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# INTRODUCTION.

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The fifteenth session of the Indian National Congress, which was held at Lucknow during the last Christmas week, was a remarkable event from many points of view, and marks a new epoch in the history of Indian political reform. It is impossible fully to realise its significance without taking note of the circumstances in which it was held, the peculiar features of its proceedings which distinguish it from the previous sessions, and the remarkably sympathetic, and even cordial recognition that was accorded to it both by the Indian and the Anglo-Indian section of our press. A brief statement of some of the preliminaries of the last session will not be out of place here.

Oudh is the latest acquisition to the British Crown, excepting the annexation of Burmah, and its capital Lucknow has, for some of the solemn and immortal scenes it witnessed during the great crisis of 1857, found an enduring place in one of the most stirring chapters of Anglo-Indian history. Some forty years ago, when in Bengal people were travelling in railway trains and sending their messages by telegraph, in Oudh runners and *harkaras* were seen running about with letter-bags on their backs, and bullock carts dragging their slow length along from place to place through all the perils of trackless jungles. While the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, which had been founded at the time of Warren Hastings, was carrying on its learned researches; while hundreds of educated youths were issuing forth from the Calcutta, Madras and other educational institutions, while the Brahma Samaj was propagating and disseminating its teachings in the English tongue, not a single public school existed in the whole province of Oudh; and the darkness of a most appalling ignorance rested upon the land. In Bombay, as well as in Bengal, the spirit of change and enterprise had been stirred by the touch of Western civilization, and shrewd observers perceived that the little leaven which had been introduced was destined one day to leaven the whole Indian community. But in Oudh, luxury and profligacy, while they lent charm and brilliancy to the outer surface, were eating like a canker into the heart of the society; and people clung with blind obstinacy to the rags and remnants of old and dying ideas and institutions, whose incongruity with the new order springing all around them was every day bringing them nearer to their doom. The transformation of Oudh, under the influence of forces at work in other parts of India, was inevitable; but it was very much hastened by the change of Government in 1856, which was followed by a yet greater change in the spirit of the new Government on the morrow of the great explosion of a year later. Even without the change of Government Oudh could not have escaped modern influences; but it would have been, like some of our Native States, in all probability more prosperous than now, but in every other respect behind the age. The establishment of British rule has ordered it otherwise. In a little more than forty years Oudh has undergone a complete change—social, political, moral, intellectual. The old order has disappeared; the old nobility has fallen into decay; a complete redistribution of wealth and position has taken place; those who held sway forty years ago have fallen, and upon their ruins have risen those who owe their power and influence to the new *regime*. Much that was impressive, attractive, beautiful, and noble; much that made the masses happy, in the midst of general insecurity, and the classes just and chivalrous, in an atmosphere of abject slavery, has perished, or is fast perishing; but in education, free press, political liberty, in equality of opportunity, in the abolition of class-privileges, in the introduction of equal and impartial laws, in the free play of the mind, in the slow fusion of the divergent sections into an organic political society, we may discern the first stirrings of the new life which is destined to raise us on the stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things. Oudh has been fairly launched upon its career of progress, and as

in other provinces so here, the progressive spirit is soon beginning to manifest itself in an ardent eagerness for political reform, and when we consider the historic antecedents of Oudh, the touching memories which still cling to its interesting capital, and the strong conservatism which still characterises its people, we cannot help thinking that the meeting in Lucknow of an assembly of men of light and leading, drawn from different parts of India, with the object of deliberating upon Imperial and National questions, was the greatest and most significant manifestation of the political spirit to which British rule has given birth.

The convocation of the leading politicians of the country, in a pre-eminently Mahomedan city still bearing the faint reflections of an oriental court which only till the other day shone in its gorgeous splendour, was an event which a generation ago would have seemed beyond the dreams of the wildest democrat, but which we now know to be the natural and inevitable outcome of the sweep of deep-lying forces which have, ever since the dawn of the present century, been moulding and transforming silently and unobtrusively, but surely and irresistibly, the springs of our national life. Still, when the Congress-party of Oudh and the N.-W. P. invited the Congress to hold its session at Lucknow, they fully knew that their task would not be quite free from certain risks and difficulties. Those risks and difficulties—some expected, some unexpected—came; but the members of the Reception Committee, under the wise, firm, and courageous guidance of their Chairman, Babu Bansi Lal Singh, met them like men, and the successful ending of the session is the best reward of their endeavour that they could desire.

It is a matter of repeated experience that, whenever the Congress has been invited to hold its session in these Provinces, its organisers have unfortunately met with a certain amount of official opposition. When the first Allahabad Congress was held, the official opposition had passed the bounds of decency. Sir Auckland Colvin openly placed himself at the head of the Anti-Congress agitation, and published a long and elaborate indictment against the aims of the Congress and the conduct of its leaders. When the second Allahabad Congress took place, in Sir Charles Crosthwaite's time, official opposition re-appeared, though in a less lively form. When the third session of the Congress in the United Provinces was proposed to be held at Lucknow, whispers of displeasure and disapproval began to make themselves audible in official circles. In certain districts the official pressure was so strong that none came forward to be elected as delegates from those places. This seems rather an ungracious prelude to what it is a pleasure to record here as regards the just, considerate, and sympathetic attitude of Sir Antony MacDonnell's Government towards the Congress movement in these Provinces. But in an impartial review of the past, it would be falsifying the picture to suppress its shades in order to enhance the effect of its lights. The first collision between the officials and the Congress Committee occurred in the question of selecting some suitable site for the Congress camp. It was proposed that the authorities should be asked to grant some site in the vicinity of the populated portion of the city to ensure the convenience both of the outsiders and of the residents of the place. The Commissioner was approached in the matter, and he, at the time, did not seem to have any objections to the putting up of the Congress camp and the *Pandal* on the Shah-Mina grounds, which the Committee had applied for, and which, thanks to Sir Antony MacDonnell's interposition, they were ultimately able to secure. The matter was referred to the Municipal Board for opinion; but the Civil Surgeon, as Health Officer, and the Deputy Commissioner, as Chairman of the Board, strongly opposed the Committee's application, on the ground that the health of the city might be endangered by the coming in of delegates from plague-infected areas, and they carried their point unopposed, owing to misapprehension on the part of those members, who were in favour of granting the application of the Congress Committee, caused in no small measure by certain vague and shadowy assurances given. It was thus unanimously resolved by the Board that the site applied for should not be granted to the Congress Committee. The Commissioner accepted the decision of the Board, rejected the application for the grant of Shah-Mina ground, and asked the Congress Committee to suggest some site beyond the inhabited limits of the city, which in Lucknow means some three or four miles distant from the haunts of men, and equally

distant from the main Railway Stations. This was a serious difficulty thrown in the way of the Congress party by the local authorities; for the Committee knew that while it was impossible to find a suitable site some three or four miles distant from the main city, the site, if even found, could not afford comfort or convenience to the delegates without entailing an amount of expenditure which the Committee certainly could not afford to bear. The Committee, finding themselves utterly helpless in the matter, and believing that upon the selection of a good site depended in a large measure the success of the Congress Session, appealed to the local Government against the decision of the local authorities, expressing their perfect willingness to submit to any arrangements the Government might think fit to make as regards the locating and segregating of delegates coming from plague-infected areas. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to accept the prayer of the Committee for the grant of Shah-Mina ground for the purpose of erecting the *Pandal*, and to direct the Commissioner to grant the Committee any suitable site which they might suggest for locating delegates coming from plague-infected places, and to afford them every possible facility in the matter of disinfection and segregation. Under any rules it is impossible to secure perfect convenience; but the rules, framed for the purpose and in consultation with the members of the Committee, were generally considered to be the best and most reasonable that could be desired. The securing of the Shah-Mina ground was a piece of real good luck for the Committee, for without such a site as that, the last session of the Congress, neither on its useful nor on its ornamental side, would have been the success it was. At one time it seemed rather difficult to hope for this happy result, so discouraging was the attitude of the local authorities towards the Congress Committee, and so disheartening the conduct of some who ought to have known better. When the local authorities had decided against the Committee, there was an end of the matter. They were saved by Sir Antony MacDonnell, but in these Provinces his action was unprecedented. In 1888 the Honourable Pundit Ajodhya Nath, President of the Reception Committee, complained to the Congress thus:—

“We were first of all led to believe—I may say distinctly informed—that we should be permitted to occupy the Khusro Bag for our encampment. But a little later, to our great disappointment, we were told that the requisite permission could not be accorded; and no satisfactory reason was assigned for the change of front.”

Some twelve years later another Chairman of our Reception Committee, referring to similar experience, spoke in the following grateful terms:

“But contend as we have had to with so many obstacles, some of them quite unlooked for, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without inviting your attention to the good-will and courtesy invariably shown by the ruler of this Province in reference to any and every representation made by our Committee to His Honor. It is to his kindly interposition, gentlemen, that we owe this site—the very best in this city—upon which our *Pandal* stands. I hope, therefore that I may be permitted, on behalf of this whole assembly, to offer to Sir Antony MacDonnell our humble and respectful thanks.”

The contrast between the state of things now and as it was some twelve years ago, in these Provinces, is one upon which we have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

The Committee had to face another difficulty with which time has made us quite familiar, but of which our Anglo-Indian critics never forget to make use in order to discredit the Congress movement. Anti-Congress demonstrations, whenever the Congress is expected to visit these Provinces, seem to have become somewhat fashionable; so when some Mahomedan patriots of Lucknow came out of their *harems* and memorialised the Government to prohibit the meeting of the Congress in this city, on the ground that it might import plague from the Dekkan, nobody was surprised, for it was expected that those, whose occupation it is to regulate their earthly lives by watching the signs in the official heaven, would not be slow to take advantage of an occasion when so many official stars in their courses seemed to be fighting for them. There must have been some mistake in their calculations (for political astrology is as yet a very uncertain thing), as the wished-for event did not come to pass, because His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desired “to place no unnecessary impediment in the way of the discussion of public questions in a temperate and loyal spirit.” The signatories to the memorial were not many and were all Mahomedans.

Thus foiled in their first attempt, our anti-Congress friends were not going to be so easily beaten. They formed a Committee under the leadership of Mirza Mohammad Abbas, a local magnate, who was also once a member of the Statutory Civil Service. This Committee tried hard to dissuade Mahomedans from joining the Congress, and in order to effect its purpose the more easily, it introduced the element of religion—a cry which is, as we all know, so apt to excite the Mahomedan mind. Lucknow has been singularly free from religious disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans, and it must be attributed to the good sense of both the communities that they refused to depart from the path of unity and amity which they have been treading for more than half a century. An anti-Congress demonstration was, however, held on the Rifah-Aam ground, and some nine hundred Mahomedans attended. After some speeches, certain resolutions condemning the Congress and praying the Government for more patronage in the public service and otherwise, for members of the Mahomedan nobility and gentry, were passed in the name of the Lucknow public, by a meeting from which the Hindus as a body were absent, and at which members of the royal family and the leaders of the Sunni denomination were nowhere visible. The two marked features of the last year's anti-Congress agitation were : first, beyond Lucknow nobody was aware of its existence; and second, not one single Hindu joined it. In this respect it was hardly worthy of its parent of green and pious memory, that made so much noise in 1888. Then its voice was heard in every important town in the Province, and Sir Syed Ahmed, who led the forlorn hope, was able for a time at least to have among his lieutenants some leading Hindus. After twelve years the agitation again raises its head, but this time its captain is a Mirza Mohammad Abbas with a nondescript following, while no Hindu—not even a Hindu Rai Bahadur—shows any willingness to rally round his flag. What a falling off was here! No enthusiasm, no energy, no earnestness, no resolution,—divided against itself, united only in its hatred of the rights of knowledge and intelligence, poor anti-Congress league, tricked out in the costumes of sham loyalty, performs its antics and disappears like “the poor player that frets and struts his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more”!

The Anti-Congress agitation was not only not successful in any way in injuring the Congress cause, but it helped to draw a far larger number of Mahomedans to our side than we would otherwise have been able to secure, and this in spite of the defection from our camp of two Mahomedan gentlemen who had been among the prominent supporters of the Congress till the beginning of last year, but who—each for separate reasons of his own, as they have been vouchsafed to us by the apologists of both—declined to continue their connection with the Congress Committee. It is not suggested that these gentlemen have turned hostile to the Congress itself; but then their public conduct does not seem consistent with their professed creed. However regrettable the defection of the two Mahomedan gentlemen who, it is to be hoped, have kept their minds open for such considerations as may enable them to recover the position they have once filled in the public mind, still it is a matter of no small consolation to find that the Congress movement has acquired such a force and momentum now that even the conduct of important individuals does not seem materially to affect its course. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address of welcome to the delegates, alluded to this aspect of our difficulties, in words of sadness, earnestness, sympathy, and gentle remonstrance, to which his calm Urdu statement lent an additional force, and which we make no apology for quoting below :

“ You may probably have read in the papers that a knot of about 50 Mahomedan gentlemen, given out as influential Mahomedan residents of the city, some time ago memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Commissioner of Lucknow, to prohibit the Congress from meeting here (voices—*shame, shame*). The chief ground for this patriotic request was that delegates from the Deccan would come laden with plague-germs, and would thus seriously endanger the health of the city. These gentlemen very conveniently forgot their own attitude towards the plague restrictions when they were first imposed upon this province (*hear, hear*). The objection of these gentlemen, however, did not seem convincing enough to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who quietly rejected the memorial, because he desired to place no unnecessary impediment in the way of the discussion of public questions in a temperate and loyal spirit (*cheers*).

"As if this rebuff was not enough for our Anti-Congress lights, they answered it by holding on the 3rd of this month what, we were informed with a flourish of trumpets, was going to be a portentous demonstration as they had succeeded in catching a K. C. I. E. from the ranks of the Oudh Taluqdars to preside at their meeting (*laughter*). The great demonstration has come and gone without doing any sensible damage to the Congress cause, while the presence of about 300 Mahomedan delegates from Lucknow alone (*hear, hear*) clearly indicates that for the Anti-Congress, in these provinces at least, the hour is not yet ripe and the men are not yet come!

"I have no inclination to take you into the depths and mazes of motives which now and again give rise to this sort of opposition. A more lucid explanation of the phenomenon cannot be found than in the pregnant words of Sir Charles Dilke: 'The official class themselves admit that many of the natives who attack the Congress do so to ingratiate themselves with their British rulers and to push their claims for decorations' (*hear, hear*). That being the case, I do not think we need take much notice of the showy doings of our friends of the opposition.

"In our province—and specially in this city—the relations existing between Hindus and Mahomedans are so cordial (*hear, hear*)—for generations past both have lived together so peacefully and amicably that I am confident that no amount of the preaching of the gospel of division and discord can ever ruffle these happy relations (*cheers*). Our alliance is perhaps even stronger to-day than ever; for both of us—Hindus and Mahomedans—have met to-day under the stress of common interests and determined to arrive at a common goal.

"Gentlemen, Congress principles, based as they are upon the solid foundations of loyalty and patriotism—upon a firm attachment to the British Crown and an unshakable resolve to raise the social and political status of our country—are safe from any opposition which may be offered to them. The spirit of the age is with them; the genius of the British Empire is on their side (*hear, hear*); they represent the forces which have built up modern civilisation. No hostile forces can arrest the march of the Congress movement. It has lighted its beacon on a high rock, against which the waves of opposition will beat in vain.

"But opposition, whatever may be its character or force, proves one thing if it proves anything at all, namely, that the cause or the principle, against which it is directed, is quietly making headway in some quarter, in spite of, or perhaps because of, the opposition. I need not therefore be at the pains to expose the sham and hollow character of the meeting I have been speaking of; the pretension of its promoters to be the sole and only representatives of the people of Lucknow, like the proverbial three Tailors of the Tooley Street (*laughter*), is falsified, as I have already remarked, by the very presence in this *Pandal* of so many respectable Mahomedan friends, some of whom are the descendants of the old royal and noble families of Oudh (*cheers*), not only from this city alone, but from different parts of India.

"The opposition to the Congress in India, gentlemen, has always been of a singularly shy and bashful character. If our opponents object to any of our proposals, why don't they come in our midst and state their differences? We welcome diversity of views; we accept the sage's words, that among many counsellors there is wisdom. Free discussion is the *raison d'être* of the Congress movement. Gentlemen, this is the only reasonable and sound platform on which we can all meet on equal terms to discuss public measures, and help each other in arriving at correct conclusions in regard to them, and thus be in a position to place them before our rulers. Difference of opinion will exist so long as human society exists, but mutual tolerance and mutual confidence can do much to clear up many misunderstandings, and teach each of the contending parties the utility of looking at things from the standpoint of the other. To hold conflicting views on public questions, gentlemen, is one thing, to take up an attitude of uncompromising hostility is quite another."

