacha ...	Parsi.	Mill Agent, Municipal Commissioner and Editor, "Kaiser-i-Hind," Bombay.	At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on 13th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
54	Bombay.	Bombay.	Bombay.	Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, B.A., LL.B.	Brahmin.	High Court Pleader, Bombay.	At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on 13th December 1897. Also by the Gujarath Sabha (Ahmedabad), on 19th November 1897.
55	"	"	"	" Rustam K. R. Kama, B.A., LL.B.	Parsi.	Solicitor and Attorney, High Court, Bombay.	At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on 13th December 1897.
56	"	"	"	" Deochand Uttamchand Parekh, B.A., (Cantab) M.B.A.S.	Hindu.	Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.	"
57	"	"	"	Dr. P. J. Swamy ...	"	Bombay ...	"
58	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, B.A., LL.B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader, Vice-Chairman, City Municipality, and Landholder, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897. Also at a General Committee's meeting of the Berar Sarvanjanik Sabha, held on 12th December 1897.
59	"	"	"	" Pralhad Narayan Jog, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Money-lender, Amraoti.	"
60	"	"	"	" Rangnath Narsinh Mudholkar, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader, Vice-Chairman, City Municipality, and Landholder, Amraoti	"
61	"	"	"	" Moro Vishwanath Joshi, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader and Landholder, Amraoti.	Do. Also at a public meeting held at Satara, on 10th December 1897.
62	"	"	"	" Malbar Khanderao Chitnis, B.A., LL.B.	Prabhu.	High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Satara, on 10th December 1897.
63	"	"	"	" Balvant Ramchandra Angal, B.A., LL.B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	"
64	"	"	"	" Pandurang Govind	"	High Court Pleader and Landholder, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897. Also at a General Committee's meeting of the Berar Sarvanjanik Sabha, held on 12th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
65	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Mahadeo Ganga-dhar Damle, B.A., LL.B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
66	"	"	"	Dr. Govind Vyankaji Khot, L. M. & S.	Sarasvata Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner, Amraoti.	"
67	"	"	"	Mr. Balvantrao Nar-sinh Mudholkar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti.	Do. Also at a General Committee's meeting of the Berar Sarva-janik Sabha, held on 12th December 1897.
68	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Vishnuu Bhagwat.	"	Retired Local Fund Overseer, Amraoti...	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
69	"	"	"	" Balkrishna H a r i Karandikar.	"	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	Do. Also at a General Committee's meeting of the Berar Sarva-janik Sabha, held on 12th December 1897.
70	"	"	"	Dr. Ramchandra Nar-sinh Mudholkar, L. M. & S.	"	Medical Practitioner, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
71	"	"	"	Mr. Shrikrishna Bapuji alias Nana Chimoto.	"	Banker and Money-lender, Amraoti.	Do. Also by the Berar Sarva-janik S a b h a, on 12th December 1897.
72	"	"	"	" Vishwanath R a g h u n a t h Joshi.	"	Government Pensioner, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
73	"	"	"	" Savalaram Laxman Oke.	"	Banker, Money-lender and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
74	"	"	"	" Bapuji Ballal Marathe.	"	Pensioner, Amraoti ...	"
75	"	"	"	" Bhaskar Waman Joshi, B.A., LL. B.	"	High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	"
76	"	"	"	" Moro B h i k a j i Agashe, B.A., LL.B.	"	Landholder, Amraoti .	"
77	"	"	"	" Narayan Balkrishna Kadhi, B.A.	"	Head Master, Private High School, Amraoti.	"
78	"	"	"	" Gopalrao Khushalrao Deshpande.	"	High Court Pleader and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
79	"	"	"	" J. Moreau	European Christian.	Retired Engineer, Amraoti.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
80	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Erickson ...	American Christian.	American Missionary, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
81	"	"	"	Revd. Timothy Shivararam.	Native Christian.	Pastor, Free Church Congregation, Amraoti.	"
82	"	"	"	Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshpande, B. A., LL. B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	"
83	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Vaman Mule, B. A.	"	Teacher, Private High School, Amraoti.	"
84	"	"	"	" Vinayak Savalaram Oke.	"	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	"
85	"	"	"	" Padmanabha Raoji Dande.	"	Pleader, Landholder and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	"
86	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Narayan.	"	High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	"
87	"	"	"	" Narayan Govind Ketkar.	"	Pleader, Amraoti	Do. Also by the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
88	"	"	"	" Raoji Ramkrishna Hambarde.	"	General Merchant and Banker, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
89	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Renko Dole.	"	Banker, Landholder and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Amraoti.	"
90	"	"	"	" Janardan Narayan Shastri.	"	Pleader and Inamdar, Amraoti.	"
91	"	"	"	" Vishwanath Kashinath Kale.	"	Pleader and Secretary City Municipality, Amraoti.	"
92	"	"	"	" Baliram Meghsham Pimple.	"	Pleader, Amraoti	"
93	"	"	"	" Wasudeo Narayan Jog.	"	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	"
94	"	"	"	" Govind Narayan Kane.	Native Christian.	Pleader, Amraoti	"
95	"	"	"	" Moreswar Bapuji Marathe.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	Do. Also by the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, on 12th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle,	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
96	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Babaji Mahadeo Dixit.	Prabhu.	Pleader, Amraoti ...	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
97	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Govind Keskar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Editor and Proprietor "The Pramoda Sindhu," Amraoti.	Do. Also by the Berar Sarvajanic Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
98	"	"	"	" Vishnu Hari Karandikar.	"	Joint Editor "The Pramoda Sindhu," Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
99	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Balkrishna Kevale.	"	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
100	"	"	"	" Vyankatesh Ramchandra Mudholkar.	"	Editor and Proprietor "The Vaidarbha," Amraoti.	"
101	"	"	"	" Keshao Laxman Asnare.	"	Pleader, Amraoti ...	"
102	"	"	"	" Umakant Sadashiv Deshmukh, B. A., B. L.	"	Watandar Deshmukh and High Court Pleader, Amraoti.	"
103	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Govind Deshpande, B. A., B. L.	"	Watandar Deshpande and Landholder, Anjansingi.	"
104	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Annaji Deshpande.	"	Pleader, Amraoti ...	"
105	"	"	"	" Jagannath Bapuji Akut.	"	Consulting Private Engineer, Amraoti.	"
106	"	"	"	" Narayan Balkrishna Pendke.	"	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
107	"	"	"	" Keshao Balkrishna Pendke.	"	"	"
108	"	"	"	" Prabhakar Vishnu Maokikar, B.A.	"	Amraoti ...	"
109	"	"	"	" S. A. Yardi ...	Native Christian.	"	"
110	"	"	"	" Trimbak Waman Joshi.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	"
111	"	"	"	" Sakharam Chimnaji Gole.	"	Pleader and Secretary Taluk Board, Morsi, and Member, District Board, Amraoti.	"
112	"	"	"	" Ganesh Laxman Sahasrabudhe.	"	Pensioner, Poona ...	"
113	"	"	"	" A. Meherban ...	Parai.	Landholder, Amraoti...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
114	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. S. N. Kama ...	Parsi.	Landholder, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