Another thing which has to be admitted here is that the Congress Committee in their work found hardly any real and material support from the richer classes and the landed aristocracy of the Province. This was not because, as our critics are constantly reminding us, these classes are hostile to our political movement, and are perfectly pleased with the existing administration; but because they are immersed in hopeless ignorance, and because they live in constant dread of an inquisitorial officialdom which is in itself the result of their ignorance.\* In Bombay and Bengal rank and wealth lead every forward movement, political or other; because there they are allied with culture and enlightenment; while in this Province the backwardness of education is the greatest hindrance to political reform. But in spite of popular ignorance, and the absence of agencies that call forth public spirit, the native wit both of the masses and the richer and upper classes is keen enough to perceive certain glaring defects in the existing system, and whenever you appeal to them—princes and peasants alike—upon matters which touch them in their most vital parts, such, for instance, as land-assessment, or taxation, or police administration, or famine relief, you are sure to meet with a ready response, for upon all these matters the Congress is the true exponent of their thoughts and sentiments, which the officials neither understand, nor care to understand.

\* The evidence of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in a recent sensational case of police extortion at Lucknow, throws an interesting light upon the system of espionage to which public men in India are subjected, although the presence of a wise and strong Governor has, for the time, paralysed its activity in these provinces.



The landed and richer classes do most certainly sympathise with the aims and objects of the Congress whenever they are made known to them ; but they have not yet learnt to act in concert upon public questions ; and their unfamiliarity with the new system of education keeps them in perpetual awe of the powers that be. While acknowledging therefore the help, pecuniary and other, that was received from some Talukdars and persons of rank and influence, the bulk of the upper classes, it must be admitted, remained indifferent to the Congress cause, which had to depend for support entirely upon the people of the middle class, and to their sympathetic help and co-operation must be attributed whatever measure of success crowned its work at Lucknow. The financial question, therefore, presented special difficulties to the Committee, for instead of expecting any large contributions, they had to raise funds by making small collections from the people at large. If there be enough workers, the Congress would be well-advised in always adopting the latter alternative, that of raising funds by small collections, for this is undoubtedly one of the best means of educating the populace and of interesting them in political matters. The Congress Committee at Lucknow were forced to have recourse to it under the pressure of necessity, for in these Provinces, as Babu Bansi Lal Singh had sorrowfully to observe, "the rich in spirit are generally poor in means, while from those who possess wealth and position, the inscrutable wisdom of Providence seems to have withheld the luxury of doing good." Still, the experience of last year warrants us in holding that, in spite of the backwardness of these Provinces, no political worker of ordinary patience and determination need feel despondent and discouraged here, for although little familiar with what is called political life, the people here are intelligent enough to distinguish between their friends and foes, and to throw the weight of their support and sympathy into the scale of what they once come to believe to be conducive to public welfare. The Committee, in consequence of paucity of workers, had to contend with many difficulties in making collections, but they were more than sufficiently recompensed for their troubles by the measure of political interest which, by their door-to-door collection, they helped to awaken in the minds of the masses. No political event, in our generation, has probably made a deeper political impression upon the Lucknow public than the last session of the Congress. 'Congress' was on the lips of every body, in every household, in every place of public resort, people talked of the great assembly. Many were, it is true, more attracted by its showy and ornamental aspects than by the important and weighty nature of its business. But he must be a poor observer of human nature who does not know that, in order to produce considerable political effect upon large masses of men, the decorative and dignified parts of a political propagandism are as needful, if not more needful, than its useful and efficient parts. The *Pandal*, the most beautiful in which the Congress has ever sat, served therefore a more serious purpose than that of pleasing the eye, for it caught the imagination of thousands, who, impressed by its picturesque charm and dazzling magnificence, went only to see the show, but who, when once there, could not help catching, in some degree, the contagion of the spirit that animated the assembly. To Babu Chandra Mohan Roy, our public-spirited Engineer, to whose genius we owe the *Pandal*, both in conception and in execution, our warmest thanks are due. At an enormous sacrifice to himself, he not only made a material saving in the expenditure, but undertook and accomplished a work which won universal admiration, and which must be counted as an important factor in the success of the Lucknow session.

Most of the work of the Committee was done during the last three months of the year, the previous months having been taken up by the site question. For delegates coming from non-infected places, big houses were engaged in the vicinity of the Congress-grounds. Some difficulty was felt in finding a suitable place for locating delegates coming from plague-infected places ; but the Committee were at last able to secure some land across the river Gomti, some three miles distant from the Congress *Pandal*, and easily accessible from there. It was difficult to make the delegates, who were located there in tents, as comfortable as the Committee wished ; but special precautions were taken against the somewhat severe December cold of this Province

for delegates coming from the warmer parts of the country; and as far as the limited resources, both in men and money, of the Committee permitted, no pains were spared in studying their comforts and convenience.

By the 26th December most of the delegates had arrived, and in the evening of the same date, when Mr. R. C. Dutt, the President-elect, was expected to arrive from Calcutta, arrangements were made to give him a public reception at the Railway Station. Hundreds of men, including delegates, members of the Reception Committee, Rases, and other notabilities of Lucknow, waited on the platform for the arrival of their distinguished guest, while outside the station thousands had assembled to accompany the procession to the *Kothi* which had been fitted up for him. As the train arrived at 6-30, and people caught sight of Mr. Dutt, one deafening volley of cheers burst from all sides, which lasted for several minutes, and as, under a shower of flowers, and through a crowd of enthusiastic men, he was escorted to his carriage by a large number of 'volunteers' holding candle-lights in their hands, we all felt that we were witnessing a scene the like of which had never occurred in Lucknow before. Truly it was a beautiful and an inspiring sight—the streets from the station to the President's *Kothi*, crowded with faces beaming with joy and pride; the procession of delegates, the volunteers, the young men of the province, carrying candles and torches in their hands, even the shop-keepers vying with each other in their desire to show their mark of respect for their illustrious countryman by taking part in the general jubilation.

The Congress met at 2 o'clock noon on the 27th December 1899. But long before the appointed hour, crowds of delegates and visitors began to stream into the compound, and words of good cheer and friendly greetings were heard on every side. By 12 o'clock more than 4,000 men had taken their seats in the *Pandal*. Members of the Reception Committee sat on the platform. The volunteers with their badges stood at their posts. More than 3,000 visitors crowded the galleries. Some 700 delegates were there, representing all that is good, accomplished, and patriotic in the land. Of these, about 800 were Mahomedans to demonstrate the hollowness of the Anti-Congress league. The representatives of martial races were there to refute the calumnies of the Anglo-Indian press. Under the shadow of the great mausoleum, which will always remain associated with the memory of the most generous king whom Oudh has known, met the members of a communion which is the grandest achievement of the rule of the noblest sovereign that has ever held the Indian Empire. Over the dust of a dead past, on a spot where generations had lived and died in happy innocence and ignorance, unacquainted with the patriotic sentiment and strangers to national aims, had arisen an edifice in which sat together, bound by ties of common hopes and common aspirations, the representatives of numerous races, and the followers of many creeds. The Mahrattas and the Bengalis, the Sikhs and the Madrasis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis—all races, religions, interests were represented there. Under the ample canopy of the splendid pavilion, standing upon the ruins of 'cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces,' now faded like the fabric of a vision, was realised the poet's dream of "a golden race on earth of many-languaged men."

At about 2 P. M., Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, accompanied by Members of the Reception Committee, entered the *Pandal* amid loud and enthusiastic cheers of the whole audience, and after he had taken his seat on the platform, Babu Bansi Lal Singh, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the delegates to the 15th session of the National Congress. The state of his health did not permit him to deliver himself his written address, which was therefore read out on his behalf by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar. Reference has already been made to some matters dealt with in the address, and a few important passages quoted; but it contains other equally interesting matters. Babu Bansi Lal Singh's words of gentle and friendly remonstrance to Anti-Congressmen have already been quoted; his touching but convincing appeal to the Anglo-Indian opponents of the Congress may fitly be quoted here:

"You are foreigners in this country. You do not and, from your exclusive way, cannot know the mind of the people, and the people do not know your mind. But you have by your educational

policy, which has immortalized the names of Bentinck and Macaulay, created a considerable class of men, filled with your ideas and aspirations, conversant with your manners and customs, attached to your rule by every tie of duty and interest, who are desirous of acting as interpreters between you and the people placed under your care, and in order to carry out this object, adopt those methods of constitutional agitation which you yourself have taught them. What would be the good of their education if they did not desire that which it has taught them to love and cherish? But now that they have organised themselves into a body and formulated their wants in the most loyal and temperate spirit, is it wise, is it expedient, is it worthy of the great tradition of which you are the heir, that their early efforts for self-improvement, which must be clumsy, should be treated with suspicion, mistrust, and jealousy, that their free speech, encouraged by your own readiness to listen to all honest expressions of opinion, should be construed into disaffection, and a reactionary policy should be adopted to send terror into the people's hearts, to silence and suppress public opinion, and thus to close the only safe and sure avenue you have, through which you can get access to the real mind of the country? Your most loyal subjects lament the change which has come over your policy. In matters of education, for example, you have adopted a reactionary course which must end in undesirable consequences. You are not on the right road. The time will come—and the sooner the better—when you will realise that the best friends of your rule are those who understand its manifold blessings, and that the foundations of the British Government will be strengthened, not by alienating but by conciliating the feelings of the educated classes (*hear, hear*), who here, as elsewhere, are the natural leaders of the masses."

All this is reasonable enough when you look at the matter from the standpoint of justice and right reason; but when vested interests come in, and class-privileges stand in danger of being disturbed, the considerations of justice are at once put out of Court; and even in the case of Anglo-Indian officials, Hobbs's saying, it is to be feared, will long remain true—that when reason is against a man, a man will be against reason.

In the concluding portion of his address Babu Bansi Lal Singh touched upon the question of giving the Congress a settled constitution and of devising means for curtailing the expenditure of its annual session. It must be a matter of no small gratification to him that the question to which he gave the most prominent place in his address was subsequently taken up by the Congress in right earnest, and was decided on lines not very much different from those suggested by himself.

The presidential address which Mr. Dutt delivered was a most remarkable performance. From the presidential chair of the Congress Sessions speeches have been delivered that, for the splendour of their diction and the charm of their eloquence, have won universal admiration, others that were combative, stirring, calculated to excite the most apathetic spirits like the trumpet's call on the field of battle, others that were logical, critical, provocative of controversy. But Mr. Dutt's speech had peculiar merits of its own. There was a note of urbanity in that speech which must have softened the heart of the most hostile critic. In matter it was the speech of a practical man addressing an assembly of practical men. It was inspired throughout with that moral persuasiveness which waits upon deep conviction, and is borne of vast experience illuminated with the light of uncommon common-sense. No more reasonable, effective, and persuasive appeal has ever been made to rulers and ruled than that which Mr. Dutt made at Lucknow, and never was one of the deepest and most difficult problems of Indian Government more tersely, simply, and convincingly stated for the enlightenment of those who are responsible for the good government of India than we find it stated in his memorable speech. It is a satisfaction to know that it was highly eulogised even in organs of public opinion usually hostile to the Congress.

The principal theme of Mr. Dutt's speech was undoubtedly 'the poverty of India, its causes and remedies'—a theme which, for its awful importance and far-reaching consequences, has, ever since the dawn of free political discussions in this country, been the chief battle-ground of Indian and Anglo-Indian politicians. But before referring to that portion of his speech—and that is the major portion of it—where he deals with Indian poverty as it manifests itself in our ever-recurring famines in his own masterly way, it may be well to notice his just and suggestive observations upon one or two matters which, if of less over-shadowing importance, do yet possess a significance of their own, and a clearer understanding of which, too, will not have a small

share in the bringing about of that harmonious co-operation between Indians and Englishmen upon which the prosperity and the stability of the British Indian Empire ultimately depend. Although Mr. Dutt very modestly asked his audience to listen 'to the plain words of a plain man,' yet when he defined 'the creed of the Congress,' lifting it up above the dust and smoke of party strife, clearing it from the aspersions of ignorance and prejudice, they all felt that they listened to words which had sunk deep into their minds, and which could not but win for them the sympathies of all right-minded Englishmen.

The National Congress is still an object of suspicion to a certain class of English officials. Its aims are still considered by them either mischievous or chimerical. Omar's logic is still applied to it, and we are often told that if the Congress means anything more than the declared principles of the British Government, it is mischievous, while if it wants to get what the Government has already promised to give in its own good time, it is useless; and that in either case, therefore, it has no reason for its existence. The whole world has decided long since that Omar's logic was faulty; and Mr. Dutt had no difficulty in showing that the logic of our Anglo-Indian critics is equally faulty. To declare sound principles of administration is one thing; to give practical effect to them another. To do is not so easy as to say: our passions, prejudices, habits of thought, traditional sentiments, present interests, personal freaks, follies, vanities, jealousies, and a hundred other causes create round us an atmosphere in which we get very distorted views of the realities of life. Our way may be paved with the best intentions, but that ought not to delude us into the belief that it is the right way and leads to a desirable goal. Who has ever doubted the good intentions of the British Government? In fact, our abiding faith in its justice and uprightness is the rock upon which, we are persuaded to think, it firmly and securely rests. But in this age men walk by sight not by faith alone; and if the sight contradicts the faith, we may be sure—and this is a just warning to all parties concerned—that the faith will in course of time grow weak, and must, as a necessary consequence, effect the foundations of the great political fabric that has hitherto rested upon that faith. Well, we know the declared principles of British policy; the words of the Queen's Proclamation are engraved for ever upon the tablets of our hearts; but we see daily, almost hourly, that the principles of British justice are not always observed by those placed to rule over us; the Queen's promises have not yet been fulfilled in their spirit, whatever may have happened to them in the letter—*which killeth*—we know that after 150 years of British rule—a rule in so many respects nobler far than any which we have ever known—the Englishman and the Indian stand as far apart and as ignorant of each other as they did at the battle of Plassey. The latest revelation of this unpleasant fact comes in the shape of serious plague riots which have recently occurred in different parts of India, and which have shown—if they have shown anything—that the ruling class, after a long period of comparatively established rule, like another famous line of rulers, has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, that it is yet unable to see things as we see them, to enter into our thoughts and feelings, and to acquire even a moderate insight into the under-currents of our social life. Why does the slightest disturbance in India make our Government oscillate between panic and passion? Why, when two Englishmen are murdered by some ruffians, is the cry of sedition and treason raised throughout the whole country, and the ramifications of some mysterious conspiracy are traced to Nepal? Why, when the slightest ignition of mob fury occurs, are alarm-bells rung from the watch-tower of every Anglo-Indian press, and fire-engines are shunted, as if some great conflagration were at hand? The reason is plain enough. As with the savage, so with the civilised man, ignorance is the great source of fear. The Englishman does not know the Indian; the Indian does not know the Englishman. The one wonders why his good intentions are misunderstood by the Indian; the other why his simplest wants are unintelligible to the really clever Englishman. An imperative need has therefore clearly arisen that in the interest of the Empire, the dangers of this misunderstanding should be obviated. On the side of the people this can be done only by men of light and leading, who know how to give utterance to the inarticulate wants of their less instructed countrymen, and to formulate them in

words that may be intelligible to their rulers. The rulers know what their culture and good intentions can enable them to know. But there is another side to every Indian question, and that is the people's side. It is essential to know this side too, so that measures, theoretically good, may be fruitful of good in practice also. To discharge this function—that of representing to Government what the people think and feel, in order that it may be enabled to adopt measures that may be in harmony and not in conflict with the moving forces of Indian society—is 'the creed of the National Congress.' Mr. Dutt has explained this creed with his usual directness and fullness, in a passage of his speech, at once simple and dignified, and which we quote here:

"For remember, gentlemen, that there are generally two sides to every question which comes up for discussion, and it is desirable and necessary that both sides should be properly represented and heard before the question is decided. It is no disrespect to the Civil Service of India to say that it represents, ably and fairly, the official side only of Indian questions. I have had the honour of passing the best years of my life in the Indian Civil Service, and I shall be the last person on earth to question either the ability or the honesty of purpose of those able and hard-working men who form that magnificent service. I have pleasant recollections of the years which I have passed in complete accord and friendliness with my colleagues in that service, of the fair and handsome treatment which I received from my seniors, and of the loyal and zealous co-operation which I received from my juniors; and I will say this, that take the Indian Civil Service with all its faults and all its shortcomings—for hard work and honesty of purpose there is not a finer body of administrators in the world. Nevertheless, it must be admitted, and it is no disrespect to the Indian Civil Service to say that that service represents only the official view of Indian questions, and does not and cannot represent the people's views. There are two sides to every question, and it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of good government and of just administration that not only the official view, but the people's view on every question should be represented and heard. There are local bodies in different parts of India which give expression to the people's views on local questions; but this National Congress is the only body in India which seeks to represent the views and aspirations of the people of India as a whole in the large and important, and if I may use the word, Imperial questions of administration. Therefore, this National Congress is doing a service to the Government, the value of which cannot be overestimated, and which I feel certain is appreciated by the Government itself. It is a gain to the administration to know what we feel, and what we think, and what we desire—though our demands cannot always be conceded. It is a help to responsible administrators to know in what direction our wishes and our aspirations tend, though they may not always agree with us. I honestly believe, therefore, that you are helping the cause of good administration and of good government in India by your deliberations year after year, and I trust and hope that you will continue to carry on these deliberations in the future as you have done in the past, with good sense and moderation, with loyalty to our rulers, and with fidelity to the real interests of the people. We cannot fail in this endeavour; the future is with us; and looking at the progress of nations all over the British Empire in every part of the world, I, for one, feel confident that we, too, are destined to move onwards as a portion of that great Empire, and that we, too, shall secure some measure of progress and self-government under the Imperial rule of England."

It is this one-sidedness of the official information, pointed out by Mr. Dutt, which is the cause of more than half of our political ills. The reactionary policy of 1897—the year of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign—was its most lamentable fruit; and there must be some preternatural element of vitality in it that even Lord Curzon's Government, at a time when the loyalty of India to British Crown has won universal recognition, has not thought fit to reverse it. Mr. Dutt, while referring to "the sad occurrences of 1897, the saddest year in its accumulation of calamities since the time that India passed from the hands of the East India Company to the Crown," observed more in sorrow than in anger, regarding the new sedition law, thus:

"Gentlemen, the measure was based on a blunder—the blunder of connecting sedition with the spread of education. The truth is precisely the reverse of this. English education had not only produced sedition in the land, but it has been the strongest weapon by which the Government has stamped out real sedition in this country within the last fifty years. In the dark days of 1857 and earlier, there was real sedition in the land—a real wish in some dark and obscure corners to overturn this great Empire. That desire was born of ignorance and lurked amidst ignorant classes, and the Government has successfully stamped out that feeling by the spread of education. There never was a greater Imperialist among the Governors-General of India than Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Dalhousie strengthened and fortified the Empire by giving effect to the famous educational dispatch of 1854, and spreading education through vernacular schools. There never was a stronger upholder of British Dominion in its darkest days than Lord Canning, and Lord Canning established the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The same policy has been pursued by

successive Viceroys during the last forty years with the same object and the same effect, and wherever education has spread, sedition in India is dead. And if real sedition still lingers in any corner of India, it is in the darkness of ignorance, not in the sunlight of education and free discussion. If I were disposed to foment sedition in India, I would desire in the first place to suppress all free discussion, suppress all newspapers, and suppress all public meetings, as a burglar puts out the lights of a room before he commits burglary. And I make bold to add, gentlemen, that if you had been inspired by hostile feelings against British rule in India, you would have worked in the dark, and not come forward from all parts of India, year after year, to openly and loyally place your views before the ruling power. Educated India has practically identified itself with British rule, seeks to perpetuate British rule, is loyal to the British rule, as Lord Dufferin said not through sentiment, but through the stronger motive of self-interest; because it is by a continuance of the British rule that educated India seeks to secure that large measure of self-government, that position among the modern nations of the earth, which it is our aim and endeavour to secure."

It is not to be expected that this wise and moderate counsel will have any immediate effect upon the minds of our rulers; for upon most important questions they seem to be under the thralldom of the Anglo-Indian Press, which as a body has arrayed itself against Indian newspapers, and one of the favourite topics of which is the vilifying of Indian Journalists. When the fire of racial animosity was, in consequence of an unfortunate event, kindled in 1897, it was the Anglo-Indian Journals, who did their worst to fan the flame. It was the *Pioneer* which published a series of articles by a number of Anglo-Indian writers, entitled the 'Signs of the Times,' in which Hindus and Mohammedans were equally blackguarded, branded with charges of sedition and bespattered with all sorts of calumnies, in which the educated class was held up to the scorn and detestation of the Government, and the Government was asked to stamp out the venomous breed of Indian Journalists. The Machiavellian cry prevailed, the generous policy of Bentinck and Metcalfe was reversed, and a course of dealing with the freedom of the Indian Press was adopted, which showed that the methods of Russian administration are not quite so distasteful to our rulers in practice, as they are avowed to be in principle. Yet a really disloyal and seditious-minded man could at the time have done nothing more to carry out his evil designs than to publish and circulate broadcast a translation of the memorable articles on the 'Signs of the Times.' The public feeling, however, is that the Anglo-Indian Press reflects the opinion of the governing class, and that if it denounces our aspirations and maligns our leaders, it simply carries out the decrees of 'the greater gods of Olympus'. This is not the way to govern an alien race, and to remove the feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction which are gnawing at the heart of the Indian people. On the contrary "it is by some degree of sympathy," as Mr. Dutt remarked, "some degree of good feeling and neighbourly courtesy, and not by sedition laws, that the relations between the different sections of the Indian community can be improved."

After referring very briefly to the untoward fate which has overtaken the Calcutta Municipality, as another lamentable instance of the dark tide of reaction, which has set in in our Government, and which threatens to bear us on to unknown shores, Mr. Dutt made a very pregnant observation as regards the principal cause to which all this is due :

"But our difficulty and our danger lie in this, that great administrative questions are discussed and settled in Executive Councils where we are not represented and not heard. I do not say that the official view is necessarily wrong, and that our view is necessarily right; but I do say that both views should be fairly represented before the tribunal which shapes our destinies. I do not say that we have more knowledge or more experience or more ability than the high officials who represent the official view of the question, but I do say that we view questions from a different point of view, and that there should be a constitutional channel for the representation of our views in the Executive Councils of the Empire. For when the Executive Councils have decided a question, the thing is done—the Legislative Councils simply carry out the official mandate with unimportant alterations, as the Bengal Council has done in the case of their Municipal Bill."

In regard to political abuses, the simpler the remedy, the greater the difficulty in persuading the ruling class to adopt it. Its very simplicity excites suspicion as to its soundness; and even where its soundness is palpable and undeniable, personal and class interests refuse to be superseded without a struggle. Who can deny that the British Government cannot have too many sources of information upon Indian ques-

tions? From the very position which the Government have thought fit to assume in this country, they have isolated themselves from the main currents of Indian thought and feeling. For let us mark the constitution under which we are placed. In theory British Parliament is the final arbiter of our destinies. But in practice it is the Secretary of State who is the master of the situation. He is as a rule a member of the party in power. In everything he does, he is sure of the support of his party, for his defeat upon an important question may jeopardise the fate of his ministry. But his power, too, is limited, and his influence hardly altogether his own, when we take into account the fact that as in the case of this high functionary, one of the chief qualifications for the office is his utter ignorance of the conditions of the country, the affairs of which he is called upon to administer, he is assisted by a body of councillors, most of whom are retired Anglo-Indian officials who meet in secret, to whom no legal or constitutional responsibility attaches for their opinions, whose advice the Secretary of State is not bound to follow, and the Parliament has no right to know, who are expected to be the impartial Judges of their own past conduct, and to suggest reforms and rectify defects in an administrative system in which, for the best part of their lives, they themselves have lived, moved and had their being. Although constitutionally their responsibility as advisers of the Secretary of State is *nil*, yet it is only natural that the men, who are experts in their respective departments, should exercise a strong, even an overwhelming moral influence upon him, and thus while his decrees may apparently seem to come from an independent source, yet in reality they bear the impress of the stereotyped Anglo-Indian opinion. This is the whole of our security for good government in British Parliament. In India, the Viceroy is assisted by an Executive Council, the members of which are paid servants of the Government whom they are bound to support in every emergency, and by a Legislative Council which can initiate nothing, and in which the official members are always in the majority. All important legislation—every thing connected with the Indian budget—is considered and decided upon in the Executive Council, which for its information depends almost entirely upon the reports of the divisional and district officers. These divisional and district officers are most accessible to those whose opinions are most to their taste, while our independent public bodies have to make occasional and isolated representations to Government for such consideration as they may think fit to give them. The form of consulting the people is certainly gone through; but the people who are consulted are seldom the people who ought to be consulted, and the consequence is that measures are adopted in the name of the people which they neither appreciate nor understand. A well-disciplined bureaucracy sits tight on the neck of the Indian nation, and drives it in any direction it likes. Things are not so bad now as they were some time ago, and the march of events has proved irresistible even for those who look upon the existing despotic system as the perfection of human wisdom. But the real reform of the system is a long way off yet, still before it comes some such measure, as that of introducing the Indian element into the Executive Councils of the Supreme and Local Governments, as advocated by Mr. Dutt, will have to be adopted, in order to soften the harsh, unpopular and unsympathetic features of a Government, which for its benevolent intentions towards its subjects is, as Mill has observed, the best that the world has ever seen, but which, for its utter ignorance of the wants and wishes of its people, and for its utter inability to learn and unlearn under the stress of experience, has made itself an object of wonder and fear to the masses, and a source of pain and humiliation to the educated classes.

In another portion of his speech Mr. Dutt explains at some length as to how this evil, which affects the very foundations of the Government, is to be remedied. The main point is to bring the Government in contact with as wide a surface of Indian public opinion as possible. How is this to be done? Mr. Dutt starts from the village communities and suggests easy and simple means by which village unions may be formed, who may be entrusted with the charge of village roads, village drainage, village education, village hospitals, etc., besides being empowered to dispose of petty civil and criminal cases. Nothing tends to educate the popular mind

so well as the habit of rising, if even occasionally, above purely selfish concerns and taking interest in other people's affairs. The Indian villager, if gently and prudently handled, can be taught to interest himself in his village affairs; and if in this way, he comes to repose some confidence in the district authorities, these authorities will find that in all emergencies he is one of the indispensable sources of help and correct information. The same principle of inducing the people to take part in their own affairs should be encouraged in Municipal and District Boards, which have already received a modicum of the elective principle. Nothing is easier than to cavil at the shortcomings of these local bodies—and there has been a good deal of this cavilling and carping lately—but the other alternative still remains untried, that of dealing with these bodies with patience, sympathy and kindly advice, and then seeing whether, of all the peoples in the world, the Indians are the one who, even under kind, gentle and sympathetic masters, are incapable of learning the elements of political education. In like manner, the popular element should be increased and strengthened in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, not only by extending the suffrage and increasing the number of elected members, but by introducing one Indian member into each of the Executive Councils of the country. Theoretically, the scheme is a counsel of perfection; and no arguments have yet been seriously put forward by any responsible authority why it should not be equally efficient in practice. But reforms are often delayed, not because the spirit of the ruling power is unwilling, but because its flesh is weak. Vested interests and a long enjoyment of arbitrary power are apt to oppose barriers to every thing which seems to threaten their predominance; and in India, as elsewhere, nothing but the hopelessness of resisting public opinion will drive the Government to yield to demands to which no considerations of justice and right reason can induce them to make timely and graceful concessions. Be that as it may, the path of our political progress lies along the line pointed out by Mr. Dutt, no less than the permanence and security of English rule itself, and although delay in giving effect to reforms, which are at once reasonable and seasonable, may at times seem dangerous, and hope deferred may make our hearts sick, but we are on the crest of the flowing tide, and the wished-for haven is looming in the distant horizon. We shall one day gain the object of our dark and perilous voyagings, and (as Mr. Dutt observed) "wise English statesmen will perceive in the future, as they have perceived in the past, that England's duty and England's interest are the same in India—to consolidate British rule by extending, not restricting, self-government, by conciliating, not alienating, a loyal and grateful nation."

The most important theme discussed by Mr. Dutt in his speech was without doubt the poverty question of India, and he put it to the most crucial test by examining it in the light of the disastrous famines with which the conditions of recent years have made us so familiar. The awful magnitude of the question is apparent from the fact that it affects the bulk of the Indian population. According to the last Parliamentary Blue-book, four-fifths of the population look to the land for their livelihood. "In the British provinces, allowing 5 persons to each family, almost 24 millions of households have an interest in the land they live on, about 8 millions more live on the wages of labour." So, in India, to use Mr. Dutt's words, the cultivator is the nation. And what is the condition of the nation in point of material prosperity? Two contradictory answers are given. To the eye of official optimism all appears rose-colored. "My point is," says Sir Henry Fowler, "that under British rule, poverty has not increased, but diminished, and so far from this poverty of India being attributable to British administration, the facts show exactly the opposite." "Whatever test you apply to India as a whole," says our present Secretary of State, "you will find that the community have prospered, and that the mass of the people are better off than was the case twenty years ago." The views of Indian politicians, it is needless to say, are quite the reverse of this. They cannot quite understand the material progress of a country in which 40 millions people live constantly on the verge of starvation. They look in vain for the hour of plenty in the midst of ever-recurring famines, in which, in spite of the most generous external aid, men perish by hundreds of thousands. They



find it hard to reconcile the roseate accounts of the official optimist with the observation of an intelligent Anglo-Indian with regard to India, "that famine is the horizon and insufficient food the foreground of the cultivator and the day-labourer." A happy and contented India—its material resources increasing by leaps and bounds, its cultivators paying less to the British Government than they ever did to any other Government, its people waxing and multiplying, each month bringing two hands, and each pair of hands assured of more than 'three acres and a cow'—surely it could not have been of this India—this Arcadia pictured by the Anglo-Indian imagination—that Mr. Holderness, once a high official in these provinces, and now employed under the Government of India, wrote in the following strain: "The united earnings of a man, his wife, and two children could not be put at more than Rs. 3 per month. When prices of food-grains are moderate, work regular, and the health of the household good, this income will enable the family to have one good meal a day, to keep a thatched roof over their head, to buy cheap cotton clothing, and occasionally a thin blanket. The small cultivator is slightly better off, but he has not always enough to eat, or sufficiently warm clothes."

If, then, in a pre-eminently agricultural country, the agricultural community, which means the bulk of the population, is in such a miserable condition, the question of Indian poverty ceases to be a matter of opinion; it becomes a matter of fact. The question, then, naturally suggests itself, why is it so? Why is the mass of the Indian population so hopelessly poor? Why has the best-intentioned Government failed in its primary duty of securing the first conditions of existence to its subject-people? What is the cause of this poverty? Here, too, the answers are contradictory and conflicting. For our impoverishment, the official apologist holds responsible our national character, our extravagances, our reproductive instincts, and for the unexplained residue of our miseries, he throws the blame upon Providence. Mr. Dutt's answer to the question, as to what is the real cause of the abject poverty of the agricultural classes, embodies the sentiment of all India.

"Gentlemen, the real cause of the poverty of our agricultural population is simple and even obvious, if we have the courage and the honesty to seek for it and to grasp it. It is not over-population, for the population does not increase faster than in European countries, does not increase faster than the area of cultivation. It is not the natural improvidence of the cultivator, for those who know the Indian cultivator will tell you that with all his ignorance and superstition, he is as provident, as frugal, as shrewd in matters of his own interest as the cultivator in any part of the globe. The real cause of his wretchedness and indebtedness is that, except in Bengal and a few other tracts, the land assessment is so heavy that the cultivator is not able to save in good years enough to meet the failure of harvests in bad years. All our village industries, like spinning and weaving, have been killed by a free competition with the steam and machinery of England. Our cultivators and even our village industrial classes therefore virtually depend on the soil as the one remaining source of their subsistence. The land assessments should therefore be made in a liberal and even a generous spirit. There is every desire in the high officials to make the assessments in a liberal spirit, but as the people have no voice in controlling these assessments, they are found in the actual working to be often illiberal and harsh. They do not leave the cultivators enough to be able to save, and cultivators therefore fall victims to famine whenever the harvests fail."

These views are supported by eminent Government experts. Writing about the increase of population in India, the Census Commissioner observes: "But large as this growth seems in absolute numbers, if we take it with reference to the population to which it has been superadded, it shrinks into very moderate proportions. It is but an average increase, as is shown by the marginal tables, in which out of 28 countries India comes 20th." "The increase from 1881 to 1891," says Mr. A. Nundy in his able article on 'Indian Politics,' "was in British India at the rate of 9.76 per cent., in the French and Portuguese possessions at 12.75 per cent., whilst in the Feudatory States it rose to 15.52 per cent."

As regards improvident and extravagant habits being one of the causes of the ryot's indebtedness, some remarks from the Deccan Ryots Commission are worth quoting:

"The results of the Commission's enquiries show that undue prominence has been given to the expenditure in marriage and other festivals as a cause of the ryot's indebtedness. The exper-

diture on such occasions may undoubtedly be called extravagant when compared with the ryot's means, but the occasions occur seldom, and probably in a course of years the total sum spent this way by any ryot is not larger than a man in his position is justified in spending on social and domestic pleasures."

- It is remarkable that the indebtedness of the agricultural classes is greater in British India than in the Native States.

"It is a very curious feature in the Census returns," as the Census Commissioner remarks, "that the proportion of money-lenders, who combine that occupation with the possession of land, is far greater in British territory than in the Native States."