115	"	"	"	" Vitthal Govind Ketkar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pensioner, Amraoti ...	"
116	"	"	"	" Baliram Gavale.	"	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
117	"	"	"	" Ganesh Dhondeo Abhyankar.	"	Contractor, Amraoti ...	"
118	"	"	"	" Shaikh Abdul Hussein Shaikh Ibrahimji.	Mahomedan.	Merchant, Amraoti ...	"
119	"	"	"	" Dhansa Fakirsa Teli.	Teli.	Saraf, Amraoti ...	"
120	"	"	"	" Hormusji J. Vajifdar.	Parsi.	Agent, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Badnera.	"
121	"	"	"	" Narayan Ramchandra Pendse.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Badnera ..	"
122	"	"	"	" Vithal Balvant Deshpande.	"	Pensioner, Amraoti ...	"
123	"	"	"	" B. Laxman Pillai.	Hindu.	Agent, Harvey Sabhapaty, Amraoti.	"
124	"	"	"	" Shivappa Gurappa.	Lingayat Wani.	Contractor, Amraoti ...	"
125	"	"	"	" Yeshwantrao Mahadeo Hazarnavis.	Prabhu.	Retired Tahsildar, Amraoti.	"
126	"	"	"	" Shrikrishna Govind Mote.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Amraoti.	"
127	"	"	"	" Keshao Sitaram Bhadang.	"	"	"
128	"	"	"	" Shamrao Kaleshwar Deshpande.	"	Pleader and Landholder, Morsi.	"
129	"	"	"	" Laxman Kaleshwar Deshpande.	"	Landholder and private servant, Morsi.	"
130	"	"	"	" Ramrao Kaleshwar Deshpande.	"	"	"
131	"	"	"	" Dhondo Moreshwar Khare.	"	Pleader and Member, Taluk Board, Morsi.	"
132	"	"	"	" Jagannath Bhaya.	Marwadi.	Agent to Chaturbhuj Jagannath, Amraoti.	"
133	"	"	"	" Balvant Trimbak.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Amraoti ...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Casts.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
134	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Bhimrao Bapuji...	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Badnera ...	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
135	"	"	"	" Mahamadkhan walad Muradkhan.	Mahomedan.	Merchant, Amraoti ...	"
136	"	"	"	" Tukaram Sakharam.	Maratha.	Moneylender and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
137	"	"	"	" Sitaram Sakharam Deshmukh.	"	"	"
138	"	"	"	" Krishna Shastri Athavale.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pensioner, Amraoti ...	"
139	"	"	"	" Narayan Daulatji Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Landholder, Pusda, Taluk Amraoti.	"
140	"	"	"	" Raghavendra Sakharam Kattagiri.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Amraoti. ...	"
141	"	"	"	" Balkrishna Madhao alias Baba Patil.	"	Landholder, Banker and Member, Taluk Board, Varud.	"
142	"	"	"	" Motilal Khupchand.	Parwar.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
143	"	"	"	" Govind Bapuji ...	Gurao.	"	"
144	"	"	"	" Khushalsing Budusing.	Rajput.	Banker and Saraf, Amraoti.	"
145	"	"	"	" Jiwaji walad Bapuji.	Kunbi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Pusda.	"
146	"	"	"	" Laxmendas Bhikamchand.	Marwadi.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
147	"	"	"	" Ganeshdas Motilal.	"	"	"
148	"	"	"	" Balakdas Adhikari.	Bairagi.	Adhikari, Bade Balaji Temple, Amraoti.	"
149	"	"	"	" Tanba Bandoba ...	Hindu.	General Merchant, Amraoti.	"
150	"	"	"	" Bhuji Appa ...	Lingayat Wani.	Grocer, Amraoti ...	"
151	"	"	"	" Sardarsing Umraosing.	Kshatriya.	Banker and Landholder, Nandgaon Peth.	"
152	"	"	"	" Ramcharandas Mahant.	Bairagi.	Jagirdar of Jamgam and Mahant of Bade Balaji Temple, Amraoti.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
153	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Abdul Alli Allabakas.	Mahomedan Bhoi.	General and Stationery Merchant, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
154	"	"	"	" Shaikh Vallibhai Mulla Allabax.	Mahomedan.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
155	"	"	"	" Mahamad Alli Daudbhai.	"	"	"
156	"	"	"	" Mulla Ahmad Alli Shaikh Mahamad Alli.	"	"	"
157	"	"	"	" Ahmad Alli Mulla Rasul Alli.	"	"	"
158	"	"	"	" Bapu Miyan ...	"	Landholder, Z a d a, Taluka Chandur.	"
159	"	"	"	" Ganpatrao Nana...	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker and Landholder, Mangrul Dastgir.	"
160	"	"	"	" Ghamji Shivalal...	Marwadi.	"	"
161	"	"	"	" Sangidas Biharilal.	"	"	"
162	"	"	"	" Jaisiram Biharilal.	"	"	"
163	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Mahadeo Deshpande.	Prabhu.	Landholder and Stationery Shopkeeper, Amraoti.	"
164	"	"	"	" Bahiraodan Jethamal.	Marwadi.	Money-lender, Amraoti.	"
165	"	"	"	" Janardan Savalaram Oke.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
166	"	"	"	" Ganeshran Marwadi.	Marwadi.	Sawkar, Khanapur ...	"
167	"	"	"	" Pandurang Shiya-ram.	Hindu.	Landholder ...	"
168	"	"	"	" Mahamad Shakurwalad Gooda Ahmad.	Mahomedan.	"	"
169	"	"	"	" Vikram Pandurang.	Hindu.	Banker and Landholder, Varud.	"
170	"	"	"	" Ayedan Sangvidas Mota.	Mahesari.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
171	"	"	"	" Tularam Sangidas.	"	"	"
172	"	"	"	" Pandurang Suryabhan.	Rajput.	Banker and Landholder, Gaoner Talegaon, Taluk Chandur.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
173	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Tukaram Shamrao.	Maratha.	Landholder	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
174	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Yeshwant Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Watandar, Landholder and Moneylender, Amner.	"
175	"	"	"	" Deomansa Tavanas.	Hindu Lada.	Merchant, Amraoti ...	"
176	"	"	"	" Narayan Lalji ...	Maratha.	Landholder, Nandura Buzruk.	"
177	"	"	"	" Janrao Malharrao Kale.	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Varud.	"
178	"	"	"	" Martandrao Tukaram Kale.	"	"	"
179	"	"	"	" Gangaram Bajirao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Mangrul Dastgir.	"
180	"	"	"	" Malukchand Chaturbhuj.	Agarwala.	Moneylender, Amraoti.	"
181	"	"	"	" Laxman Gopal ...	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder and Moneylender, Hivarkhed.	"
182	"	"	"	" Deorao Jayasing...	Maratha.	Landholder and Moneylender.	"
183	"	"	"	" Tikaram walad Shivaram.	Kunbi.	Banker and Landholder, Varkhed.	"
184	"	"	"	" Chhotu Ramchandra.	Khatri.	Dalal and Merchant, Amraoti.	"
185	"	"	"	" Baijanath Ramgopal.	Mahesari.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
186	"	"	"	" Gopalrao D. Mehta.	Gujarathi.	Engineer to Mohanlal Kahandas, Amraoti.	"
187	"	"	"	" Ramji Trimbak Kannao.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker and Merchant, Karanja.	"
188	"	"	"	" Laxman Ramkrishna Ghude.	"	Banker and Landholder, Karanja.	"
189	"	"	"	" Narsinga Rukhabasa.	Hindu Lada.	Banker, Karanja ...	"
190	"	"	"	" Gangasa Sawaji ...	"	Merchant, Karanja ...	"
191	"	"	"	" Dhondba Bapuji Kide.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker and Landholder, Karanja.	"
192	"	"	"	" Keshao Balvant Deshpande.	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Mangrul Dastgir.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
193	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Ramji Patil ...	Maratha.	Landholder, Karanja.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
194	"	"	"	" Moropant R a mchandra Pandit.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	General Merchant and Landholder, Murtizapur.	"
195	"	"	"	" Ramkisan Sakharam Pethe.	Kalal.	Landholder and Sawkar, Morsi.	"
196	"	"	"	" Jaffarji Hiptullahai.	Mahomedan Bohri.	General Merchant, Amraoti.	"
197	"	"	"	" Mahanandram Laxminarayan.	Marwadi.	Banker and Landholder, Anjansingi.	"
198	"	"	"	" Bhiyaraj Tikamdas.	"	"	"
199	"	"	"	" Nagoji Bhagwant..	Jain.	"	"
200	"	"	"	" Kasturchand Deokaran.	Marwadi.	Banker and Landholder, Warha.	"
201	"	"	"	" Chaotmal Marwadi.	"	"	"
202	"	"	"	" Sakharam Badre...	Maratha.	Landholder, Warha	"
203	"	"	"	" Dinaji Maladhure...	Hindu Mali	"	"
204	"	"	"	" Siteram Marwadi..	Marwadi.	Sawkar, Mozri	"
205	"	"	"	" Padamsi Rupram..	"	Banker and Landholder, Nimbhora.	"
206	"	"	"	" Padamsi Nathmal.	"	Banker and Landholder, Wathoda.	"
207.	"	"	"	" Ganeshdas Kundamal.	"	Banker and Landholder, Tiwasa.	"
208	"	"	"	" Mojiram Gangaram.	"	"	"
209	"	"	"	" Nandlal Keshaldas.	"	"	"
210	"	"	"	" Yeshwantrao Dadoji.	Maratha.	Landholder, Tiwasa ...	"