No temporising legislation about the indebtedness of the agricultural classes can cure the deep-seated evil. The Indian cultivator is sunk in debt, he succumbs to the slightest shock of famine, he is unable to get for himself more than one meal a day, because he has no staying power, and he has no staying power because more is taken away from him than he can safely spare. He is industrious, frugal and sober, enjoying full security of person and property, but unable to withstand the bad seasons, and even in good seasons hardly able to go on without the help of the money-lender. There is only one cause to which his sufferings are mainly due. He is the victim of an intolerably heavy assessment. The Anglo-Indian official indignantly rejects this idea. "There has never, so far as our knowledge goes, been a Government in India," says Sir John Strachey, "that has taken so small a share in the profits of the soil as that taken by ourselves. This is true of every province of British India. Under all preceding Governments, and under Native Governments to this day, there has been, in the words of Mr. Thomason, 'no other limit to the demand upon the land than the power of the Government to enforce payment and the ability of the people to pay.' " If this is so, if the present land revenue is the lightest which India has ever paid to any Government, then how is it that the Indian masses succumb more easily to famines now than they did in former times; the cultivator is more prosperous in the Native State than in British territory, his indebtedness is increasing, and the question of agrarian discontent is overshadowing every other question in the councils of Government? Is it the money-lender who has made an insolvent peasantry? Or, is it an insolvent peasantry which is obliged to go to the money-lender? The Indian peasant wants money no doubt because he spends it on trifles; but he wants it, too, because he must pay the Government demand whether the land yields him anything or not. In the good old times he did not borrow much, because if he did not have anything, he simply refused to pay, and as in those days the payment in kind was the general practice, bad seasons brought about their own remissions of Government demand. Under the present civilised Government, this punitive method of adjusting our resources will not do; the Government does not care to be charitable; the revenue authorities are unrelenting, and any default in payment means practical eviction from the land. The old order changeth, but not always for the better.

- It is no use telling us that the English take less than the Moguls. The question, in the first place, is—were the Moguls ever able to realise in full the land-revenue? And in the second place, if the English system is so much more lenient than its predecessor, why has not the condition of the Indian ryot improved—why, indeed, has it, on the contrary, deteriorated? The answer of history to the first question is unmistakable. Before the time of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, everything was done in a hap-hazard manner, and the greater part of India was but slightly affected by Mohamedan guests. From the time of Akbar up to the close of Aurungzeb's reign, in bloodshed and confusion, the Mogul Empire may be said to have enjoyed its highest measure of stability, yet even with regard to this period, we have the testimony of contemporary observers which leaves no doubt as to the financial resources of the Empire, and how they were gained and maintained. Whatever else may be doubtful, two things stand out clear and distinct. First, the Government demand was never collected in full, and what was collected was generally collected in kind. Secondly, there was no foreign drain upon the resources of the people; what was taken by the Government found its way back again into the pockets of the people. Under the present *regime* the revenue laws work with the passionless force of the laws of nature, and every pie of Government demand is realised, happen what it may. And a

considerable portion of what is thus taken goes out to England, never to return to this country again. The other question, then, as to why the condition of the Indian ryot is getting worse day by day, answers itself; for, when you take from him more than he can afford to give, and leave him to his fate when hard times come, it needs no prophet's eyes to forecast his future. One has only to travel through any Native State in order to realise the marked contrast in respect of material prosperity between its peasantry and that in British territory. A perverse land revenue policy has brought the country to this pass. The condition of the Indian ryot has become intolerable and scandalous. He is the gentlest of creatures, and yet he is the victim of the most serious of political blunders. Even by the sweat of his brow he cannot always eat his bread. His cloud has no silver lining. On the portals of his life is written what Dante read on the gate of the Inferno. Of millions of Indian peasants it is true to say, in the words of a French writer, that they are like "certain wild animals, male and female, scattered over the fields, black, livid, all burnt by the sun, bound to the earth that they dig and work with unconquerable pertinacity; they have a sort of articulate voice, and when they rise on their feet, they show a human face and in fact are men." On behalf of these castaways, these neglected, almost disinherited children of our parental Government, and against the system of land assessment, which more than anything is responsible for their miseries and misfortunes, Mr. Dutt has made a noble appeal, with the closing words of which we close here our review of the memorable speech which is destined to have a permanent place in the political literature of our country.

After the conclusion of the Presidential address, which evoked rapturous applause from the assembly, the Subjects Committee was formed, which held its sitting half an hour after, the Congress having adjourned until 12 o'clock next day.

The first thing that was brought before the Congress the next day was the subject of the constitution of the Congress. Mr. Madholkar laid before the meeting certain draft rules of the proposed constitution, but as the delegates wanted time to consider them before discussing them, the consideration of them by the assembly was put off till a later stage of the session.

The first resolution discussed and passed by the Congress was that of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the administrative system of the country.

That the Judge should be different from the prosecutor may seem to be an elementary principle of administration, but in this country, where a new idea is taken up when it has become old everywhere else, it is only now that its soundness is beginning to be appreciated by Government. It is beginning to be seen that it is not safe that a man should be judged in his own cause, that the District Magistrate, who is also head of the Police and is responsible for the good and efficient administration of his District, should be allowed to try the offender who may have been arrested under his own orders, and against whom he may in his official capacity have been supplied with information sufficient to bias his mind, but otherwise incapable of being put to judicial test. The Congress Party saw this 15 years ago, and their proposal was so sensible that Lord Dufferin called it "a counsel of perfection." But like many a sensible thing it was long an object of senseless criticism and was left unheeded in this country. Nevertheless, our supporters in England were not disheartened, but set to work so as to persuade the English public of the expediency and the feasibility of the proposal. Sir Richard Garth, a former Chief Justice of Bengal, advocated the reform in an able pamphlet. Sir William Hunter supported it in the columns of the *Times*, and when after sometime the question was formally brought before Parliament, the reasonableness of the administrative change asked for by the Congress was admitted by the Government of the day, and it was declared by responsible statesmen that the reform should be given effect to so soon as the financial position of the Indian Government permitted it. Mr. Manomohan Ghose and Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt drew up schemes in which they showed most clearly and convincingly that the reform was capable of being adopted without costing the Government any appreciable additional expense. The views of these gentlemen

have since gained considerable ground, so much so that several Judges of the Privy Council, including Lord Hobhouse, whose experience of our Judicial administration is exceptional, and several other politicians and competent judges of the matter, have taken up the question and are resolved to press it upon the attention of the British Parliament. The question we may be sure will not be left unsolved much longer. Lord Curzon has issued a communication upon the subject, which promises good results in the near future. The reform for which the Congress party has been crying so long is on the eve of success. The fate of the system under which the judge and the prosecutor mean one and the same person, like John Bunyon's Pope and Pagan rolled into one, is sealed.

However, when Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar, on moving the resolution about the separation of executive from judicial functions, spoke of it as "that oft repeated demand, that cry in the wilderness," he gave expression to the same sentiment which led the *Pioneer*, only the other day, to remark that after a discussion which commenced long before the Congress, and in spite of the weight of official opinion in its favour, the demand remains as yet an unrealised ideal. So said Mr. Muzumdar: "We have from year to year listened with eagerness and credulity to the whispers of hope, inspired by these official platitudes, but what are bushels of declarations and assurances worth, when there is not even a grain of performance within fifteen years?"

The speech was throughout full of vigorous criticisms of the existing system which has fostered 'the unholy combination' of the two functions, and closed with a stirring appeal to the just instincts of the present Viceroy. As a sample of Mr. Muzumdar's eloquence, vigour, and debating power, we quote the following passage from his speech:

"Sir, there being absolutely no difference between official and non-official opinion as to the desirability of this pressing reform in the abstract, the proposal advanced by us was, at the first stage of our discussion, discounted as being vague and impracticable. Practical schemes were then submitted from various quarters, and notably there was one submitted by you, Sir (*cheers*), which conclusively proved that not only was our proposal not impracticable, but that it was a problem of the easiest solution. The means and materials were all there, the line on which to work was distinct and clear, and, in fact, the whole question was rather one of re-adjustment and re-distribution than of any radical departure, or violent reorganization. Then, Sir, we were met with the question of expense—always so formidable in case of Indian reforms (*laughing, cheers*). Yes, we know that in this country wars may be carried on, barren rocks may be conquered and retained, and enormous subsidies may be annually granted to treacherous bugbears, all in pursuit of a fatuous policy, even with appalling deficits in the treasury. But no sooner questions of internal reforms are raised our Government at once realizes that it is a bankrupt (*cries of shame*). But, Sir, as to this plea of expense, also, your remarkable scheme presented a complete answer; for it clearly pointed out that all the additional expense, which was so much talked about on the other side, could not possibly amount to more than only a few lakhs of rupees, all the provincial budgets put together. Then, Sir, if this question of financial difficulty was any argument then, to-day to persist in such argument would seem to wear a different aspect. There never was perhaps, since the day of Lord Ripon, a more solvent Indian treasury than at present. The last budget estimate of our Finance Minister shows a cheerful surplus of over 4 millions sterling; and quite recently the Government of India have been able to restore to the Judges of the High Courts pretty nearly the whole of their original pay, which had been arbitrarily and injudiciously cut down as a contribution to the frontier policy in 1891. Gentlemen, Lord Curzon has just considerably modified that policy, and we may be permitted to express the hope, that the spirit of jingoism, which has been always so rampant in Indian politics, will go to rest at least during his Viceroyalty (*cheers*). What, then, are the Government of India going to do with this large surplus? We know, Sir James Westland would indeed have them launched into a wild currency speculation. But would the country like—could you, gentlemen, approve of—such an Argonautic expedition being undertaken in the face of a dozen crying necessities of the country? (*laughter and cheers*). Now, then, is the time to effect this important reform—to wipe out the stain that has for years scandalized the fair name of British justice in this country."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Agasti, whose reference to "John Patil's" case was very apt and telling; and supported by Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Nasir-ud-din Ahmed and Mr. A. C. P. Naidu. The following passage from Mr. Sinha's speech expresses with admirable force and directness, the sentiments of the educated classes upon the question:

"Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you before resuming my seat that it is my firm conviction that it is not the question of expense or this or that; it is the question of false and supposed idea that Government prestige would be gone if the reform is carried out. That bugbear, as Manomohan Ghose called it, is at the bottom of the whole thing. I am not going to waste your time by telling you what a false notion that is. On the other hand, by separating the two functions, the Indian Government would not lose prestige at all, but in fact it will be quite the other way if anything. The Government would be enhancing its popularity by carrying out this reform; they would be broad-basing their rule upon the sympathy and good-will of the people. Our President yesterday said that the most important question of administration is the question of land settlement. That is certainly a very important question, and next to that the most important question is the question of giving to India justice, true justice and British justice (*cheers*). You have been told, gentlemen, by retired gentlemen, and sometimes ex-Viceroy of India, that India was conquered by the sword and must be retained by the sword. I am not going to waste your time by saying that India was not conquered by the sword. Whatever that may be, if India is to be retained by Government, it is not by sword or by brute-force but by conferring upon us the glory of the British justice of England."

The first resolution having been unanimously passed, the second resolution, relating to the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, was moved by Rae Saheb Lala Murli Dhar, seconded by Babu Kanahya Lal of Amritsar, and supported by two speakers from Bombay and Oudh. The general indebtedness of the agricultural classes was admitted by the speakers, and the serious evils arising therefrom, but the Bill was disapproved mainly upon two grounds. First, that it did not cure the existing evil and secondly, that it introduced a new one. Indebtedness is due to the resourceless condition of the agricultural class, the heavy assessments to which it is subjected, and the harsh procedure by which Government revenue is realised. How could any restrictions upon alienation save the ryot from the effects of the crushing system which barely leaves him any margin in his earnings to meet the exigencies of bad seasons? The Indian ryot contracts debt because he has to meet certain inevitable demands. Indeed, so long as it remains true of the Indian masses that millions of them cannot get more than one meal a day from year's end to year's end, the phenomenon of indebtedness is sufficiently explained, while a heavy obligation rests upon the Government to furnish a valid justification for a measure which, though intended to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, completely ignores this state of things. No sale of land for private debts. Good. But why allow it for arrears of Government revenue? Neither the logic nor the morality of this policy is quite obvious to our unsophisticated minds. Mr. Murli Dhar put it very well thus :

"The land will continue to be cultivated as now. There will be total prohibition of sale by the proprietor in the Punjab to a non-agriculturist. He will be allowed by the Collector, on an application made, to sell his land to a member of his own brotherhood, and he cannot claim it as a right, but it will be within the discretion of the Collector, or some other officer who will be specially invested by the local Government, to exercise these functions, to refuse or grant his application for transfer of the land by sale. It would be perfectly open to the Collector to refuse or sanction the sale of his land. Then you will see, gentlemen, that the Government has all along been acting in the interests of the agriculturist to keep the land with him, and for the benefit of his heirs, by prevention from selling the land to a stranger, but the same land will be sold by public auction when he fails to pay the Government revenue in punctual time (*cheers*). Government takes very good care that the same law which declares "Do unto others as you would be done by others" does not apply to the action of Government (*laughter*). It does not because it harms the interests of Government; it acts very injuriously on the interests of Government and therefore the Government has taken very good care about it, and all the Honorable Members who have made speeches in the Legislative Council have been discreetly silent over this question."

Then, again, why take away the freedom of contract from the people? Why, in your zeal to protect the agriculturist from the consequences of his extravagance or improvidence (it is the Government not we who charge him with these defects in his nature), punish the money-lender for his shrewdness in making the best investment of his money? Surely he, too, in equity is entitled to some protection. As Babu Kanahya Lal said :

"When for a debt a man is taken to Court they won't allow him to release himself by his own means, though the indebted man has the power to perform his duty, sometimes his moral duty, and sometimes his religious duty, to pay the debt. The Koran says that it is the duty of the debtor to pay. The Prophet would never read the blessings on the dead body of the man who died indebted. Our Hindu Shastras would enjoin grandsons to pay the debts of their grandfa-

ther. That moral and religious duty which the indebted proprietor would discharge by giving some portion of the land, the Government interferes with and says—"Take lessons of morality from us. Do not go to Shastras or Koran. Take morality from us and repudiate all your debts, and there we help you by legislative enactments." That has virtually come to that. They will not be permitted to pay their debts even if they wished to do their duty towards money-lenders."

• And one certain result of this measure will be to depreciate the value of land-security. Anything, which diminishes the landlord's rights of absolute ownership over his land, will tend to diminish the value of his property. Thus, then, the dilemma is that special protective legislation is proposed in the interest of the agricultural class because of its impoverished condition on the one hand, while on the other its impoverishment increases in proportion to the fall in the value of his property. The evil of the existing poverty of the land-owning classes is not cured, while a new evil in the shape of discontent, increased resourcelessness, which must arise from the curtailment of their proprietary rights in land, is introduced. The wisdom of the measure may approve of the measure; but to the people of this country it is a lamentable instance of tinkering and temporising legislation.

The next resolution, moved by Miss Alison Garland, referred to reduction of the Indian Military expenditure by transferring the cost of a portion of British troops located in India from the Indian to the British exchequer. Miss Garland had no difficulty in showing that if before the Mutiny, the proportion of British Indian troops—and it was raised in the years following the Mutiny—a time of great unrest—was from 1 to 2 for Bengal and from 1 to 3 for Madras and Bombay, there was good warrant for reducing that proportion after so many years of peace, especially when recent experience has made it apparent that a considerable portion of the British troops in India can, without any risk to the security of the country, be spared for service in other parts of the empire. The reduction of the British Army in India was not proposed, but the relieving of the Indian tax-payer by asking England to contribute towards expenditure of that proportion of the Indian Army which was over and above the need of the country. The demand is not only just but urgent, for it has a most vital bearing upon the financial problem, which is the pivot upon which turns the whole administration of the country. We say that India cannot bear the burden of what are called Home charges or of an increased and increasing Military expenditure. The financial burden of India has increased, because there is no body in the Legislative Council to watch our interests, because there is no check whatever upon the expending propensities of the Indian Government, and because the Military element, which is most eager to undertake costly adventures in pursuit of glories, 'fanned by conquest's crimson wings,' has captured the Indian Government and makes it do its bidding. In this there is nothing extraordinary. Here, as elsewhere, those who spend can never mean those who pay. No virtue is so cheap as the generosity which men are apt to show when dealing with other people's money. The exchange rises, and the Government, with characteristic generosity, grant their English servants compensation allowance out of our pockets. An unjust and unnecessary war is waged with the Frontier tribes, and even when a proposal comes up before Parliament of contributing a portion of the cost of that military wild goose chase—the Tirah Campaign—from the British exchequer, our Government, ashamed to confess their poverty, decline the offer. And so we have the satisfaction of having a bankrupt India bleeding to death under the crushing burden of an over-grown Military expenditure (which by the bye Lord Curzon has declined to reduce), and groaning under the weight of a taxation which would seem to have reached its last limits—and India, restored indeed to peace and civilization under the shadow of the Pax Britannica, whose innumerable blessings may be read—

"In the march of mind,

In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that shape mankind,"  
—but, in spite of these blessings, unable to find sufficient food for its people in times of famine and scarcity, and even in normal seasons presenting to the world the sorry spectacle of millions of men condemned to eat the bread of sorrow and to drink the water of affliction—an India, in which the development of indigenous indus-

tries is at a standstill, education halts on palsied feet, and a number of necessary reforms, such for instance as the separation of Executive and Judicial functions, or the establishment upon an adequate and effective scale of a system of technical instruction, are not attended to because the money, which is rung from the Indian peasant, is spent in discharging, amid the bleak and barren hills of the North-West, the sacred task which, as a high authority tells us, Providence has placed upon the shoulders of the British race.

The growth of the Indian Military expenditure has become so perilous that even some Anglo-Indian statesmen have sounded the note of alarm. Sir Auckland Colvin has in very strong language condemned the existing system, and as a former Finance Minister of India his opinions deserve considerable weight. Sir David Barbour, another Finance Minister, has shown how utterly impossible it is for the Indian Finance Minister, or even the Viceroy, to be able to hold out long against the spending propensities of the military element. With the exception of the Viceroy and the Finance Minister, every member of the Government of India is interested in spending, and each of them naturally looks upon his own department as the one upon which most should be spent. The Secretary of State cannot check it, because he himself is surrounded by some fifteen or sixteen wise men from the East, who, whatever they might have learnt in India, could not have learnt to be economical with other men's money, and whose official predilections disqualify them to look at our financial position from our point of view. As for the British Parliament, it can exercise no effective control upon the Indian expenditure, so long as the Indian question does not decide the fate of its ministries, which it will not do in the lifetime of the youngest of us. But even the British Parliament is not always a dispassionate judge of Indian questions. There are commercial and financial interests which the British elector does not often hesitate to promote at the cost of India. We saw the other day how, in regard to the cotton duties, at the threat of Lancashire, the 'mandate' theory forced the hand of a weak-kneed Viceroy. And only yesterday, upon the Sugar Duty Act, what a storm was raised in England; and it would certainly have been disallowed, or perhaps would never have passed—as is apparent from the fact that only a short time ago the Government of India had declined to entertain the proposal—if there had not come to the front certain matters, not in any way connected with India, which induced the Home Government to support the measure. In the debate which took place in Parliament upon the subject, Mr. Chamberlain, in a tone of international sympathy not very usual with him, made certain observations which explain the situation in which this country stands with regard to England, and which deserve being quoted here :

"My fear is that there is a tendency on the part of some hon'ble gentlemen to return to that mercantile system which was the curse of our colonial empire. It was that system which lost us the United States of America and estranged from us many of our most promising colonies. And what was that mercantile system? It was that the interests of our colonies should be subordinated and put on one side in favour of the interests of British consumers and producers. It is based on the subordination of Colonial interests and opinions to British interests and opinions, and it seems now that there are persons who hold that the interests of the East Indies, of the West Indies, of Mauritius and Queensland, are comparatively of no importance; that the local opinion of these places is to be sneered at; and when the planters say they are going to be ruined, they are to be told they do not know what they are talking about and are making fortunes as hard as they can go."

Every word of these observations is true in the case of India. Her interests are subordinated to those of the ruling class. Any proposal that tends to the reduction of our Military expenditure is looked upon as an attack upon the vested interests of a powerful body of Englishmen, and it is therefore no wonder if, in spite of the obvious justice and reasonableness of our demand, no heed is paid to it. And yet what Miss Garland said was nothing more nor less than what had been said by more than one English statesman, and by none perhaps more forcibly than by Lord Salisbury when, as Lord Cranbourne; he was in charge of the Indian Department: "I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the oriental seas, from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England because it is always bad for us not to have a check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for

them. If this garrison which we keep in India is, as all authorities assure us, necessary for maintaining that country in security and peace, that garrison ought not to be rashly diminished. If, on the other hand, it is too large and India can for any length of time conveniently spare these troops, then the Indian population ought not to be so unnecessarily taxed." Thus fortified with the rule laid down by Lord Salisbury, Miss Garland observed :—

" We simply say that it has been proved at such a time as this that a number of troops can safely be withdrawn from India, and if it can be done in safety when the British Government is in the state that it is at present, how much safer can that be when the whole Empire is in a state of peace. For the future we can make a strong claim upon the Government to permanently reduce the Military strength in this country, and by so doing they will save enough money to carry out some of those most necessary and pressing reforms that you have been speaking about this morning (*cheers*). I understand that even reducing the strength of the European army in India by 11,000 men, would be a saving of 1½ crores of rupees."

She concluded her speech with a word of hope and good cheer :

" I have come here to see what you are doing in India for yourselves. Perhaps as a woman—for the first time you have allowed a woman to address you from the British Committee—you will allow me to say that I hope you will educate your women in India (*cheers*). If you were to ask me what were the most enlightened and the happiest nations and most progressive nations in all the world, I should say that they are those nations that allow their women the greatest amount of education and the greatest amount of liberty (*cheers*). I have only to mention to you that we take a keen interest in your welfare. We never forget to ask each other "how are the women in India getting on" (*cheers*). I have one more word to say to you before I conclude. I assure you all of the sympathy of many of us with all your just aspirations here. Just one week before I left England I had an interview with Lord Ripon (*cheers*). I was telling him about my visit to this country, and how I was to be a delegate from the British Committee to the National Congress, and I asked Lord Ripon 'cannot you give me a message to the Congress.' I knew you would take it well and he did give me such a message. He said 'tell them of my warm sympathy for the people of India (*three cheers for Lord Ripon were carried amidst loud acclamation*) and of the deep and continued interest I take in their welfare. Tell them of the very friendly recollection I have of the kindly feelings they entertained for me when I was there' (*cheers*). I might also add how very kindly Lady Ripon spoke of the way in which you gave them a hearty farewell when they left this country. I have to conclude and I will do so by telling you what impression this Congress has made upon me personally. I have come out here to see this vast concourse of people that are assembled from all parts of India discussing questions of high political importance and all in one language for the most part and that in my own mother tongue (*cheers*). We have a proud boast among ourselves that wherever the English language goes, it carries with it seeds of freedom and justice (*cheers*). We at least hope that wherever people speak our tongue they will be people that will have the full measure of freedom and justice (*cheers*). We have that freedom at the present time and before long, if you continue on the very moderate and steady lines that you are continuing at present, I feel sure that hope will be realized."

The resolution having been seconded in a very able speech by the Hon'ble Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen, and supported by Mr. Phansalkar of Bombay, Pandit Hari Ram Pandey of the N.-W. P. and Pandit Gyneshwar Shastri of Oudh, was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The next resolution on the Indian Currency question was moved by Mr. D. E. Watcha in a speech which must be read in full by any one who wishes to appreciate and understand the closely reasoned arguments, couched in luminous and vigorous English, upon one of the most abstruse branches of Indian economics :—

"The currency measures of the Government," observed Mr. Watcha, "have from the very outset met with universal opposition from the people. As I have said over and over again the cry for a gold currency is the cry of the official classes, who wanted their exchange compensation allowance, and of a handful of interested foreign traders."

Referring to the impolicy of a gold currency for India, the speaker went on :

" Rightly understood, the problem means that the use of gold should be avoided, and the metal which is most suitable, and which had greatly augmented India's prosperity, should be extensively utilised. The Government from the very first committed two huge fallacies: (1) that the rupee had fallen in value, and (2) that the currency was redundant. It fondly imagined that by linking India's currency system with that of England it would stimulate the flow of gold into this country. That is the delusion and I regret to have to observe that the latest sharer in that delusion is our Viceroy. In winding up the debate on the gold currency in September last, Lord Curzon, with a



strange infatuation, partly inspired no doubt by the surrounding bureaucracy, which fattens on exchange compensation allowance, and partly by his own too imperfect acquaintance with this most intricate subject (*hear, hear*), pictured to us in magniloquent words, of which he is such a master, the bright visions which his currency measure would enable the people to realise. India would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice (*laughter*). It has only to establish a stable currency and gold will flow in millions from all gold-producing countries without stint to fertilise this poverty-stricken land and make every *raiyeet* in the country prosperous, not to say aught of the happiness of those semi-starved, numbering some fifty millions, who now go year in and year out without one full meal a day (*hear, hear*). Let us all entertain the hope that this sanguine expectation of our golden-visioned Viceroy may be realised; and that before he lays down his exalted office four years hence, he may have the satisfaction to see this land of perpetual misery and discontent converted into an *Eldorado*, bringing contentment and happiness at every door."

Coming to the second part of the resolution, the speaker dealt with some of the manifest evils which are certain to arise from the operation of the new measure.

"Apart from the producers, there is a large section of the poorer population whose small savings consist of silver trinkets. When we take their aggregate value into consideration, no doubt it comes to millions of Rupees. But when we divide these millions by the number of the population, the quotient is indeed very small. It comes to an insignificant sum of 5 to 6 annas per head! This is the saving in silver hoarded over a period of fifty years! Now the silver of these was undoubtedly sold at any time in the bazar at the rate of a Rupee per tola. What is the price of silver now? It does not go beyond 10 or 11 annas per tola. So that practically there is a loss of at least five annas. A silver trinket, say, a bangle worth 10 Rupees before the closure of the mints, is now worth only 6½ Rupees. In reality, by one cruel stroke of the pen of our currency quacks, the silver value of the hoardings of the masses has been diminished by 40 to 50 per cent! Is that no injury to the poorest?"

The resolution having been properly seconded, was carried unanimously. Dr. Neel Ratan Sarkar of Bengal moved the fifth resolution, regarding the separation of Military and Civil Medical Services, which, having been seconded in a short speech by Dr. T. R. Nair of Madras, was passed unanimously.

On the third day of the Congress session, Mr. S. B. Bhata of Bombay moved the resolution regarding the Foreign Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, entering a strong protest against its impolicy and exposing the class character of the proposed legislation. Kazi Rayazuddin Ahmed seconded the resolution in an Urdu speech, and it was unanimously adopted by the Congress. Next rose the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, whose fervid and copious eloquence have given him a unique position among Indian orators of our time, to move the resolution regarding the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The opening passage of his speech is magnificent eloquence, and we make no apology in quoting it here :—

"Sir, when last year we met in Congress in the town of Madras, we ventured to express the hope that it might be our privilege to associate the name and fame of Lord Curzon with the reversal of that policy of repression and reaction which is now in the ascendant in the Councils of the Empire. I cannot say that that hope has been realised. I am bound to say that that hope has not been realised. For within the last twelve months we have had two notable illustrations of this policy of repression in the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal Bill and in the introduction into the Legislative Council of Bombay of a measure which will emasculate the principle of local self-government in the towns of Western India (*hear, hear*). But, Sir, I think I speak the sense of this great Congress, the sense of the representatives of educated India, when I say that we distinctly decline to associate Lord Curzon with that policy which our conscience has disapproved and our judgment condemned (*hear, hear*). In free and constitutional countries the sovereign stands isolated and apart from the conflict of parties and the bitterness of feelings which these conflicts awaken. The sovereign belongs to no party, is identified with no class interest (*hear, hear*), the sovereign stands high above all parties, the jarring note of party-strife does not reach his ears (*cheers*). From his exalted position, animated by that inspiration which such a position cannot fail to impart, he holds the scales evenly and dispenses impartial justice between man and man and party and party (*cheers*). The position of the Viceroy of India is different. As the representative of the sovereign, he is the fountain of mercy, the repository of honour, the dispenser of justice (*hear, hear*), but there is also another side to his character. He is the first, the most trusted, the highest, the most responsible minister of the crown (*cheers*), directing, guiding and controlling the policy of the State, infusing into it a large-hearted benevolence, relaxing the rigour of our cast-iron system, accentuating, deepening and strengthening those forces which make for progress and which, though their career might be temporarily arrested, are bound to assert themselves in this world of God's providence, for all things tend steadily, though slowly, towards the approximation of that perfection which is the divine ideal (*cheers*). We recognise the dual character of the Viceroy as the representative of the sovereign, and also as the first minister of the crown. We are fully alive to the peculiarity of the

- situation. All the same we decline, distinctly decline on your behalf, to associate him with that policy which this resolution condemns. For, as the representative of the sovereign, it will be our duty later on to approach him for the redress of that grievance of which we complain in this resolution. We dissociate him from that policy, we separate the man from the ruler (*hear, hear*), the statesman from the politician, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a ruler so sympathetic
- in his utterances, so generous, so large-hearted in his views, so keenly appreciative of the situation, will countenance a policy opposed to the best traditions of British rule, repugnant to all that is highest, noblest and truest in British statesmanship. For the echoes of his great speech are still ringing in our ears, that speech which he delivered to an assembly of the Taluqdars of Oudh. Read that speech, contrast that speech with the policy. The speech, how noble, how generous, how sympathetic; the policy, how narrow, how illiberal, how un-English."

After dwelling upon the reactionary spirit which for the present seems to have overtaken the Indian Government, Mr. Bannerji had no difficulty in showing that in adopting an illiberal policy, regarding Local Self-government, the Indian Government had ignored the deep political instincts of the Indian people.

"Sir, local self-government is the gift of our rulers, but it is in entire accord with those deep-seated instincts which are fostered by the Panchayet system and by our village communities. These village communities, as you, Sir, reminded us the other day in your presidential speech, carry the mind back to the dawn of human civilisation, when the ancestors of the self-governing nations of the earth at the present moment were roaming in the primitive forests in a state of primitive simplicity. The antiquity of this institution cannot be called in question. To them was accorded a measure of self-government which the British Government has not thought fit to confer upon the Municipalities of British India. They not only looked after the sanitation and conservancy of the villages concerned, but they administered justice and controlled the police. Therefore those village communities were complete self-governing units. My point is this—that we enjoyed in ancient India a much larger measure of self-government than what the British Government has given to us, and even what was given to us is to be taken away from us."

"I am afraid," went on the speaker, "there is no renewal of confidence, no interchange of opinion between the rulers and the ruled. I am afraid both the rulers and the ruled stand isolated and apart in grim and solemn silence. The gulf is widening. That which ought to be regarded as the proudest memorial of British rule is considered to be a grievance; that educated natives of India should claim equality in political rights with Englishmen can only be due to the education which the English have been instrumental in introducing into our midst, which constitutes the noblest achievement of British Rule in India (*cheers*). Our rulers seem to think differently. There is reaction in their policy, reaction in opinion, reaction along the entire line, reaction is the order of the day. But those great and illustrious men who founded the Anglo-Indian Empire, who preserved and consolidated it, were animated by different motives."

After a speech in Hindustani from Mr. Naziruddin Kumruddin of Bombay, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Kali Charan Bannerji, in a speech of remarkable cogency, clearness and vigour, moved the resolution protesting against prohibition of Teachers of Aided Institutions from taking part in politics, and among the many evils of the said measure, he pointed out one in particular in these words of real force and conviction:—

"You will have perceived from the rules that I read out to you, that they are to be disqualified, so to speak, for the service of their country through the Congress, unless they obtain a permit or certificate from the Director of Public Instruction. Mark the position. The sons and, I may add, the daughters of India shall not be free to serve their country, unless they had a permit from the Director of Public Instruction (*shame*). What is to be the effect of all this? There are those teachers employed in these private institutions. Just think of the dilemma into which they shall be driven when these rules come to be enforced, as they are expected to be enforced a few months hence. On the one hand they realize the duty, the paramount duty, that is incumbent upon them to serve the country through the Congress, because it is nearest to their heart. They have been laboring for this cause hitherto and now they are to be overtaken, so to speak, by an order which should either wrench them from the Congress or wrench them from the youths whose instruction they have taken in hand. They cannot continue to teach them in the institutions with which they are now connected and at the same time join us in our deliberations, when we meet together as the National Congress."

After several speeches from representative men from Madras, Allahabad and Lucknow, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was regarding the Abkari reform and was moved by G. C. Mitter of Cawnpore in a very able and elaborate speech. Referring to the steady increase in the Abkari revenues, the speaker gave certain figures which are most instructive, and we therefore quote the following passage from the speech:—

At the close of his speech he dwelt upon the introduction or revival of native arts and industries and effective system of technical instruction for the people as among the principal remedies for the dire calamity from which the country suffers from time to time.

That long budget of many of our cries and grievances, known as the omnibus resolution, was dealt with by Munshi Mohamed Sajjad Husain of Lucknow, Editor of the *Oudh Punch*, in a speech full of power, humour, wit and pathos, and he was followed by several speakers who dealt with the resolution from different standpoints. The resolutions regarding certain measures of the Government of India gagging the Press in the Native States, and the necessity of having a sound system of technical education for the people, were next discussed and passed. In connection with the subject-matter of the latter resolution, the whole Congress Assembly expressed with the greatest enthusiasm its grateful appreciation of the patriotic and munificent gift of Mr. Tata for the promotion of higher scientific education and research. As no assembly of men is without its funny men, in the Congress, too, we had a gentleman who raised his voice of protest against that portion of the resolution regarding technical education, in which Mr. Tata's name was gratefully mentioned, for the very excellent reason that "without giving any reason whatever I move this amendment;" and consequently, when the resolution was put to the vote, only one disdainful hand was seen waving against it.