211	"	"	"	" Damodar Rajaram Kawale.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Amraoti..	"
212	"	"	"	" Lalchand Hukmchand.	Marwadi.	Banker and Landholder, Thugaon.	"
213	"	"	"	" Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Rahiman.	Mahomedan.	Landholder, Amraoti..	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
214	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Lahuram Hiralal.	Kalal.	Contractor, Amraoti...	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
215	"	"	"	" Baljorsing Mahitapsing.	Rajput.	Banker and Landholder, Sirasgaon Khasa.	"
216	"	"	"	" Gangabisan Davalatrau.	Marwadi.	Sawkar and Landholder, Katpur, T. Morsi.	"
217	"	"	"	" Chandanmal Rajaram.	"	"	"
218	"	"	"	" Manguiram Ramlal.	"	Sawkar, Landholder and Member Taluk Board, Khanapur.	"
219	"	"	"	" B. M. Molile ...	Prabhu.	Agent to Commercial Union Insurance Company, Amraoti.	"
220	"	"	"	" Hanmantram Dalsukdas.	Hindu Shrawagi.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
221	"	"	"	" Nemasa Lad ...	Lada.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
222	"	"	"	" Amolakchand ...	Marwadi.	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti.	"
223	"	"	"	" Maruti Naik Dange.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker and Landholder, Kurha.	"
224	"	"	"	" Khivaraj Liladhar.	Marwadi.	"	"
225	"	"	"	" Bansidhar Ramchandra, owner of the firm of Harjimal Balmukund.	"	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti and Balgam.	"
226	"	"	"	" Shivachand Ramchandra, owner of the firm of Harjimal Balmukund.	"	"	"
227	"	"	"	" Girdharilal Jankiprasad.	Chhatarpure.	Banker and Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
228	"	"	"	" Sunderdas Ramdas Udasi.	Udasi.	Landholder, Amraoti.	"
229	"	"	"	" Ramprasad Jankiprasad.	Chhatarpure.	Banker and General Merchant, Amraoti.	"
230	"	"	"	" Mannulal Jankiprasad.	"	"	"
231	"	"	"	" Samirmal Bahiradan.	Marwadi.	Agent to Kisanchari Murlidhar, Amraoti.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
232	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Sewadas Pujari Guru Jagannathdas of B a d e Balaji.	Udasi.	Pujari, Amraoti.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
233	"	"	"	" Narayanrao Bind..	Sonar.	Agent to Oriental Life Insurance Company, Clerk, B a d n e r a Mills, Badnera,	"
234	"	"	"	" Krishnasa Puns Kalal.	Kalal.	Landholder, Merchant and Sawkar, Sirul.	"
235	"	"	"	" Sunderdas Jwala- prasad.	Udasi.	Money-lender, Amraoti.	"
236	"	"	"	" Motiram Harjes- ram,	Marwadi.	Money-lender, Thu- gaon,	"
237	"	"	"	" Allisaheb walad Mahamad Saheb,	Mahome- dan.	Jagirdar and Mukhtiar, Nandgaou.	"
238	"	"	"	" Ramkrishna Bali- ram Kide.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Merchant and Land- holder, Karanja.	"
239	"	"	"	Munshi Bashir Ahmad,	Mahome- dan.	Bookbiuder, Amraoti.	"
240	"	"	"	Munshi Fazal Ah- mad,	"	"	"
241	"	"	"	Mr. K. D. Chavan ...	Kshatriya Arya,	Landholder and Pho- tographer, Amraoti.	"
242	"	"	"	" Gokuldas Rikhab- das, owner of the firm of Ganeshdas Thakurdas,	Mahesari,	Banker, Amraoti	"
243	"	"	"	" Ramdhandas Ri- khabdas, owner of the firm of Ganesh- das Thakurdas,	"	"	"
244	"	"	"	" Ganeshdas Ke- shaodas.	"	"	"
245	"	"	"	" Shrikisan D a s Daga.	"	Agent to Ganeshdas Keshodas, Amraoti.	"
246	"	"	"	" Birdichand Kapur- chand,	Marwadi.	Banker, Amraoti	"
247	"	"	"	" Maniram Bagdi, Munim of Ganesh- das Bulakhidas,	"	"	"
248	"	"	"	" Dharamchand Ke- sarichand.	"	"	"
249	"	"	"	" Dadaji Gangadhar Dharaskar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
250	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Mojiram Baldeo...	Marwadi.	Banker, Amraoti ...	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
251	"	"	"	" Shriram Rupram...	"	Landholder, Banker and Merchant, Hiverkhed.	"
252	"	"	"	" Pandurang Kunarsa.	Sonar.	Landholder, Morsi. ...	"
253	"	"	"	" Jairam Keshava Asnare, B. A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Amraoti ...	"
254	"	"	"	" Ambadas Laxman Deorankar.	Gurao.	Landholder and Saraf, Amraoti.	"
255	"	"	"	" Vitthalesa Narayansa.	Patwi.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
256	"	"	"	" Manmal Gulabchand.	Marwadi.	Cloth Merchant, Amraoti.	"
257	"	"	"	" Jaisiram Bissa. ...	Marwadi Brahmin.	Agent to Shriram Rupram, Hiverkhed.	"
258	"	"	"	" Wasudeorao Govind.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Agent to Shriram Rupram, Amraoti.	"
259	"	"	"	" Hukumchand Bachharaj.	Mahesri Marwadi.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
260	"	"	"	" Takhatmal Shrivallabh.	"	"	"
261	"	"	"	" Jairandas Ramchandra.	"	Banker, Dhamangaon..	"
262	"	"	"	" Ballabdas. ...	"	Agent to Ballabdas Ramchandra, Amraoti.	"
263	"	"	"	" Abdul Alli walad Mahamad Alli.	Mahomedan Bohri.	Stationery and Glassware Merchant, Amraoti.	"
264	"	"	"	" Baliram Vithoba...	Simpi.	Cloth Merchant, Warha.	"
265	"	"	"	" Janardan Ganesh Maldhure.	Mali.	Banker and Landholder, Warha.	"
266	"	"	"	" Abaji Tukaram Panse.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Moneylender, Mangrol Dastgir.	"
267	"	"	"	" Lachiappa Chinappa.	Wani.	Grocer, Amraoti ...	"
268	"	"	"	" Sadakshari Aya Gura Mahadling Aya.	Lingayat Wani.	Religious Teacher, Amraoti.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
269	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Jaikumar Devidas Chawara.	Jain.	Banker and Landholder, Karanja.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
270	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Raghao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Deshpande and Member Amraoti District Board, Badnera.	"
271	"	"	"	" Kesarichand Manikchand Malte.	Jain.	Shopkeeper, Amraoti.	"
272	"	"	"	" Tukaram Baglaji ..	Sonar.	Mukhtiar, Amraoti ...	"
273	"	"	"	" Vishwaji Powar ...	Mali.	Sawkar and Landholder, Balgaon.	"
274	"	"	"	" Ganesh Mahadeo Dixit.	Prabhu.	Amraoti ...	"
275	"	"	"	" Laxmi Narayanji Shet.	Marwadi.	Landholder and Moneylender, Pardi.	"
276	"	"	"	" Bachharaj Agent to Shriram Shaligram.	"	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
277	"	"	"	" Rajmal Dinaji ...	Mali.	Banker and Landholder, Balgaon.	"
278	"	"	"	" Sunderlal Shaligram, owner of the firm of Shriram Shaligram.	Marwadi.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
279	"	"	"	" Ramsuk Puranmal.	"	Moneylender, Amraoti.	"
280	"	"	"	" Chauthamal Shivanath.	"	Sawkar ...	"
281	"	"	"	" Prayagji Liladhar..	Bhatia.	Agent to Mulji Jetha and Company, Amraoti.	"
282	"	"	"	" Shivashankar Bias.	Marwadi.	Agent to Sangvidas Mota, Amraoti.	"
283	"	"	"	" Anandrao Sitaram.	Maratha.	Banker and Landholder, Bhambora.	"
284	"	"	"	" Bhikamchand Nandlal.	Marwadi.	Banker, Tiwasa ...	"
285	"	"	"	Munshi Amir Husen Rahim Bax.	Mahomedan.	Landholder, Badnera ..	"
286	"	"	"	Mr. Vitthaldas Chandrabhan Bai-thi.	Hindu.	Dalal and Banker, Amraoti.	"
287	"	"	"	" Bisau Dayal ...	Agarwala.	Banker and Landholder, Amraoti.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress. Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
288	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Mr. Govind Diwakar Talukdar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Wutandar and Landholder, Varud.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti on 19th December 1897.
289	"	"	"	" Muktaprasad ...	Chhata-pura.	Banker, Amraoti ...	"
290	"	"	"	" Gulam Alli ...	Mahomedan.	Landholder, Amraoti.	"
291	"	"	"	" Shaffakat Sahab...	"	"	"
292	"	"	"	" Mahamad Huseen..	"	"	"
293	"	"	"	" Mahamad Ibrahim	"	"	"
294	"	"	"	" Sharakat Alli ...	"	"	"
295	"	"	"	" Mahamad Ibrahim.	"	Merohant, Amraoti ...	"
296	"	"	"	" Karim Khan ...	"	Shopkeeper ...	"
297	"	"	"	" Shaikh Mustan ...	"	"	"
298	"	"	Akola.	Rao Sahab Deorao Vinayak Digaambar.	Muharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader and Landholder, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897. Also by the Berar Sarvajauka Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
299	"	"	"	Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B.	"	"	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th Decemtor 1897.
300	"	"	"	" Narayan Kashinath Date, B.A.	"	Pleader, Akola ...	"
301	"	"	"	" Damodar Ganesh Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader, Akola.	"
302	"	"	"	" Vithal Ranguath Tare, B.A., LL.B.	"	"	"
303	"	"	"	" Keshao Govind Damle, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader, and Secretary, Municipality, Akola.	"
304	"	"	"	" Shankar Govind...	"	Pleader, Akola ...	"
305	"	"	"	" Dattatraya Krishna Kolatkar.	"	Medical Practitioner, Akola.	"
306	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader, Akola.	"
307	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Martand Gupte.	Prabhu.	Pleader, Akola ...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
308	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Pandurang Bapuji Rajandekar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Moneylender, Landholder and Member, District Board, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897. Also by the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
309	"	"	"	" Balvant Vinayak Digambar.	"	Banker and Landholder, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
310	"	"	"	" Hari Ramchandra Anvikar.	"	Editor, "Shudha Vardhi," Akola.	"
311	"	"	"	" Abaji Mairal ...	"	Pleader, Akola ...	"
312	"	"	"	" Shivaratausinh Varma.	Rajput Kshatriya Arya.	Landholder and Merchant, Patur Shekh Babu.	Do. Also by the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
313	"	"	"	" Hansilal Panachand.	Agarwala.	Banker, Balapur ...	"
314	"	"	"	" Maruti Ganesh Asarkar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Moneylender, Member, Local Board, and Municipal Commissioner, Akot.	"
315	"	"	"	" Kalekhan Saudagar.	Mahomedan.	Contractor, Patur ...	"
316	"	"	"	" Govindsinh Varma.	Kshatriya Arya.	Merchant, Patur Shekh Babu.	"
317	"	"	"	" Popatlal Parasharam.	Agarwala.	Banker, Balapur ...	"
318	"	"	"	" Jaikrishna Bagaji.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker's Agent, Municipal and District Board Member.	"
319	"	"	"	" Laxman Govind Oke.	"	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
320	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Trimbak.	Hindu.	Native Doctor, Akola.	"
321	"	"	"	" Shivaram Anant Panat.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Agent to private banking firm, Khamgaon.	"
322	"	"	"	" Kasturchand Bhikamchand.	Marwadi.	Banker and Merchant, Khamgaon.	"
323	"	"	"	" Ganeshdas Bhattar	"	"	"
324	"	"	"	" Raoji Raghao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder and Watan-dar.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
325	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Bachulal Nanakram.	Agarwala.	Landholder and Banker, Barsi Takli.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
326	"	"	"	" Ratanlal Mohanlal	"	Banker, Barsi Takli ...	"
327	"	"	"	" Gangadhar Balakrishna.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Khamgaon ...	"
328	"	"	"	" Sakharam Hanmant.	"	"	"
329	"	"	"	" Ekanath Abaji Mahajan.	"	General Agent to a Jagirdar and Landholder, Akola.	"
330	"	"	"	" Gopalrao Madhavrao.	"	Landholder and Jagirdar, Khamgaon.	"
331	"	"	"	" Vaman Laxman ...	"	Pleader, Khamgaon ...	"
332	"	"	"	" Motilal Bansilal ...	Agarwala.	Banker and Landholder, Akola.	"
333	"	"	"	" Lalji Vithoba Patil	Kunbi.	Landholder and Banker, Savre, Taluk Akot.	"
334	"	"	"	" Kashinath Shankar Appa.	Hindu.	Banker, Adgaon ...	"
335	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Keshavrao.	"	Watandar and Banker, Panchagawan.	"
336	"	"	"	" Vishwanath Ramji Jodh.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker, Akot ...	Do. Also by the Berar Servajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
337	"	"	"	" Vithoba Punjaji ...	Hindu.	Landholder and Money-lender, Nakasi.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
338	"	"	"	" Vithoba Ramji ...	Kunbi.	Landholder, Kharale...	"
339	"	"	"	" Gunavant Ramchandra.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker and Merchant, Akot.	"
340	"	"	"	" Balaji Harsing Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Watandar and Landholder, Rahita, Taluk Akot.	"
341	"	"	"	" Krishnaji Ekaji Deshmukh.	"	"	"
342	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Vithoba.	Hindu.	Landholder, Mahuli ...	"
343	"	"	"	" Chandrabhan Ragoji.	"	Landholder and Money-lender, Akola.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
344	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Damodar Waman Brabma.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Private Servant, Khamgaon.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
345	"	"	"	" Nanakram Gangaram.	Hindu, Agarwals.	Banker and Landholder, Panchagawhan.	"
346	"	"	"	" Biharilal Hiralal...	"	"	"
347	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Ganesh	Hindu.	Pleader, Telhara ...	"
348	"	"	"	" Namdeo Sonaji ...	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Boregaon.	"
349	"	"	"	" Ganeshdas Surajmal.	Marwadi.	Moneylender, Andura.	"
350	"	"	"	" Chimanlal Shankardas.	"	"	"
351	"	"	"	" Bhagwant Damodar Thombre.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Clerk, private firm, Khamgaon.	"
352	"	"	"	" Keshao Waman Brahma.	"	Private Servant, Khamgaon.	"
353	"	"	"	" Gopaldas Narayandas.	Jain.	Banker and Merchant, Balapur.	"
354	"	"	"	" Achyut Gopal ...	Hindu.	Deshpande and landholder, Adgaon.	"
355	"	"	"	" Shriram Khetsidas.	Marwadi.	Moneylender, Balapur.	"
356	"	"	"	" Tulaji Maruti ...	Kunbi.	Landholder, Barsi Takli.	"
357	"	"	"	" Narayan Sonaji Teli.	Teli.	Sawkar, Deodhari ...	"
358	"	"	"	" Kisan Sitaram ...	Kunbi.	Landholder, Daga dparwa.	"
359	"	"	"	" Sakharam Narayan.	"	"	"
360	"	"	"	" Daulat Nanaji ...	"	"	"
361	"	"	"	" Raoji Shidhoji ...	"	Landholder, Wakhera.	"
362	"	"	"	" Janba Wagaji ...	"	Landholder, Deodhari.	"
363	"	"	"	" Ganpatrao Chandrabhan.	"	Landholder, Barsi Takli.	"
364	"	"	"	" Anandrao Harsing.	"	Watandar and Landholder, Barsi Takli.	"
365	"	"	"	" Sawaji Sonaji Deshmukh.	"	Landholder, Shegaon...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
366	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Anant Tatyaji Korde.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	General Merchant and Municipal Commissioner, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
367	"	"	"	" Bapu Balaji Sabne.	"	Banker, Khamgaon ...	"
368	"	"	"	" Hara khand Gulabchand.	Gujarathi.	Banker and Merchant, Telhara.	"
369	"	"	"	" Keshao Parasharam Ambdekar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder and Moneylender, Telhara.	"
370	"	"	"	" Narayan Rangnath Tagde.	"	"	"
371	"	"	"	" Sadshiv Ramji Mankar.	Hindu.	Landholder, Adgaon...	"
372	"	"	"	" Shankarrao Deshmukh.	"	Landholder, Akola ...	"
373	"	"	"	" Purnshottam Achyutrao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Deshpande and Jagirdar, Balapur.	"
374	"	"	"	" Shrikrishna Amrit Deshpande.	"	Landholder, Akola ...	"
375	"	"	"	" Ramrao Gopal Deshpande.	"	Landholder and Wataudar, Akola.	"
376	"	"	"	" Bhagusing Chaining.	Rajput.	Private Servant, Balapur.	"
377	"	"	"	" Kanhayalal Hemchand.	Agarwala.	Merchant, Balapur ...	"
378	"	"	"	" Ruprao Zabaji ...	Hindu.	Landholder, Dongargaon.	"
379	"	"	"	" Jawarimal Shankardas.	Marwadi.	Moneylender, Andura.	"
380	"	"	"	Munshi Sham Ahmad.	Mahomedan.	Moneylender, Patur ...	"
381	"	"	"	Mr. Abdul Radarfa walad Mahamad Sahab.	"	Ijardar, Akola ...	"
382	"	"	"	" Narayan Laxman.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Sawkar, Akola ...	"
383	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Govind Hundivala.	"	Agent of Deshmukh and Member Taluk Board, Balapur.	"
384	"	"	"	" Dhondi Bapu walad Narayan Bapu.	Hindu.	Landholder, Akola ...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
385	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Dinkarrao Bhagwantrao.	Maratha.	Landholder and Money-lender, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
386	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Wasudeo Kolatkar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	General Merchant and Photographer, Akola	"
387	"	"	"	" Narayan Sakharam.	Hindu.	Landholder, Ugwa ...	"
388	"	"	"	" Yadueshwar Anant Vaidya.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pensioner and Manager of an Industrial Class, Akola.	"
389	"	"	"	" Anandrao Ambadas Lote.	"	Agent of a Banker, Balapur.	"
390	"	"	"	" Jiwaba Dada Sonar.	Sonar.	Goldsmith, Akola ...	"
391	"	"	"	" Harikrishna Shamrao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Watandar, Jagirdar and Landholder, Balapur.	"