The usual but important resolution regarding the raising of funds for the expenses of "India" and the English Agency was passed on the motion of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, whose stirring appeal to the audience resulted in about Rs. 3,000 being subscribed on the spot, and the whole assembly marked with deep appreciation and gratification the fact that one of the subscribers was the English lady who reported proceedings for the *Pioneer*.

Several resolutions dealing with local grievances of different Provinces were put from the chair and passed. The whole assembly expressed its warmest thanks to Mr. Hume, Mr. Nouroji and all the other members of the British Committee for the good work they have done and are doing for India, under very trying circumstances and at a time when Lord George Hamilton represents the Indian Government and Parliament is occupied in making bricks without straw for the purpose of empire-building in other parts of the globe. But so long as we have brave and patriotic workers like Mr. Nouroji, and earnest and dauntless champions like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and that awakener and kindler in India of all that is progressive and destined to endure—Mr. Allan Hume—of whom we may say with truth that

"He saw distant gates of Eden gleam,  
And did not dream it was a dream;"

so long as the National Congress has the conscience and the intellect of some of the noblest sons of India and England on its side, our cause is secure, and with it the future of a great Empire is also secure; for whenever the day of fruition dawns for our hopes and aspirations, the glory of it will belong to the justice, the benevolence and the prescience of the ruling race.

A vote of thanks to the distinguished Chairman, carried with acclamation, and a graceful speech from him brought the proceedings of the fifteenth Session of the Congress to a close.

On the generous and patriotic invitation of Rai Saheb Lala Murli Dhar of Umballa, made on behalf of himself and his Punjab friends, the Congress resolved to hold its next session during Christmas at Lahore.



# THE FIFTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,

HELD ON

THE 27TH, 28TH, 29TH AND 30TH DECEMBER, 1893,

LUCKNOW.

## RESOLUTION I.

**Resolved**—That this Congress notices with satisfaction the support of public opinion, both in England and in India, which the question of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions in the administration of justice has received; and this Congress, while thanking Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Sergeant, Sir William Markby, Sir John Budd Phear, Sir John Scott, Sir Roland K. Wilson, Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, and Sir William Wedderburn for presenting a petition to the Secretary of State in Council to effect the much-needed separation, earnestly hopes the Government of India will give their earliest attention to the petition, which has been forwarded to them, and will take practical steps for speedily carrying out this much-needed reform.

Separation  
of Judicial  
from  
Executive  
Functions.

## RESOLUTION II.

**Resolved**—(a) That this Congress regrets the introduction into the Supreme Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the Law relating to agricultural land in the Punjab, with a view to restrict alienation of land as proposed in the Bill by sale or mortgage, which is calculated (1) to decrease the credit of the agriculturists and landholders, (2) to make them more resourceless on account of their inability to meet the ever-increasing State demands upon their land; and this Congress is of opinion that the provision to give retrospective effect to the Bill is inequitable and unfair.

Punjab  
Land Al-  
location Bill.

(b) That this Congress recommends that real relief be afforded to the cultivating classes in the following way: that where the Government is the rent-receiver, the rule proposed in 1882, prohibiting any enhancement except on the ground of rise in prices, be enforced, and that where private landlords are the rent-receivers, some provision to prohibit undue enhancement of rent be made.

(c) This Congress further resolves that a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Jaishi Ram, Mr. N. Gupta, Mr. Wacha, Munshi Madho Lal, Mr. Madhulkar and Mr. Iqbal Shanker be appointed and empowered to submit a representation to the Government, pointing out the unsuitable nature of many of the provisions of the Bill.

## RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That whereas it is considered safe and prudent to withdraw large bodies of British troops for service outside the statutory limits of India, this Congress is of opinion that the time has come when the Indian tax-payer should be granted some relief out of the British Exchequer towards the cost of maintaining in India so large a force of European soldiers. This Congress sees no objection to the location of British troops in India as a reserve force for the whole of the British Empire, but is of opinion that the time has come for the transfer of the cost of 20,000 British troops from the Indian to the British Exchequer.

Transfer of  
the cost of a  
portion of  
British  
Troops.

## RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—(a) That, having regard to the fact that the principal cause of the loss by Exchange is the steady growth of the demand on the Indian Exchequer for expenditure in England, this Congress regrets the introduction of a gold standard in

The Indian  
Currency  
Question.

India on the recommendation of the Currency Committee for the purpose of preventing loss by exchange, and is of opinion that the new measure is calculated to increase the gold obligations of India.

(b) That this Congress is further of opinion that the decision accepted by the Government will in effect add to the indebtedness of the poor classes in India, depreciate the value of their savings in the shape of silver ornaments, and virtually add to their rents and taxes.

(c) That this Congress is further of opinion that the decision accepted by the Government is likely to be prejudicial to the indigenous manufacture of the country.

#### RESOLUTION V.

**Resolved**—That this Congress is of opinion that the union of the Military and Civil Medical Services is extravagant, inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of the Government as well as of the people, and strongly urges the necessity of the separation of the two services by the creation of a distinct Civil Medical Department recruited by open simultaneous competition in England and India.

#### RESOLUTION VI.

**Resolved**—That it is the opinion of this Congress that the principle embodied in the Foreign Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, now pending before the Supreme Legislative Council, is opposed to the policy followed by the British Government in India as to the unrestricted dissemination of useful knowledge and information, and that no adequate necessity is shown to exist for the passing of the proposed measure in British India.

#### RESOLUTION VII.

**Resolved**—That this Congress expresses its disapproval of the reaction policy, subversive of local self-government, evidenced by the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and by the introduction into the Legislative Council of Bombay of a similar measure which will have the effect of seriously jeopardising the principles of local self-government.

#### RESOLUTION VIII.

**Resolved**—That this Congress is of opinion that the rules prohibiting managers and teachers of aided institutions from taking part in political movements attending political meetings without the consent of the Director of Public Instruction or other authorities are likely to interfere with the practical and effectual exercise of the rights of British subjects, to withdraw able and influential men from the cause of education, and to restrict private enterprise and organization for the spread of education in this country. And this Congress hopes that the Madras and Bombay Governments will take steps to remove from the educational rules and the grant-in-aid code the provisions to the effect described above.

#### RESOLUTION IX.

**Resolved**—That this Congress is of opinion that stringent measures should be taken by the Government in granting licenses to retail liquor shops, and that such shops should be established anywhere in India without taking the sense of the inhabitants of the place.

#### RESOLUTION X.

**Resolved**—That this Congress adopts the following Rules regarding the Constitution of the Congress :—

- 1.—The object of the Indian National Congress shall be to promote by constitutional means the interests and the well-being of the people of the Indian Empire.
- 2.—It shall ordinarily meet once a year at such time and in such place as shall have been resolved on by the last preceding Congress. Provided that the Indian Congress Committee, as hereinafter provided for, may in case of necessity, change

place or time of the meeting of the Congress; provided also that in case of emergency the Indian Congress Committee may convene an extraordinary session of the Congress at such time and place as may be determined by them.

3.—It shall consist of delegates elected by political associations or other bodies, and by public meetings.

4.—Its affairs shall be managed by a Committee, styled the Indian Congress Committee, consisting of 45 members elected by the Congress, 40 of whom shall be elected upon the recommendations of the different Provincial Congress Committees, and, in the absence of such Committees, by the delegates of the respective Provinces in Congress assembled, in the manner hereinbelow laid down, that is to say:—

For Bengal including Assam	..	..	..	8
For Bombay including Sind	..	..	..	8
For Madras including Secunderabad	...	...	..	8
For North-Western Provinces including Oudh	...	..	..	6
For Punjab	...	...	...	4
For Berar	...	...	..	3
For Central Provinces	...	..	...	3

The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be the period intervening between two ordinary meetings of the Congress.

5.—The Indian Congress Committee shall meet at least three times a year, once immediately after the Congress, once during the year between the months of June and October, as may be determined upon by the Committee, and once immediately before the Congress, at such place as the Committee may find convenient.

6.—The Indian Congress Committee shall have an Honorary Secretary and a paid Assistant Secretary, with suitable office staff, for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 shall be granted annually, one half of which shall be provided by the Reception Committee of the place where the last Congress is held, and the other half by the Reception Committee of the place where the next succeeding Congress is to be held.

The Secretary to the Indian National Congress shall be the Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

7.—Provincial Congress Committees shall be organized at the capitals of the different Presidencies and Provinces of India for the purpose of carrying on the work of political education, on lines of general appreciation of British rule and of constitutional action for the removal of its defects, throughout the year, by organizing Standing Congress Committees, holding Provincial Conferences, and by such other means as they may deem proper, in consultation with the Indian Congress Committee, for furthering the objects of the Congress. They shall be the responsible agents of the Indian Congress Committee for their respective Provinces, and shall submit annual reports of their work to that Committee.

8.—The nomination of the President, the drafting of Resolutions, and all other business in connection with the Congress, shall be done by the Indian Congress Committee. It shall also, subject to the approval of the Congress, frame rules for the election of delegates, the election of speakers, and the conduct of the proceedings of the Congress.

9.—Rules and bye-laws shall be framed by the Provincial Congress Committees for the election of members, the conduct of their own proceedings, and other matters appertaining to their business. All such rules and bye-laws shall be subject to the approval of the Indian Congress Committee.

10.—A Committee, styled the British Congress Committee, shall be maintained in England, which shall represent there the interests of the Indian National Congress. The amount requisite for the expenses of the said Committee shall be determined and voted by the Congress, and the amount so voted shall be raised by the Indian Congress Committee in such manner as may be determined upon by that body from time to time.

11.—The Indian Congress Committee shall take such steps as they may deem fit to raise a permanent fund for carrying on the work of the Indian National

Congress; and such fund shall be invested in the name of 7 trustees, one from each Province in India, to be appointed by the Congress.

**Members of the Indian Congress Committee Appointed by the Congress under the above Resolution**

**General Members—**

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.  
The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.  
" " P. Ananda Charlu.  
" " P. M. Mehta.  
Mr. Madhulkar.

**Bengal—**

Mr. A. M. Bose.  
" Kali Charan Banerjee.  
" Bhupendra Nath Bose.  
The Hon'ble Baikunt Nath Sen.  
Mr. Ambica Charan Mozumdar.  
" J. Ghosal.  
" Aswini Kumar Dutt.  
" Dipnarain Sinha.

**N.-W. P. & Oudh—**

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambhar Nath.  
Babu Ganga Prasad Varma.  
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya.  
Mr. A. Nundy.  
" Bishan Naraiyan Dar.  
" Hafiz Abdur Raheem.

**Bombay—**

Mr. D. E. Wacha.  
The Hon'ble G. Chandra Varkar.  
Mr. W. A. Chambers.  
" R. M. Sayani.  
" Daji Abaji Khare.  
" Chiman H. Sitalwad.  
" R. P. Karandikar.  
" Tabilram Khem Chand.

**Panjab—**

Lala Kanihia Lal.  
Sirdar Jhenda Singh.  
Lala Har Kishaun Lal.  
Mr. Jaishiram.

**Central Provinces—**

Mr. Bapurao Dada.  
" Bhagirath Prasad.  
" H. V. Kelker.

**Berar—**

Mr. Deorao Vinayek.  
" M. V. Joshi.  
" G. S. Khaparde.

**Madras—**

The Hon'ble C. Vija Ragavachary.  
" " C. Jambulinga Mudaliar.  
" " G. Venkataratnam.

Mr. C. Sankara Nair.  
„ P. Rangia Naidu.  
„ P. Ram Chandra Pillai.  
„ G. Subramania Iyer.  
„ V. Ryrü Nambyar.

**RESOLUTION XI.**

• Resolved—That this Congress recognises the valuable services of the British Committee in the cause of the people of India, and expresses its unabated confidence in Sir William Wedderburn and the other members of the Committee.

Confidence in British Committee.

And that a sum of Rs. 54,000 be assigned for the expenses of the British Committee and the cost of the Congress publication, *India*.

**RESOLUTION XII.**

Resolved—That, having regard to the policy of appointing to the Governorships of Madras and Bombay statesmen from England to the exclusion of the services in India, this Congress is of opinion that it is desirable that those Provinces should be administered with the help of Councils of three and not of two members as at present, and that one of the three Councillors should be a Native of India.

An additional Native Member in the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras.

**RESOLUTION XIII.**

• Resolved—That this Congress, while gratefully recognizing the endeavours made by the Indian and Provincial Governments to save human life and relieve distress at the present famine, urges the adoption of the true remedy—to improve the condition of the cultivating classes and prevent the occurrence of famine. This Congress recommends the curtailment of public expenditure, the development of local and indigenous industries, and the moderating of land assessment.

Reform to prevent Famine.

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

Resolved—(i) That this Congress concurs with previous Congresses in strongly advocating—

Omnibus.

(a) A modification of the rules under the Arms Act so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India, without distinction of creed, caste or colour; to ensure the liberal concession of licenses wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops; and to make all licenses granted under the revised rules, of life-long tenure revocable only on proof of misuse, and valid throughout the Provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued.

(b) The establishment of Military Colleges in India, at which Natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers, according to capacity and qualifications, in the Indian Army.

(c) The authorizing and stimulating of a widespread system of volunteering, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India.

(d) The discontinuance of the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the non-domiciled European and Eurasian employees of Government.

(e) The establishment of a High Court of Judicature in the Punjab.

(ii) That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, records its protest—

(a) Against the scheme of re-organization of the Educational Service which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, as being calculated to exclude Natives of India, including those who have been educated in England, from the superior grade of the Educational Service to which they have hitherto been admitted, advocating that the scheme may be so recast as to afford facilities for the admission of Indian graduates to the superior grade of the Educational Service.

(b) Against the present rate of the Salt Tax, which produces great hardship to the poorest classes of the country, a hardship which renders it incumbent upon the Government to take the earliest opportunity to restore the duty to its level of 1888.



(c) Against the retrograde policy of the Government of India in nominating a gentleman for the Central Provinces to the Supreme Council without asking local bodies to make recommendations for such nomination, entertaining the earnest hope that the Government will be pleased to take early steps to give to the Central Provinces the same kind of representation that it has already granted to Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

(d) Against the labour laws of Assam, viz., the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893.

(iii) This Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, expresses its conviction—

(a) That, having regard to the opinion of the Jury Commission as to the success of the system of trial by jury, and also the fact that with the progress of education a sufficient number of educated persons is available in all parts of the country, the system of trial by jury should be extended to the districts and offences to which at present it does not apply, and that the verdicts of juries should be final.

(b) That this Congress is of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the people of this country that the Criminal Procedure Code should be so amended as to confer upon accused persons, who are Natives of India, the right of claiming, in trials by jury before the High Court, and in trials with the aid of assessors, that not less than half the number of the jurors or of the assessors shall be Natives of India.

(c) That the action of the Forest Department, under the rules framed by the different Provincial Governments, prejudicially affects the inhabitants of the rural parts of the country by subjecting them to the annoyance and oppression of Forest subordinates in various ways; and these rules should be amended in the interest of the people.

(d) That the minimum income assessable under the Income Tax Act be raised from five hundred to one thousand rupees.

(e) That no satisfactory solution of the question of the employment of Natives of India in the Indian Civil Service is possible, unless effect is given to the resolution of the House of Commons of June 1893 in favour of holding the Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England.

#### RESOLUTION XV.

**Resolved—**That this Congress is of opinion that the Government of India Notification of 25th June 1891, in the Foreign Department, gagging the Press in territories under British administration in Native States, is retrograde, arbitrary and mischievous in its nature, and opposed to sound statesmanship and to the liberty of the people, and ought to be cancelled.

Gagging  
the Press in  
Native  
States.

#### RESOLUTION XVI.

**Resolved—**That this Congress places on record its conviction that the system of technical education now in vogue is inadequate and unsatisfactory, and prays that, having regard to the poverty of the people and the decline of indigenous industries, the Government will introduce a more elaborate and efficient scheme of technical instruction, and set apart more funds for a successful working of the same. And this Congress desires to express its grateful appreciation of the patriotic and munificent gift of Mr. Tata for the promotion of higher scientific education and research.

Technical  
Education.

#### RESOLUTION XVII.

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

Legislative  
Council for  
the Punjab.

#### RESOLUTION XVIII.

**Resolved—**That this Congress is of opinion that so long as Berar is administered by the Governor-General in Council, all laws and orders having the force of law,

Laws for  
Berar.

intended for Berar, should be enacted by the Supreme Legislative Council in the same way as those for British India proper.

**RESOLUTION XIX.**

**Resolved**—That the adoption of measures against the Plague being a matter of Imperial concern and recognised as such, this Congress is of opinion that the expenditure incurred in connection therewith should be borne by the Government and not charged to the funds of the local bodies. Expenditure on Plague Administration.

**RESOLUTION XX.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress expresses its full and unabated confidence in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the representative of the people of India, and hopes that he will be re-elected by his old constituency of Central Finsbury or any other Liberal constituency. Confidence in Dadabhai Naoroji.

**RESOLUTION XXI.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress reappoints Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., to be General Secretary, and Mr. D. E. Watcha to be Joint General Secretary for the ensuing year. Election of General and Joint General Secretary.