392	"	"	"	" Shivalal Gulabchand, Agent to Govindram Bhikamdas, Dukan Telhara.	Marwadi.	Banker, Akola ...	"
393	"	"	"	" Tukaram Gambbirji Patil.	Kunbi.	Landholder, Akola ...	"
394	"	"	"	" Shriram Shaligram.	Marwadi.	Banker, Khamgaon ...	"
395	"	"	"	" Narayan Trimbak.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Agent, Khamgaon ...	"
396	"	"	"	" Pandurang Bhalchandra.	"	Agent, Akola ...	"
397	"	"	"	" Hiralal Rewadas...	Hindu.	Sawkar, Ugwa ...	"
398	"	"	"	" Dhanji Jadhaoji Bhatia.	Bhatia.	Merchant, Akola ...	"
399	"	"	"	" V. Dharampuri Narsaiya.	Telanga.	Watchmaker, Akola...	"
400	"	"	"	" Annaji Keshav Sukhatme.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Agent to New Mofussil Co., Shegaon.	"
401	"	"	"	" Gopal Vishnu Raste.	"	Agent, Akola ...	"
402	"	"	"	" Umrao Zamsing ...	Hindu.	Moneylender, Khamgaon.	"
403	"	"	"	" Sandoba Khushalji Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Landholder, Rahita ...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
404	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Ganesh Daji Joshi.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Moneylender and Landholder, Telhara.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
405	"	"	"	" Madharnao Ramchandra Tipnis.	Prabhu.	Pleader, Telhara ...	"
406	"	"	"	" Anant Vishnu Bhagwat.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	"
407	"	"	"	" Purushottam Shastri.	"	Shastri, Akot ...	"
408	"	"	"	" Raoji Moreshwar..	"	Moneylender and Merchant, Khamgaon.	"
409	"	"	"	" Govind Keshao ...	"	Banker, Mategaon ...	"
410	"	"	"	" Trimbak Waman..	"	Jagirdar, Tuuki ...	"
411	"	"	"	" Renkodas Balvant.	"	"	"
412	"	"	"	" Ramrao Govind ...	"	"	"
413	"	"	"	" Ramrao Laxman...	"	"	"
414	"	"	"	" Gurupratap Govindram.	Marwadi.	Banker, Akola ...	"
415	"	"	"	" Surajmal Govindram.	"	"	"
416	"	"	"	" Kisan Chandra-bhan.	Hindu.	Landholder, Akot ..	"
417	"	"	"	" Ganesh Haumant Thombre.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder & Moneylender, Akot.	"
418	"	"	"	" Balkrishna Waman	"	Pleader, Khamgaon ...	"
419	"	"	"	" Atmaram Limbaji.	Hindu.	Artist, Khamgaon ...	"
420	"	"	"	" Shrikumar Kisan-sivaram Mansabdar.	Rajput Kshatriya Arya.	Zamindar, Patur Shekh Babu.	"
421	"	"	"	" Deorao Bhagwant Nargunde.	Hindu.	Munim, Patur Shekh Babu.	"
422	"	"	"	" Lalusing Varma...	Rajput Kshatriya Arya.	Landholder, Patur ...	"
423	"	"	"	" Hiralal Bagdi ...	Marwadi.	Merchant and Agent to a Banker, Akola.	"
424	"	"	"	Moulvi Ashagar Husen.	Mahomedan.	Jagirdar, Patur ...	"
425	"	"	"	Mr. Balkisandas Purushottamdas.	Hindu.	Banker and Landholder, Akolkhede, Taluk Akot.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
426	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Motiram Shivaram Patil.	Hindu.	Landholder, Manchampur, Taluk Akot.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
427	"	"	"	" Premasukdas Marwadi.	Marwadi.	Agent to a Sowkar ...	"
428	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Ramchandra.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Banker, Jalgaon, District Akola.	"
429	"	"	"	" Gopal Ganesh ...	"	"	"
430	"	"	"	" Raibhan Nathuji.	Kuubi.	Landholder and Moneylender, Manchampur, Taluk Akot.	"
431	"	"	"	" Nansukdas Gokuldas.	Marwadi.	Banker and Merchant, Khamgaon.	"
432	"	"	"	" Mahamad Hanif...	Mahomedan.	Landholder, Patur ...	"
433	"	"	"	" Mahamad Ibrahim.	"	"	"
434	"	"	"	" Ahmadkhan walad Husenkhan.	"	Landholder, Mehkar...	"
435	"	"	"	" Malhakkan ...	"	Landholder, Akola ...	"
436	"	"	"	" Syed Altaf Husen.	"	"	"
437	"	"	"	" Shaikh Ahwad ...	"	"	"
438	"	"	"	" Surajuddin ...	"	"	"
439	"	"	"	" Syed Kasim ...	"	Landholder, Patur ...	"
440	"	"	"	" Mahamed Ali ...	"	"	"
441	"	"	"	" Abdul Allims ...	"	"	"
442	"	"	"	" Mahamad Munir..	"	"	"
443	"	"	"	" Mahamad Yakub.	"	"	"
444	"	"	"	" Johar Mahamad...	"	"	"
445	"	"	"	" Zainullabuddin ...	"	"	"
446	"	"	"	Munshi Rajuddin ...	"	Landholder, Akola ...	"
447	"	"	"	Mr. Raghunath Govind Damle.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	"
448	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Yeshwant Samudra.	"	Munim, Khamgaon ...	"
449	"	"	"	" Shamlal Ukardas.	Jain.	Banker, Khamgaon ...	"
450	"	"	"	" Premasukdas Rathi.	Marwadi.	"	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
451	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Rodgers	American Christian.	Manager, School of Industry, Akola.	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
452	"	"	"	" Narayan R a m c h a n d r a Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Watandar and Jagirdar, Balapur.	"
453	"	"	"	" Vinayak Moreswar.	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Telhara	"
454	"	"	"	" Gangadhar Ganesh Joshi.	"	"	"
455	"	"	"	" Raoji Janu Mali..	Kunbi.	Landholder, B a r s i Takli.	"
456	"	"	"	" Bhagwan U d e bhan.	"	Landholder, Tiwasa ...	"
457	"	"	"	" Zingo Sakharan...	"	Landholder, B a r s i Takli.	"
458	"	"	"	" Motiram Kisan-sing.	Hindu.	Landholder, Moneylender & Merchant, Ghusar.	"
459	"	"	"	" Gotusing Dagadusing.	"	"	"
460	"	"	"	" Eknath Atmaram.	Sonar.	Goldsmith, Akola ...	"
461	"	"	"	" Prithwiraj ...	Marwadi.	Sawkar, Akola ...	"
462	"	"	"	" Dhondu M o r e shwar Hingwe.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Secretary, New Ginning Co., Akot.	"
463	"	"	"	" Janardan Abaji Mahajan.	"	Secretary, N a t i v e Cotton G. P. and S. Co., Akola.	"
464	"	"	"	" Vishwanath Sada-shiv.	"	Pleader, Khamgaon ...	"
465	"	"	"	" Gulam A h m a d w a l a d P y a r Mahamad.	Mahomedan.	Moneylender, Mehkar.	"
466	"	"	"	" Laxmidas Mahidas	Marwadi.	Banker and Merchant, Khamgaon.	"
467	"	"	"	" Bachulal Govindlal	Hindu.	Banker, Akola ...	"
468	"	"	"	" Jeggannath Jitmal.	Marwadi.	Banker and Merchant, Akola.	"
469	"	"	"	" Mahamad A l l i Saheb.	Mahomedan.	Merchant, Patur ...	"
470	"	"	"	M u n s h i Nizamuddin.	"	"	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
471	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Lalkhan Soudagar.	Mahomedan.	Merchant, Patur ...	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
472	"	"	"	" Lalkhan Roshankhan.	"	Landholder, Patur ...	"
473	"	"	"	Munshi Abutabha Jagirdar.	"	"	"
474	"	"	"	Mr. Vithoba Ramji Patil.	Hindu.	Landholder, Mahagaon.	"
475	"	"	"	" Rashiuddin Jagirdar.	Mahomedan.	Jagirdar, Patur ...	"
476	"	"	"	Nawab Mahamuddin Saheb.	"	"	"
477	"	"	"	Mr. Shaikh Chhotubhai.	"	Merchant and Landholder, Patur.	"
478	"	"	"	" Krishnaji Dinkar Deshpande, B.A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Balapur.	"
479	"	"	"	" Bhawani Sakharam.	Wani.	Sawkar, Deodhari ...	"
480	"	"	"	" Baburao Hari Patil.	Kunbi.	Landholder, Barsi Takli.	"
481	"	"	"	" Maruti Sonaji Patil.	"	"	"
482	"	"	"	" Parasharam Daryaji.	"	"	"
483	"	"	"	" Ganu Ramji ...	"	"	"
484	"	"	"	" Raoji Vikramji ...	"	"	"
485	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Harbaji.	"	"	"
486	"	"	"	" Ganu Narayan ...	"	"	"
487	"	"	"	" Shivram Sakharam.	"	"	"
488	"	"	"	" Atmaram Laxmanji.	"	"	"
489	"	"	"	" Ganpat Ramji Zod.	"	"	"
490	"	"	"	" Zango Sadashiv Patil.	"	"	"
491	"	"	"	" Parasharam Vithoba.	"	Landholder, Chaugson	"
492	"	"	"	" Appaji Vyankatesh, Agent to Babuji Sakharam.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder & Banker..	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
493	Government of India.	Berar.	Akola.	Mr. Savatram Ramprasad.	Marwadi.	Landholder	At a public meeting held at Akola, on 19th December 1897.
494	"	"	"	" Ramrao Nagorao.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder & Moneylender.	"
495	"	"	"	" Ramdhan Brijraj.	Marwadi.	Moneylender ...	"
496	"	"	Ellichpur.	" Khushalrao Narayanrao Pangarkar, B.A., LL.B.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, District Court and Landholder, Ellichpur.	At a public meeting held at Ellichpur, on 5th December 1897. Also by the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
497	"	"	"	" Purushottam Bhagwantrao Deshpande.	"	Inamdar and Deshpande, Ellichpur.	"
498	"	"	"	" Vyankatrao Hanmantrao Deshmukh.	"	Jagirdar and Deshmukh, Ellichpur.	"
499	"	"	"	" Ganesh Nagesh Sahasrabudhe.	"	District Court Pleader, Ellichpur.	"
500	"	"	"	" Narayan Ramchandra Gadhikar.	"	Secretary, Civil Station Municipality, and District Court Pleader, Ellichpur.	"
501	"	"	"	" Narharrao Bhagwantrao Deshpande,	"	Inamdar and Deshpande, Ellichpur.	"
502	"	"	"	" Vitthal Purushottam Ganorkar.	"	Moneylender and Landholder, Daryapur.	"
503	"	"	"	" Ramrao Sadashiv Sadhu.	"	Landholder, Ellichpur City.	"
504	"	"	"	" Yeshwantrao Narayan Deshpande.	"	Moneylender and Landholder, Anjanagaon.	At a public meeting held at Ellichpur, on 5th December 1897.
505	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Krishna Dange.	Krishnapakshi.	District Court Pleader, Ellichpur.	"
506	"	"	"	" Pralhadrao Vitthal Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder and Moneylender, Anjanagaon.	"
507	"	"	"	" Bapurao Mahadeo Pendsa.	"	District Court Pleader, Ellichpur.	"
508	"	"	"	" Gangadhar Narayan Jagdale.	"	Pleader, Civil Court, Daryapur.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
509	Government of India.	Berar.	Ellichpur.	Mr. Rajaram walad Vithoba.	Kunbi.	Landholder and Moneylender, Towler, District Ellichpur.	At a public meeting held at Ellichpur, on 5th December 1897.
510	"	"	"	" Hanmantrao Ramrao Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Landholder and Moneylender, Daryapur.	"
511	"	"	"	" Balkrishna Ramchandra Oke.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleaser, Civil Court, Daryapur.	"
512	"	"	"	" Govind Sonaji Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Inamdar and Landholder, Shivar.	"
513	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Gamlaji.	Kunbi.	Landholder, Hingni Govindgaon.	"
514	"	"	"	" Ganeshpuri Laxmanpuri Gosawi.	Hindu Gosawi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Kakda.	"
515	"	"	"	" Vaman Balvant ...	Hindu.	Landholder, Singapur.	"
516	"	"	"	" Zangoji walad Shrawanji.	Kunbi.	Landholder, Gavar-khed.	"
517	"	"	"	" Bhagwansa Rukhabsa Sawkar.	Lada.	Moneylender and Landholder, Ellichpur.	"
518	"	"	"	" Sakharam Mukaji Rauta.	Kunbi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Chandur Bazar.	"
519	"	"	"	" Mahadeo walad Kondaji Patil.	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Bhugaon.	"
520	"	"	"	" Narayan Laxman Ganorkar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Moneylender and Landholder, Daryapur.	"
521	"	"	"	" Mungilal Hukumchand.	Agarwala.	Merchant, Ellichpur Cantonment.	"
522	"	"	"	" Deorao Nagorao...	Kunbi.	Landholder, Kolha ...	"
523	"	"	"	" Hariharrao Madharao Deshmukh.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Jagirdar and Deshmukh, Ellichpur City.	"
524	"	"	"	" Champalal Motilal Sawkar.	Agarwala.	Merchant and Moneylender, Paratwada.	"
525	"	"	"	" Santokiram Chautmal.	"	Moneylender and Landholder, Singapur.	"
526	"	"	"	" Gopal Annaji Saraf.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Moneylender and Landholder, Paratwada.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
527	Government of India.	Berar.	Ellichpur.	Mr. Shivnarayan Jawharmal.	Agarwala.	Moneylender and Landholder, Wadnergangai.	At a public meeting held at Ellichpur, on 5th December 1897.
528	"	"	"	" Rajaram Ramrao.	Kunbi.	"	"
529	"	"	"	" Bajirao Tukaramji.	"	Landholder and Moneylender, Kolha.	"
530	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Indraraj.	Agarwala.	Landholder and Moneylender, Ellichpur.	"
531	"	"	"	" Harlal Ramsuk ...	"	Moneylender and Landholder, Kokarda.	"
532	"	"	"	" Chunnilal Shivbucharai.	Kayastha.	Moneylender, Ellichpur City.	"
533	"	"	"	" Balvant Rao ...	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Ellichpur City ...	"
534	"	"	"	" Ramdin Shaligram.	Pardesi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Chendkapur.	"
535	"	"	"	" Chimanlal Gulabchand.	Mahesari.	Moneylender and Landholder, Wansa.	"
536	"	"	"	" Shamrao Gangarao.	Kunbi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Talwel.	"
537	"	"	"	" Daolatsing Narayansing.	Rajput.	Moneylender and Landholder, Daryapur.	"
538	"	"	"	" Govind Sitaram Rabdi.	Hindu.	Editor, "Prabhat," Ellichpur.	"
539	"	"	"	" Shripad Damle.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Moneylender and Landholder, Paratwada.	"
540	"	"	Wun.	" Gopal Narayan Bhat.	"	Pleader, Ijardar and Municipal Secretary, Yeotmal.	At a public meeting held at Yeotmal, on 5th December 1897. Also by the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
541	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Ganesh Mundle, B.A., LL.B.	"	Pleader, Ijardar and Municipal Vice-Chairman, Yeotmal.	At a public meeting held at Yeotmal, on 5th December 1897. By the Bombay Presidency Association, on 13th December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Satara, on 10th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
542	Government of India.	Berar.	Wun.	Mr. Laxman Chintaman Bapat.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader and Ijardar, Yeotmal.	At a public meeting held at Yeotmal, on 5th December 1897.
543	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Rangunath Bapat.	"	Pleader, Ijardar, Municipal Commissioner and Member, District Board, Yeotmal.	"
544	"	"	"	" Baliram Raghao Sastikar.	"	Pleader, Landholder and Municipal Commissioner, Yeotmal.	"
545	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Moreshwar Deo.	"	Pleader and Ijardar, Yeotmal.	"
546	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Deorao Deshmukh.	Wani.	Jagirdar and Ijardar Deshmukh, Parwa, Taluk Kelapur.	"
547	"	"	"	" Vyankatesh Koner Bhedi.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Sawkar, Ijardar and Member, District Board, Wun.	"
548	"	"	"	" Bhojanaik Ramunaik.	Banjari.	Ijardar, Yawali Karegaon, Taluk Yeotmal.	"
549	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh.	Wani.	Ijardar and Jagirdar, Parwa, Taluk Kelapur.	"
550	"	"	"	" Balvant Ramchandra Landge.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Ijardar and Landholder, Yeotmal.	"
551	"	"	"	" Keshao Rajaram Komati.	Komati.	Ijardar and Sawkar, Borgaon, Taluk Darwah.	"
552	"	"	"	" Hari Vitthal Subhedar.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Ijardar, Tiwasa, Taluk Yeotmal.	"
553	"	"	"	" Sadashiv Anandrao Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Member, District Board, Yeotmal.	"
554	"	"	"	" Sambhashiv Krishna Kale.	Wani.	Ijardar and Sawkar ...	"
555	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Govind Rinkar.	Hindu Teli.	Ijardar, Sonegaon, Taluk Yeotmal.	"
556	"	"	"	" Bajirao Yeshwant- rao Deshmukh.	Maratha.	Ijardar and Landholder, Umri, Taluk Darwah.	"
557	"	"	"	" Pandurang Ganpatrao Deshmukh.	"	"	"
558	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Rajaram Komati.	Komati.	Ijardar, Darwah ...	"
559	"	"	"	" Bapurao Sambhashiv Deshmukh.	Wani.	Ijardar, Kelapur ...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
560	Government of India.	Berar.	Wun.	Mr. Narayan Ramu Naik.	Banjari.	Ijardar, Yeotmal ...	At a public meeting held at Yeotmal, on 5th December 1897.
561	"	"	"	" Maruti Undraji ...	Sonar.	Sawkar, Watkhed, Taluk Yeotmal.	"
562	"	"	"	" Tukaram Diwaji...	Kunbi.	Landholder and Moneylender, Yeotmal.	"
563	"	"	"	" Maruti Bajirao Jankar.	Hindu Hatkar.	Ijardar and Moneylender, Kopra, Taluk Yeotmal.	"
564	"	"	"	" Anandrao Amritrao.	Maratha.	Ijardar and Member, Taluk Board, Yeotmal.	"
565	"	"	"	" Atmaram Ganesh Mundle.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Trader, Yeotmal ...	"
566	"	"	"	" Dinkar Krishna Deshmukh.	"	Ijardar and Member, District Board, Wun.	"
567	"	"	"	" Dadusing Sonaji Deshmukh.	Rajput.	Landholder, Yeotmal.	"
568	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Pandurang Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	"	"
569	"	"	Buldana.	" Vaman Vyankatesh Joshi.	"	Priesthood, Malkapur..	At a public meeting held at Malkapur, on 19th December 1897.
570	"	"	"	" Harisa Vishwanathsa.	Vaishya.	Moneylender, Malkapur.	"
571	"	"	"	" Vishnu Mahadeo Sonar.	Sonar.	"	"
572	"	"	"	" Hormusji Palanjee.	Parsee.	Merchant, Malkapur...	"
573	"	"	"	" Pestonji Manikji...	"	"	"
574	"	"	"	" A. Dadabhai ...	"	"	"
575	"	"	"	" Sitaram Maruti ...	Kunbi.	Moneylender and Landholder, Dharrangaon, Taluk Malkapur.	"
576	"	"	"	" Shankar Anandrao Deshpande.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Sawkar, Chikhli ...	At a public meeting held at Buldana, on 23rd December 1897.
577	"	"	"	" Vishnu Mahadeo Deshpande.	"	Landholder, Borakheddi, Taluk Chikhli.	"
578	"	"	"	" Shrikrishna Chinnaji Deshpande.	"	Pleader, Buldana ...	"
579	"	"	"	" Annaji Ramchandra Pimprikar.	"	"	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
580	Government of India.	Berar.	Buldana.	Mr. Amrit Waman Dalal.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Sawkar, Buldana ...	At a public meeting held at Buldana, on 23rd December 1897.
581	"	"	"	" Mahadeo Sakharan Bapat, B. A., LL. B.	"	Pleader, Buldana ...	"
582	"	"	"	" Vishnusa Balkrishnasa Sawaji.	Vaishya.	Banker and Landholder, Malkapur.	At a public meeting held at Malkapur, on 19th December 1897.
583	"	"	"	" Raoji Raghao Tagde.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Malkapur ...	"
584	"	"	"	" Hari Gopal Pendse.	"	"	"
585	"	"	"	" Ganesh Waman Soman.	"	"	"
586	"	"	"	" Damodar Hari Ranade,	"	"	"
587	"	"	"	" Wasudeo Balaji Pimplikar,	"	"	Do. Also by the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, on 12th December 1897.
588	"	"	"	" Chimanlal Nathmal,	Marwadi.	Banker and Landholder,	At a public meeting held at Malkapur, on 19th December 1897.
589	"	"	"	" Gulam Ahmadkhan Soudagar,	Mahomedan,	Landholder, Pimpalgaon Raja, Taluk Balapur.	At a General Committee's meeting of the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha, held on 12th December 1897.
590	"	"	Basim.	" Govind Mohaniraj Raodeo,	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Hingoli ...	At a public meeting held at Basim, on 19th December 1897.
591	"	"	"	" Yeshwant Vaman Dighe.	"	Pleader and Member, District Board, Basim,	"
592	"	"	"	" Shesharao Raghunath.	"	Pleader, Basim ...	"
593	"	"	"	" Vyankatesh Balkrishna Deshpande.	"	"	"
594	"	"	"	" Vinayak Vishnu Gokhale.	"	"	"
595	"	"	"	" Balkrishna Ramji Ghisad.	"	Moneylender, Basim,	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Deo-mination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
596	Government of India.	Berar.	Basim.	Mr. Chimanrao Trim-bak Pandē.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder, Risod, Taluk Basim.	At a public meeting held at Basim, on 19th December 1897.
597	"	"	"	" Beharilal Haribha-gat.	Marwadi.	Banker, Risod, Taluk Basim.	"
598	"	"	"	Raja Kashirao Shan-karrao.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Jagirdar, Basim	"
599	Central Provin-ces.	Nagpur.	Nagpur.	Lala Bhagiratha Prasad, B.A.	Hindu Kalar.	Itwari Darwaja, Nag-pur.	At a public meeting held at Nagpur, on 11th December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Bilaspur, on 4th De-cember 1897.
600	"	"	"	Mr. Chintaman Hari Marathe.	Vedic Brahmin.	Agent to Gopalrao Buti, Nagpur.	At a public meeting held at Nagpur, on 11th December 1897.
601	"	"	"	" Waman Gopal Jo-shi, B.A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Editor, "Deshasevak," and Head Master, Sitabuldi High School, Nagpur.	"
602	"	"	"	" Keshao Gopal Tamhan, M.A.	"	Principal and Profes-sor, Morris College, Nagpur.	"
603	"	"	"	Rao Saheb Balvantrao Mahajan.	"	Pleader, Nagpur	"
604	"	"	"	Rao Saheb Keshao Shivaram Bhawal-kar.	"	Pensioned Extra Assist-ant Commissioner, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	"
605	"	"	"	Mr. Sadashiv Vishnu Paranspe, B.A.	"	Teacher, Sitabuldi Aided School, Nag-pur.	"
606	"	"	"	" Mahadeo Krishna Padhye, B.A., B.L.	"	Pleader and Editor, "Deshasevak," Nagpur.	"
607	"	"	"	" Hari Mahadeo Pandit	"	Editor, "Vividha-dnyanavistara" and Deputy Manager, Bhonsla Estate, Nagpur.	"
608	"	"	"	" Narayan Ballal Chiplunkar.	"	Landholder and Banker, care of H. M. Pandit, Esq., Nagpur.	"
609	"	"	"	" Keshao Vinayak Joshi, B.A.	"	Head Master, "Neill City School," Nag-pur.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
610	Central Provinces,	Nagpur.	Nagpur.	Mr. Amrit Laxman Dighe, M.A., B.L.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Nagpur...	At a public meeting held at Nagpur, on 11th December 1897.
611	"	"	"	" Ganesh Wasudeo Sane.	"	Contractor, G. I. P. R., and Cloth Merchant, Jubbulpore.	"
612	"	"	"	" Laxman Dajiba Gadre, B.A., L.M. & s.	"	Medical Practitioner, Nagpur.	"
613	"	"	"	" Vishnu Mahadeo Jakatdar, B.A.	"	Teacher, "Hislop College," Nagpur.	"
614	"	"	"	Mrs. Tulsabai Bhishma	"	Nagpur	"
615	"	"	"	Mr. Raoji Kashinath Gokhale.	"	Pleader, Nagpur	"
616	"	"	"	Raja Naoljirao Saheb Gujar.	Maratha.	Rais and Landholder, Nagpur.	"
617	"	"	"	Mr. Bapurao D a d a , M.A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Nagpur	"
618	"	"	"	" Govind Meghsham Badkas.	"	"	"
619	"	"	"	" Rajaram Sitaram Dixit.	"	Contractor, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	"
620	"	"	"	" Priyansh Mukopadhyaya, M.A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Professor, "Morris College," Nagpur.	Do. Also at a public meeting held at Nadia Krishnagar, on 7th December 1897.
621	"	"	"	" Ghanasham Laxman Leuskar, B.A.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Landholder and Malguzar, Nagpur.	At a public meeting held at Nagpur, on 11th. December 1897.
622	"	"	Wardha.	" Hari Waman Kelkar, B.A., LL.B.	"	Pleader, Wardha	At a public meeting held at Wardha, on 24th December 1897.
623	"	"	"	" Damodar Nilkanth Khare, B.A. LL.B.	"	"	"
624	"	"	"	" Kesharao Mahadeo Kawale.	"	"	"
625	"	"	"	" Purushottam Vithal Gole.	"	Pleader, Arwi...	"
626	"	"	"	" Purushottam Ganesh Paranspe.	"	Pleader, Wardha	"
627	"	"	"	" Narayan Keshao Kawale.	"	Landholder, Wardha...	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
628	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Mr. Vinayak Madhavrao Deshmukh.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Malguzar and Banker, Wardha.	At a public meeting held at Wardha, on 24th December 1897.
629	"	"	"	" Daji Jairam Pande, B.A., B.L.	"	Pleader and Vice-president, Municipality, Wardha.	"
630	"	"	Ashti (District Wardha.)	" Raghunath Keshao Deshpande.	"	Landholder, Banker and Malguzar, Ashti.	At a public meeting held at Ashti, on 21st December 1897.
631	"	"	"	" Kashinath Keshao Deshpande.	"	Malguzar, Ashti	"
632	"	"	"	" Murhari Ambadas Deshpande.	"	Malguzar and Jamedar, Ashti.	"
633	"	"	"	" Laxman Rajaram Atre, B.A.	"	Malguzar and Landholder, Ashti.	"
634	"	"	"	" Ambadas Atmaram Deshpande.	"	Member, Local Board, Arvi; Malguzar and Banker, Ashti.	"
635	"	"	"	" Raoji Narayan Rajakarane.	"	Malguzar, Ashti	"
636	"	"	"	" Gopal Hirala Chhatarpure.	Chhatarpure Bania.	Malguzar, Sawkar and Banker, Ashti.	"
637	"	"	Chanda.	" Baliram Narayan Deshmukh, B.A., B.L.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader and Landholder, Chanda.	At a public meeting held at Chanda, on 18th December 1897.
638	"	"	"	" Banailal Ganpatlal.	Hindu Khatri.	Landholder and Thekedar, Chanda.	"
639	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Raghunath Bobde.	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader, Landholder and Secretary, Municipality, Chanda.	"
640	"	"	"	" Krishnarao Atmaram Deshpande.	"	Landholder, Malguzar and Watandar, Mool, Chanda.	"
641	"	"	Raja Nandgaon.	Pandit Bhagwandatta Serotia.	Brahmin.	Manager, "Balaram Press," Raj Nandgaon, District Raipur.	At a public meeting held at Raj Nandgaon, on 5th December 1897.
642	"	"	"	Pandit Bidhata Prasad Sharma.	"	Merchant, Raj Nandgaon.	"
643	"	"	Saugor.	Pandit Bhawani Shankar.	Kankubj Brahmin.	Zamindar and Merchant, Saugor.	At a public meeting held at Saugor, on 5th December 1897.
644	"	"	Katol Tahsil.	Mr. Nagorao Mankar...	Kunbi.	Malguzar, Paradsinga, District Nagpur.	At a public meeting of the Katol Loka Sabha, held on 21st December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
645	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.	Katol Tahsil.	Mr. Manik Nagorao Mankar.	Kunbi.	Malguzar, Paradsinga, District Nagpur.	At a public meeting of the Katol Loka Sabha, held on 21st December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Amraoti, on 19th December 1897.
646	"	"	Khandwa.	" Moti Bulasa, B.A...	Wani.	Life Member of the Deccan Education Society and Teacher, New English School, Poona.	At a public meeting held at Khandwa, on 24th December 1897.
647	"	"	Betul.	" Ramchandra Banarjee.	Bengali Brahmin.	Landholder, Betul ...	At a public meeting held at Betul, on 19th December 1897.
648	"	"	"	" Bhimraj Chaudhari.	Marwadi Bania.	Trader and Mukhtiar, Badnur, Zilla h Betul.	"
649	Panjab.	Lahore.	Lahore.	Bakshi Jaisi Ram.....	Punjabi Hindu Mahajan Bakshi.	Pleader, Chief Court Punjaub, Anarkali Street, Lahore.	At a public meeting held at Lahore, on 12th December 1897.
650	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma.	Khatri.	Proprietor, "The Advocate" and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.	At a public meeting of the Rifah-i-Am. Association, held on 20th December 1897.
651	"	"	"	Pandit Sham Narayan.	Brahmin.	Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.	"
652	"	"	"	Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.	"	Law-lecturer and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.	"
653	N. W. P.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Pandit Balkrishna Bhatta.	"	Professor, Sanskrit Kayastha Pathashala, Allahabad.	At a public meeting of the Kayastha Pathashala, held on 11th December 1897.
654	"	"	"	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B.	"	High Court Pleader and Secretary, Standing Congress Committee, Allahabad.	"
655	"	"	"	Pandit Deokinandan Tiwari.	"	Editor, "Natyapatra," Allahabad.	At a public meeting held on 18th December 1897.
656	"	"	"	Pandit Laxmi Narayan.	"	Trader, Allahabad ...	"
657	"	"	Aligarh.	Babu Laxmi Narayan, B.A.	Kayastha.	Pleader, Aligarh ...	At a public meeting, held at Aligarh, on 20th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
658	N. W. P.	Allahabad.	Gorakhpur.	Mr. A. Nuudy ...	Christian.	Barrister-at-law, Gorakhpur.	At a public meeting held at Gorakhpur, on 21st December 1897. Also by the Indian Association, Calcutta, on 20th November 1897.
659	"	Benares.	Benares.	Babu Jugul Kishore...	Hindu Khatri.	Zamindar and Banker, Benares.	At a public meeting held at Benares, on 5th December 1897.
660	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee..	Bengali Brahmin.	Barrister-at-law and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Committee of the Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division, held on 23rd December 1897.
661	"	"	"	Babu Suresh Chandra Samajpati.	Hindu Brahmin.	Journalist, Editor, "Sahitya," 50, Huny Ghose's Street, Calcutta.	"
662	"	"	"	Dr. Nilaratan Sarcar, M.A., M.D.	Brahmo.	Medical Practitioner and Fellow, Calcutta University, 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Do. Also by the Indian Association, Calcutta, on 20th November 1897. Also by the people of Diamond Harbour.
663	"	"	"	Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Attorney-at-law, Fellow, Calcutta University and Municipal Commissioner, 14, Baram Ghose's Street, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Northern M. Electoral Division, held on 23rd December 1897.
664	"	"	British Indian Association.	Mr. J. Ghosal ...	Hindu Bengali Brahmin.	Zamindar, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, Secretary, Government Bethune Female College, 23, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the British Indian Association, held on 18th December 1897; at a meeting of the Progressive Union, held on 17th December 1897; and also at a meeting of the Chandernagore Association, held on 19th December 1897.
665	"	"	Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.	"	Member, Legislative Council; Professor, Ripon College; Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, North Barakpore Municipality, Editor, "The Bengalee," and Secretary, Indian Association, 33, Neogipukar, East Lane, Taltollah, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Calcutta Progressive Union, held on 17th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
666	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Dr. Mohini Mohan Bose, M.D., L.B.C.P. (Edin.)	Brahmo.	Physician and Surgeon, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, 64/2, Raja Bazar, Harrison Road P.O., Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Indian Association, held on 20th November 1897.
667	"	"	"	Mr. Jatindra Mohan Bose.	Bengali Brahmin.	Manufacturing Perfumer, 62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	"
668	"	"	"	Prithwis Chandra Roy.	Hindu Kayastha	Zamindar and Author, 35/2, Beaden Street, Calcutta.	Do. Also by the N. M. E. Division, on 23rd December 1897. Also at a public meeting held at Faridpur, on 20th November 1897. Also by the Calcutta Standing Congress Committee.
669	"	"	"	J. Chaudhari, M.A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Barrister-at-law, 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Calcutta Progressive Union, held on 17th December 1897. Also by the Pabna people.
670	"	"	"	Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt.	Bengali Kayastha	Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.	At an Executive Committee meeting of the Indian Relief Society, held on 17th December 1897.
671	"	"	"	Babu Amrit Krishna Mullick, B.A., B.L.	"	Pleader, Calcutta.	"
672	"	"	"	Babu Moti Lal Ghose.	"	Editor, "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Calcutta.	"
673	"	"	"	Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, B.A.	Brahmo.	Editor, "Sanjivani," 6, College Square, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Indian Association, held on 20th November 1897.
674	"	Murshidabad.	Berhampur.	Babu Boikunt Nath Sen, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Vaidya.	Vakil, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Berhampur.	At a public meeting, held on 29th November 1897. Also at a meeting of the Murshidabad Association, held on 18th December 1897.
675	"	"	"	Babu Hemendra Nath Sen, B.A., B.L.	"	Pleader and Zamindar, Berhampur.	"
676	"	"	"	Babu Baidya Nath Sarcar.	Hindu Kayastha.	Contractor, Berhampur.	"

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Dero- mination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
677	Bengal.	Rajshahy.	Rampur-Beaulah	Babu Jatindra Mohan Bagchi, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Brahmin.	Pleader, Rajshahy ...	At a public meeting of the Rajshahy Association, held on 10th December 1897.
678	"	Barisal.	Backerganj.	Mr. Nalini Bhushan Gupta.	Brahmo.	Barrister-at-law, Backerganj.	At a public meeting held on 12th December 1897.
679	"	Calcutta	Barnagore.	Babu Nilaran Chandra Chatterjee.	Bengali Brahmin.	Journalist, Bernagore..	At a public meeting held at Bernagore, on 12th December 1897.
680	"	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur.	Pandit Munindra Kishore Jha.	"	Private Tutor and Landholder.	At a public meeting held at Moorho, on 19th December 1897.
681	"	"	"	Babu Anant Prasad Mandar.	Hindu Gope.	Zamindar ...	"
682	"	"	"	Babu Rash Beharilal Mandar.	"	Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate and Member, Local Board.	"
683	"	Calcutta.	Nadikrishnagar.	Babu Hariprasad Chatterjee.	Bengali Brahmin.	Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Nadikrishnagar.	At a public meeting held on 7th December 1897.
684	"	"	Burdwan, Kalna.	Mr. Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen.	Bengali Vaidya.	Medical Practitioner...	At a meeting of the Branch Indian Association, held on 16th December 1897.
685	"	"	Burdwan, Hoogli.	Pandit Kaliprasanna Kavyavisharad.	Bengali Brahmin.	Editor, "Hitabadi," 33, Balaram Bose's Ghat Road, Bhowanipore.	Do. Also at a meeting of the Progressive Union, held on 17th December 1897. Also at a meeting of the British Chandernagore Association, held on 19th December 1897.
686	"	"	Sylhet.	Babu Bipin Chandra Pal.	Brahmo.	Preacher and Journalist, Sylhet.	At a public meeting held on 24th December 1897.
687	"	Faridpur.	Faridpur.	Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Vaidya.	Pleader, Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate, and Chairman, Municipality, Faridpur.	At a public meeting held at Faridpur, on 20th November 1897. Also by the Dacca Manikdesa Hita-Sadhini Sabha, on 28th November 1897. And also by the Executive Committee of the Faridpur Surhidava, on 20th December 1897.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and Caste.	Occupation and Address.	How and When Elected.
688	Bengal.	Calcutta	Midnapur.	Babu Hemendra Nath Bose, B.A.	Bengali Kayastha.	Aliganj, Midnapur ...	At a public meeting held at Midnapur, on 18th December 1897.
689	"	"	"	Babu Manindra Nath Bose.	Kayastha Brahma.	Teacher, Midnapur College, Midnapur.	
690	"	Mymensingh.	Mymensingh.	Babu Rajkrishna Singh, B.L.	Bengali Brahmin.	Zamindar, Pleader, and Member, District Board, Mymensingh.	At a public meeting held at Mymensingh, on 11th December 1897.
691	"	Pabna.	Pabna.	Babu Bapin Chandra Pal.	Hindu Shudra.	Teacher, Pabna Institution, and Merchant, Pabna.	At a meeting of the Pabna Institution, held on 15th December 1897.
692	"	"	"	Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, District Court, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Pabna.	