**RESOLUTION XXII.**

**Resolved**—That an agency be appointed in England for the purpose of organizing, in concert with the British Congress Committee, public meetings for the dissemination of information on Indian matters, and that funds be raised for the purpose. Appointment of an English Agency.

LUCKNOW:  
The 31st December 1899.

ROMESH C. DUTT,  
President, 15th Indian National Congress.

# APPENDIX

## LIST OF DELEGATES

WHO ATTENDED THE

# FIFTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,

HELD AT LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 1899.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
1	Bengal	Calcutta	Northern and Southern Metropolitan Electoral Divisions.	Romesh Chandra Dutt, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., C.L.E., Barrister-at-Law.	Hindu Kayastha.	Retired Commissioner of Orissa Division; Professor of Indian History, University College, London; Zamindar.	At a public meeting of the Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division held at the Indian Association rooms, 60, Bow Bazar Street on 18th December 1899, and also at a meeting of the Southern M. E. Division held on the 20th December 1899.
2	"	"	"	Mr. J. Ghoshal	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.	Ditto.
3	"	"	Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Hon'ble Surrendro Nath Banerji, B. A., Secretary, Indian Association.	Do.	Principal, Ripon College, Editor, Bengalee; 33, Neogipukur East Lane.	At a public meeting of N. M. E. Division held on 18th December, and also at a special meeting of the Progressive Union held on the 17th December 1899.
4	"	"	"	Babu Bhupendro Nath Bose, M. A., B. L., Fellow, Calcutta University; Secretary, Standing Congress Committee Calcutta.	Hindu Kayastha.	Attorney-at-law; 14, Bala-ram Ghose's Street.	At a meeting of the N. M. E. Division held on 18th December 1899.
5	"	"	"	Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy Chowdhry, Honorary Assistant Secretary, Standing Congress Committee Calcutta.	Do.	Zamindar, and Author; Harrison Road.	At a meeting of the N. M. E. Division held at the Indian Association rooms on the 18th December 1899, and also at a meeting of Indian Association held on 8th December; and also at a meeting of People's Association, Furridpur, held on the 9th December 1899.
6	"	"	"	Dr. Nilrattan Sircar, M.A., M. D., Fellow of the Calcutta University.	Bengalee Brahmin.	Physician and Surgeon; 61 Harrison Road.	At a public meeting of the N. M. E. Division held on 20th December 1899, and also at a meeting of the Indian Association held on the 8th December 1899.
7	"	"	"	Babu Dwijendra Nath Bose, Assistant Secretary, Indian Association.	Bengali; Kayastha Brahmo.	Author and Journalist; 6, Gurn Prasad Chowdhri's Lane.	Ditto.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
8	Benzal.	Calcutta	Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Babu Debendra Prasada Ghosh.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zemindar; 82, Seeta Ram Ghose's Street.	At a public meeting of N. M. E. Division held on 20th December 1899, and also at a public meeting at Jessore held on the 18th December 1899.
9	"	"	"	Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D., L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), L. F. P. S. (Glasgow), Honorary Magistrate.	Bengali Brahmo.	Landholder, Medical Practitioner; Harrison Road.	At a meeting of N. M. E. Division on 18th, and also a meeting of Indian Association on the 8th December 1899, and also a meeting of Rate Payer's Association held on the 17th December 1899.
10	"	"	"	Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, B. A.	Do.	Editor, <i>Sanjibani</i> , Professor, City College.	Ditto.
11	"	"	"	Mr. J. Borroah ...	Assamee Brahmin.	Landholder; 38, Old Boi-thakkhana Bazar Road.	At a meeting of N. M. E. Division held on the 18th December 1899.
12	"	"	"	Mr. Akhaya Kumar Bose.	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader ..	Ditto.
13	"	"	"	Mr. Kali Charan Banerji, M. A., B. L., Fellow, Calcutta University.	Christian.	Vakil, High Court ...	At a meeting of N. M. E. Division held on the 18th December 1899, and also at a meeting of Bengalee Christian Conference held on 21st December 1899.
14	"	"	Southern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Mr. J. Mookerji ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar ...	At a public meeting of S. M. E. Division held on the 20th December 1899.
15	"	"	"	Mr. Tara Prosonno Mitra.	Kayastha.	Manager, <i>Bengali News-paper</i> ; Bhawanipur.	Ditto.
16	"	"	"	Mr. Nirode Chandra Chatterji, B. L.	Brahmin.	Lawyer; Mirzapur Street.	Ditto.
17	"	"	Bengalee Christian Conference.	Mr. Satish Chandra Mookerji M. A., B. L.	Christian.	Professor, London Mission College; Bhawanipur.	At a meeting held on the 21st December 1899.
18	"	"	Calcutta Progressive Union.	Mr. Ranoo Lal Shaw, Assistant Secretary, Progressive Union.	Hindu.	Merchant, Landholder.	At a meeting of Calcutta Progressive Union held on 17th December 1899.
19	"	"	Baranagar Cossipore, 24 Parganas.	Rai Jatindro Nath Chowdhry, M. A., B. L., Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the British Indian Association, and Member of the Indian Association, Zamindari Panchayat, Secretary, Bangiya Sahetya Parishad.	Kayastha.	Zamindar ...	(1) at a meeting held at Baranagar, on the 10th December 1899, Cossipore, and adjoining villages. (2) A meeting of Indian Association held on the 8th December 1899. (3) A meeting of Rate Payers and People's Association. (4) A meeting of Zamindari Panchayat held on the 18th December 1899.
20	"	"	Rate Payers and People's Association.	Mr. S. K. Nair. -	Brahmin. Madrasi	Landholder ...	At a meeting of the Rate Payer's Association, Maniktois, (2) and also at a public meeting held on 17th December 1899 at Tangacherry.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle	Electorial Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
21	Bengal	Calcutta	Calcutta	Babu Nand Gopal Bhado	Brahmin	Merchant, Krishnanagunj,	At a public meeting held at Krishnanagar on the 20th December 1899.
22	"	"	"	Babu Peari Lall Ghosh, M. A.	Brahmo Kayastha.	Teacher, Midnapore College.	At a public meeting held on the 9th December at Midnapore.
23	"	"	"	Babu Trilokya Nath Pal, Vice-Chairman, Municipality	Hindu Sudgope.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
24	"	"	"	Babu Sarat Chundra Bose, B. A., B. L., Member, District Board and Local Board.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Burdwan ...	At a public meeting of Burdwan Association, held on the 5th December 1899.
25	"	"	"	Babu Amar Nath Dutt Bose.	Ditto.	Landholder ; Journalist ...	Ditto.
26	"	"	"	Babu Baranasi Banerji, B. L., Member, District Board, Midnapur.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Tamruk ...	At a public meeting held at Tamruk, on the 15th December 1899.
27	"	"	Khulna	Babu Nagendro Nath Sen, B. L.	Hindu Baidya.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting of the Public Association, held on the 19th December 1899.
28	"	Mymensingh.	Mymensingh.	Babu Jatindro Mohan Bose.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar ...	At a public meeting of the Mymensingh Association, held on the 15th December 1899.
29	"	"	"	Babu Manomohan Neyogi, B. A.	Hindu Vaidya.	Taluqadar ...	At a public meeting of the Mymensingh Association held on the 15th December 1899, and also at a public meeting held at Sakrail, on the 18th December.
30	"	"	"	Babu Revati Mohan Guha, M. A., B. L., lately Honorary Magistrate.	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Taluqdar ...	Ditto.
31	"	"	"	Babu Surja Kumar Shome, B. A.	itto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32	"	Furreedpur.	Furreedpur.	Babu Ambika Charan Mozamdar, M. A., B. L., Chairman Municipality, Member, District Board.	Hindu Vaidya.	Landholder ; Pleader ...	At a public meeting of Furreedpur People's Association, held on the 9th December, (2) and also at a meeting of Sushid Sabha, (3) and also by the Manikdaho Hitasadhi Sabha.
33	"	"	"	Babu Gyan Chandra Banerji, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Landholder and Pleader	At a public meeting held on the 9th December 1899.
34	"	"	"	Babu Suresh Chandra Lahiry, B. L.	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35	"	"	"	Moulvie Alluzzaman, B. A., Chairman, Local Board.	Mohamodan.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
36	"	"	"	Pundit Kali Prasano Kabi Bisharad.	Hindu Brahmin.	Editor, <i>Hitvadi</i> . ...	At a public meeting held on the 9th December 1899, (2) and also at a meeting held at Bhawani-pore, Southern Metropolitan Electoral Division, (3) and also at a meeting of Progressive Union, (4) also at a meeting of the Branch Indian Association.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electorial Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected
37	Bengal	Barisal.	Bakar-gunj.	Babu Aswani Kumar, Dutt, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar ...	At a public meeting held on the 19th <sup>o</sup> December 1899.
38	"	Rangpur	Rangpur	Babu Satish Chandra Chakerbutty, B. L., Honorary Secretary, Bar Library, Honorary Secretary, Union Club.	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader	At a public meeting of the Standing Congress Committee, held on the 15th December 1899.
39	"	Dinajpur.	Dinajpur	Kumar Saradindu Narayan Roy, B. A.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar	At a general meeting of Dinajpur Standing Congress Committee, held on the 10th December 1899.
40	"	"	"	Babu Rakhal Das Sen, B. L.	Hindu Baidya.	Pleader	Ditto.
41	"	Pubna	Pubna ...	Babu Tarak Nath Moitra, B. L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Ditto	At a public meeting held on the 19th December 1899.
42	"	"	"	Babu Kunj Lall Shah.	Hindu Teli.	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
43	"	Rampur Beauleah.	Rajshahi	Babu Akshoy Kumar Moitra, B. L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader	At a meeting of the Rajshahi Association, held on 2nd instant.
44	"	Berhampur.	Murshidabad.	Hon'ble Babu Bai Kanth Nath Sen, B. L.	Hindu Baidya.	Zamindar; Vakil, High Court.	At a public meeting of the Murshidabad Association, held on the 26th November 1899.
45	"	"	"	Babu Hamindra Nath Sen, B. L., Municipal Commissioner, Joint Secretary, Murshidabad Association.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
46	"	"	"	Babu Sudhansu Seakher Bagchi, Municipal Commissioner, Berhampur.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar and Silk Merchant	Ditto.
47	"	Bhagalpore.	Bhagalpore.	Babu Brij Behari Lall ...	Hindu ...	Zamindar, Madhopura P. O. Bhagalpore	At a public meeting held at Bhagalpore on the 19th December 1899.
48	"	"	"	Babu Hari Das Ghosh. M. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader	Ditto.
49	"	"	"	Babu Jai Narain Mandal	Hindu ...	Zamindar, village Raniputi, P. O. Madhopura.	Ditto.
50	"	"	"	Babu Rash Behari Lall Mandal, Honorary Magistrate, Member, District and Local Boards.	Hindu ...	Zamindar	Ditto.
51	"	Purneah	"	Babu Jogendro Nath Mukerji.	Hindu Brahman.	Pleader	At a public meeting held at Purneah on 2nd December 1899.
52	"	Chutia Nagpore.	Tippera, Chutia Nagpore.	Babu Ranjani Nath Nandy, B. L., Member, District Board, Municipal Commissioner, Tippera.	Bengalee Brahmo Kayastha.	Pleader	At a public meeting held at Tippera on the 21st December 1899, and also at a meeting of the Bar Association held on the 15th December 1899.
53	"	"	"	Babu Satyendra Nath Basu, M. A.	Hindu Kayastha	Principal, Victoria College Tippera.	Ditto.
54	"	Behar	Patn ...	Babu Brij Nandan Singh,	Hindu Kshatriya.	Pleader, Bankipore ...	At a public meeting held on the 6th December 1899.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elec:ed.
55	Bengal	Behar	Patna ...	Babu Nand Ram Bhutt, B. L.	Hindu ...	Pleader	At a public meeting held on the 6th December 1899.
56	"	"	"	Babu Radha Nath Dey ...	"	Merchant, Tea Agent ..	Ditto.
57	Assam	Calcutta	Cachhar	Babu Ramoni Mohan Das	Bengalee Hindu.	Zamindar, Merchant, Banker, District Sylhet.	At a public meeting held at Cachhar on the 16th December 1899.
58	North-West Provinces.	Benares.	Benares	Mr. B. L. Mert, A. B. A. C.	Brahmin	Barrister-at-Law ...	At a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.
59	"	"	"	Babu Ananda Charan Dutt.	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader ..	Ditto.
60	"	"	"	Babu Nibaren Chandra Gupta, M. A., LL. B.	Bengali Vaidya.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
61	"	"	"	Babu Fatish Chandra Mozumdar.	Brahmin	Ditto ...	Ditto.
62	"	"	"	Munshi Madho Prasada, M. A., LL. B.	Kayastha	Zamindar; Pleader ...	Ditto.
63	"	"	"	Syed Nasiruddin Ahmad	Mohamedan.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
64	"	"	"	Dr. Jaggan Nath Prasada Mathur.	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
65	"	"	"	Babu Mata Pershad, M. A.	Hindu	Merchant ...	Ditto.
66	"	"	"	Janki Pershad ...	Hindu	Mahajan ...	Ditto.
67	"	"	"	Pandit Rup Narayan ...	Brahmin	Proprietor, <i>Indian Appeal</i>	Ditto.
68	"	"	"	Babu Ram Pershad Chowdhury.	Hindu Agrawalla.	Zamindar and Banker ...	Ditto.
69	"	"	"	Babu Nand Kishore Lall	Hindu Khatree.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
70	"	"	"	Babu Jugal Kishore ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
71	"	"	"	Babu Gopal Dass Chowdhry.	Hindu Agrawalla	Ditto ...	Ditto.
72	"	"	"	Babu Badri Pershad ...	Hindu Khatree.	Service ...	Ditto.
73	"	"	"	Babu Batak Pershad ...	Ditto.	Zamindar and Banker ...	Ditto.
74	"	"	"	Babu Baldeo Das, B. A. ...	Nagor Brahmin.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
75	"	"	"	Sheikh Khalil-uddin ...	Mohamedan Hanfi.	Mukhtar ...	At a public meeting held on 3rd December 1899.
76	"	"	"	Pandit Badri Narayan ...	Brahmin	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
77	"	"	"	Munshi Madho Lall ...	Hindu ..	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
78	"	"	"	Pandit Gopal Sada Shiva Apte.	Brahmin Maharashtra.	Landholder; Agent to the Bindu Madho temple.	At a meeting of Kashi Maharashtra Sabha held on 3rd December 1899, and also at a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Name in full of Delegates, with Honor-ary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race Religious Denomination and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when elected.
79	North-West Provinces.	Benares.	Benares.	Krishnarao Phikaji, Secretary, Kashi Maharashtra Sabha.	Brahmin Maharashtra.	Proprietor, Shri Balaji Press.	At a meeting of Kashi Maharashtra Sabha held on 3rd December 1899 and also at a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.
80	"	"	"	Lala Mathra Das, son of Lall Gobardhan Das.	Gujrati	Zamindar and Banker ...	Ditto.
81	"	"	"	Pandit Nerain Vajj Nath - Kallai.	Brahmin Maharashtra.	Landholder ...	Ditto.
82	"	"	"	Raghu Nath Hari Khadikar.	Ditto.	General Merchant and Commission Agent.	Ditto.
83	"	"	"	Raja Ram Govind Mehandby.	Ditto.	Jeweller ...	Ditto.
84	"	"	"	Sada Shiva Hari Sohni ...	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
85	"	"	"	Pandit Vishnu Dixit Pal Dixit Ranadey Raj Gura to H. H. the Maharaja of Mandi.	Ditto.	Landholder ...	Ditto.
86	"	"	"	Shrimant Rao Sahib Vasudeva Rao Vishwas Rao Chandvedkar Kar, F T S., President, Kashi Maharashtra Sabha.	Ditto.	Landholder ...	Ditto.
87	"	"	"	Pandit Kesho Raghu Nath Avasthi.	Brahmin Kankabaj.	Landholder ...	Ditto.
88	"	"	"	Shrimant Ganesh Chimanaji Thakrey	Brahmin Maharashtra.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
89	"	"	"	Faja Ram Ganesh ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
90	"	"	"	Rai Buldeo Buksh. ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pensioner ...	Ditto.
91	"	"	Mirzapur.	Babu Aghor Nath Mookerji, B. A., LL. B.	Bengalee Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 21st December 1899.
92	"	"	"	Babu Beni Prasada, Municipal Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate.	Hindu Bhargava.	Zamindar, Merchant, Contractor.	Ditto.
93	"	"	"	Babu Siri Ram, Member, District and Municipal Board.	Hindu Kshatri.	Zamindar, Pleader ...	Ditto.
94	"	"	"	Babu Har Nam Singh ...	Hindu Khatri.	Zamindar, Gopigunj ...	Ditto.
95	"	"	"	Babu Mahadeva Singh, B. A., LL. B., Municipal Commissioner.	Ditto.	Zamindar and Pleader ...	Ditto.
96	"	"	"	Babu Jadu Nath Singh, Member, District Board.	Ditto.	Zamindar, Derwa Bhadohi	Ditto.
97	"	"	"	Babu Ram Din	Arya Vaishya.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
98	"	"	"	Babu Mahadeva Pershad Singh.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar, Village Bojha	Ditto.
99	"	"	"	Misra Sheocharan Pershad, Municipal Commissioner	Ditto.	Zamindar, Village Chunoi	Ditto.



Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electorial Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Face, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
100	North-West Provinces	Banares.	Mirzapur.	Pandit Mathura Prasada Chowdhari, B. A.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar, Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 21st December 1899.
101	"	"	"	Dubi Sheo Sampad Ram, Municipal Commissioner.	Ditto.	Zamindar, Taekapur ..	Ditto.
102	"	"	"	Sheikh Taqi Haji ...	Mohamedan.	Merchant ...	Ditto
103	"	"	"	Tewari Makhan Ram ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Landholder, v. Puchraea	Ditto.
104	"	"	"	Babu Badri Nath Seth ...	Hindu Khatri.	Merchant and Contractor	Ditto.
105	"	"	Gorakhpur.	A. Nandy, Esq. ...	Christian	Barrister-at-Law ...	At a public meeting held on the 16th December 1899, and also at a meeting of Bengali Christian Conference, Calcutta, held on 21st December 1899.
106	"	"	"	Babu Gauri Ram ...	Hindu	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 16th December 1899.
107	"	"	"	Babu Ajodhia Dass, B. A.	Ditto.	Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
108	"	"	"	Babu Gorakh Pershad ...	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader ...	Ditto.
109	"	"	"	Babu Bhairon Pershad ...	Ditto.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
110	"	"	"	Babu Jumna Pershad ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
111	"	"	"	Babu Kesri Narain Chand, B. A.	Ditto.	Landholder and Rais ...	Ditto.
112	"	"	"	Babu Ram Ratan ...	Ditto.	Pleader, Landholder, Director of the Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation.	Ditto.
113	"	"	"	Babu Lalji Lall ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
114	"	"	Azamgarh.	Munshi Basdeo Sahai ..	Hindu Kayastha	Teacher ...	At a public meeting of Friends' Association held on the 19th December 1899.
115	"	Allahabad.	Allahabad	Hon'ble Pandit Bishambhar Nath, F. A. U., Municipal Commissioner.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Advocate, High Court, Mem'ber of Legislative Council.	At a public meeting held at Kayastha Pathshalla, on the 2nd December 1899.
116	"	"	"	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B. A., LL. B., F. A. U.	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
117	"	"	"	Mr. Shamsuddin ..	Mohamedan.	Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
118	"	"	"	Mr. S. Singha ...	Kayastha	Advocate, High Court ...	Ditto.
119	"	"	"	Pandit Bhagwandin Dube, M. A., LL. B.	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
120	"	"	"	Pandit Lakshmi Chand, M. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
121	"	"	"	Pandit Baldeo Ram ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
122	"	"	"	Pandit Lakshmi Narain Malviya.	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

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123	North-West Provinces.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Pandit Sunder Lal, B. A. F. A. U.	Nagor Brahmin.	Advocate, High Court ...	At a public meeting held at Kayastha Pathshala, on the 2nd December 1899.
124	"	"	"	Pandit Tej Bahadur Sapru M. A. LL. B.	Brahmin	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
125	"	"	"	Babu Durga Charan Banerji.	Bengali Brahmin.	Ditto.	Ditto.
126	"	"	"	Babu Ramanand Chatterji M. A.	Brahmin	Principal, Kayastha Pathshala.	Ditto.
127	"	"	"	Babu Surrendra Nath Deb	Kayastha	Professor, Kayastha Pathshala.	Ditto.
128	"	"	"	Babu Maheshwar Prasada, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
129	"	"	"	Pandit Balkrishana Bhatt	Brahmin	Ditto.	Ditto.
130	"	"	"	Babu Ram Prasada Varma	Ditto.	Teacher, Kayastha Pathshala.	Ditto.
131	"	"	"	Babu Ram Dyal ...	Kayastha	Ditto.	Ditto.
132	"	"	"	Lala Madho Prasada ...	Hindu Khatri.	Banker ...	Ditto.
133	"	"	"	Lala Brij Mohan Lal ...	Hindu Khatri.	Ditto.	Ditto.
134	"	"	"	Pandit Raj Nath ...	Brahmin	Ditto.	At a public meeting held on the 3rd December 1899.
135	"	"	"	Babu Shameshwar Das ...	Hindu Khatri.	Ditto.	Ditto.
136	"	"	"	Lala Anandi Pershad ...	Hindu	Ditto.	Ditto.
137	"	"	Cawnpur	Pandit Prithi Nath, Vice-President, Bar Association, and Temperance Union, Secretary, Divisional Congress Committee, Cawnpore.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.
138	"	"	"	Pandit Hirday Narain Kaul, Joint Secretary Divisional Congress Committee.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
139	"	"	"	Babu Badri Nath ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
140	"	"	"	Rai Debi Pershad, B. A., LL. B., F. T. a., Honorary Manager, Rasik Samaj, President, Kayastha Vegetarian Society of India, and Kayastha Sabha and Kayastha Temperance Society; Vice-President, Temperance Union, Secretary, Bar Association, and Zamindari Association.	Hindu Kayastha. Chetra Gupta Vanshi.	Vakil, Zamindar, Law Professor.	Ditto.
141	"	"	"	Babu Purshotam Das ...	Hindu Khatri.	Pleader ...	Ditto.

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142	North-West Provinces.	Allahabad.	Cawnpur.	Babu Debi Pershad, President, Arya Samaj, Vice-President, Y. M. Association.	Kayastha Chitra Gupta Vaushi.	Pleader, Zamindar ...	At a public meeting held on the 10th December 1896.
143	"	"	"	Babu Ganga Dyal ...	Ditto.	Pleader ..	Ditto.
144	"	"	"	Babu Jwala Pershad, B. A., LL. B., Vice-President, C. F. D. Society, President, Kayastha Literary Club.	Ditto.	Vakil, Zamindar ...	Ditto.
145	"	"	"	Babu Munna Lall ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
146	"	"	"	Babu Nitya Gopal Bose...	Ditto.	Proprietor and Editor, <i>Indian Standard</i> (English Weekly).	Ditto.
147	"	"	"	Babu Nobin Chandra Bose.	Bengali Kayastha.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
148	"	"	"	Babu Ram Sansibi Seth, B. A., LL. B., Secretary, Gur Narain Khattri School.	Khattri	Vakil ...	Ditto.
149	"	"	"	Babu Raj Bahadur ...	Kayastha	Pleader ...	Ditto.
150	"	"	"	Babu Anoda Sarup, Secretary, Arya Samaj, and Y. M. Association.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
151	"	"	"	Babu Sarish Chandra Gupta.	Bengali Vaidya	Merchant ...	Ditto.
152	"	"	"	Babu Triloki Nath Banerji, Municipal Commissioner	Brahmin	Pleader ...	Ditto.
153	"	"	"	Mr. Chhote Lal, Chhagan Lal Parekh, Vice-President, Cawnpore Gujarati Gyan Ashram Library.	Hindu Vaishya.	Trader ...	Ditto.
154	"	"	"	Pandit Shiva Prasad Tewari.	Brahmin Kan Kurbaja.	Pensioner, Superintendent, Sanatan Dharam High School.	Ditto.
155	"	"	"	Babu Shiva Narain, Member, Municipal Board.	Arya ...	Banker ...	Ditto.
156	"	"	"	Bhai Harnam Singh Varma.	Punjabi Khattri Sikh.	Proprietor and Editor, <i>Cawnpore Gazette</i> (Urdu Weekly).	Ditto.
157	"	"	"	Dr. A. C. Chatterjee ..	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
158	"	"	"	Dr. P. M. Tewari, L. M. S.	Brahmin Kan Kurbaja.	Contractor, Medical Practitioner, Trader.	Ditto.
159	"	"	"	Dr. S. N. Sen, L. M. S.	Hindu Vaidya.	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
160	"	"	"	Mr. G. L. Maitra, Vice-President, C. F. D. Society.	Bengali Christian	Educationist ...	Ditto.
161	"	"	"	Maharaj Durga Pershad Bajpal.	Brahmin Kan Kurbaja.	Zamindar, Rais ...	Ditto.
162	"	"	"	Pandit Jai Narain Pershad Bajpal, Insurance and General Agent, Vice-President, C. F. D. Society, Secretary, Cawnpur Temperance Union,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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163	North-West Provinces.	Allahabad.	Cawnpur.	Babu Kanhia Lal ...	Hindu Kayestha.	Merchant, Contractor ...	At a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.
164	"	"	"	Babu Ram Charan ...	Hindu.	Proprietor, Ram Charan and Co.	Ditto.
165	"	"	"	Lala Chandika Pershad...	Hindu Vaishya.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
166	"	"	"	Lala Gulab Chand ...	Hindu.	Ditto.	Ditto.
167	"	"	"	Lala Narain Das Chowdhri	Hindu Vaishya.	Ditto.	Ditto.
168	"	"	"	Babu Ram Kishen ...	Hindu Khattri.	Rais and Merchant ...	Ditto.
169	"	"	"	Hakim Sheikh Asgar Hussain.	Mohamedan.	Physician, Merchant ...	Ditto.
170	"	"	"	Babu Bishumbhar Nath...	Khattri.	Banker ...	At a public meeting of Rishah Am Association held on the 22nd December 1899.
171	"	"	"	Lala Bankey Lal ...	Hindu.	Ditto.	Ditto.
172	"	"	"	Babu Brij Bhokan Lal ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Trader ...	Ditto.
173	"	"	"	Babu Gopal Dass ...	Hindu.	Banker ...	Ditto.
174	"	"	"	Babu Ram Kishore ...	Khattri.	Ditto.	Ditto.
175	"	"	"	Mr Trium Lal Naranbhai Modi.	Hindu Vaishya.	Assistant, "The National Bank of India, Limited," Cawnpore.	Ditto.
176	"	"	"	Mr. Vassomji Persotam ..	Do.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
177	"	"	"	Munshi Noor-ul Hasan ..	Mohamedan.	Ditto.	Ditto.
178	"	"	Jhansi.	Pandit Gopal Das Sharma B.A., L.L.B.	Brahman	Vakil ...	Ditto.
179	"	Oudh.	Fyzabad.	Babu Baldeo Prasada ...	Hindu Khattri.	High Court Vakil, Advocate.	At a public meeting held on the 6th December 1899.
180	"	"	"	Raj Gokul Chund Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate.	Do.	Pleader and Zamindar ...	Ditto.
181	"	"	"	Babu Gopal Lalla Manocha, B.A.	Hindu Arorbansai.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
182	"	"	"	Babu Brij Mohan Lall ...	Kayestha.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
183	"	"	"	Pandit Rattan Nath Kaul.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Accountant, Ajodhia Bank	Ditto.
184	"	"	"	Babu Razhu Nath Sahai, B.A.	Kayestha.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
185	"	"	"	Babu Ram Kishore ..	Agrawalla.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
186	"	"	"	Munshi Lalta Prasada ...	Kayestha Srivastova Khara.	Government Pensioner and Zamindar.	Ditto.
187	"	"	"	Bhoya Kandhai Prasada.	Hindu Khattri.	Mahajan ...	Ditto.
188	"	"	"	Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Hengal.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Pleader and Zamindar, Akbarpore.	Ditto.

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189	North-West Provinces.	Oudh.	Fyzabad.	Pandit Gajraj Singh ...	Brahmin.	Photographer Akbarpore.	At a public meeting held on the 6th December 1899.
190	"	"	Gonda.	Munshi Ghaus Mohomad Khan.	Mohomed-an.	Pleader, Judge's Court ...	At a public meeting held on the 14th December 1899.
191	"	"	"	Munshi Munir Ahmad ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
192	"	"	"	Babu Kali Prasana Banerji.	Bengali Brahmin.	Ditto.	Ditto.
193	"	"	"	Babu Krishna Prasada, B.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Kayestha.	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
194	"	"	Bahraich	Pandit Badri Narain Sukia.	Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 21st December 1899.
195	"	"	Barabanki	Pandit Sheo Shanker Lall.	Ditto.	Vakil ...	At a public meeting held on the 15th December 1899.
196	"	"	"	Munshi Mohomad Hussain.	Mohomed-an.	Pleader, 1st grade, Judge's Court, Lucknow.	Ditto.
197	"	"	"	Babu Punna Lall ..	Hindu.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
198	"	"	"	Babu Ram Kishen ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
199	"	"	"	Babu Bhagwat Dyal, B.A., L.L.B.	Kayestha.	Ditto.	Ditto.
200	"	"	"	Babu Bhadar Chandra Ghosh, B.A., L.L.B.	Bengali Kayestha.	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
201	"	"	"	Lala Shanker Das ...	Hindu.	Banker and Zamindar ..	Ditto.
202	"	"	Partabgarh.	Babu Shanker Dyal, B.A., L.L.B.	Aryan Hindu Kayestha	Vakil, High Court, Mac-Andrewganj.	At a public meeting held on the 15th December 1899.
203	"	"	Lucknow.	Nawab Sayed Sultan Mirza Saheb.	Mohomed-an.	Zamindar ..	At a public Ward meeting at Saadatganj, held on 6th December 1899, and also at a meeting held at Chauk on 9th.
204	"	"	"	Nawab Sultan Ali Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
205	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Bahadur Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar ...	Ditto.
206	"	"	"	Nawab Wajid Ali Saheb	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Dargah ..	At a public meeting held at Saadatganj on the 6th December 1899.
207	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Sultan Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
208	"	"	"	Nawab Nabban Saheb Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
209	"	"	"	Nawab Pearay Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
210	"	"	"	Mir Ali Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Stable Haider Baig Khan.	Ditto.
211	"	"	"	Mirza Mahomad Kazim ..	Ditto.	Trader, Saadatganj ..	Ditto.
212	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Hussain Saheb	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Mansurnagar.	Ditto.
213	"	"	"	Nawab Nadir Mirza Ahmad	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Rustamnagar.	Ditto.
214	"	"	"	Nawab Saheb Mirza ...	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Top-Darwaza.	Ditto.

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215	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Mohomad Hadi Ali Khan.	Mohomed-an.	Zamindar, Rustamnagar...	At a public meeting held at Saadatganj on the 6th December 1899.
216	"	"	"	Mir Hadi Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Mabbubganj ...	Ditto.
217	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Ibrahim ...	Ditto.	Service, Katra Khudayar Khan.	Ditto.
218	"	"	"	M. Waxir Khan ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
219	"	"	"	Mir Syed Ali ...	Ditto.	Service, Karballa Dyant Daula.	Ditto.
220	"	"	"	Mir Syed Hussain ...	Ditto.	Zamindar & Marsia Reader Katra Khudayar Khan.	Ditto.
221	"	"	"	Mirza Fida Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Karballa Dyant Daula.	Ditto.
222	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Raza ...	Mohamedan.	Service	At a public meeting held at Chauk on 9th December, and also at a mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on 24th December 1899.
223	"	"	"	M. Kazim Husain Mehshar	Ditto.	Service, Galli Shah Chharra.	Ditto.
224	"	"	"	Hakim Mohomad Taqi ..	"	Physician	At a public Ward meeting of Chauk held on the 9th December 1899.
225	"	"	"	Moulvi Bunday Raza ...	Ditto.	Moulvi, Muftiganj	Ditto.
226	"	"	"	Munshi Mohabbat Hussain.	Ditto.	Dito.	Ditto.
227	"	"	"	Munshi Mazhar Aga ...	Ditto.	Service, Tahsenganj ...	Ditto.
228	"	"	"	Munshi Bunday Aga ...	Ditto.	Service, Mabbubganj ...	Ditto.
229	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Sahib ...	Ditto.	Service, Maidan Elach Khan.	Ditto.
230	"	"	"	Mir Ahsan Ali ...	Ditto.	Service, Saadatganj ...	Ditto.
231	"	"	"	Nawab Sultan Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Service, Hussainabad ...	Ditto.
232	"	"	"	Mirza Hussain Ali ...	Ditto.	Service, Deorhi Aga Mir...	Ditto.
233	"	"	"	Mirza Sadik Hussain ...	Ditto.	Trader, Dalmandi ...	Ditto.
234	"	"	"	Mirza AH Abbas ...	Ditto.	Service, Galli Shah Chharra	Ditto.
235	"	"	"	Mir Mohomad Baqar Hussain.	Ditto.	Contractor	Ditto.
236	"	"	"	Hakim Ahmad Hussain...	Ditto.	Trade, Katra Khuda Yar Khan.	Ditto.
237	"	"	"	Hakim Moulvi Abdul Hussain.	Ditto.	Zamindar	Ditto.
238	"	"	"	Nawab Hashmat Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Talab Gangni Shukal.	At a public Ward meeting of Ganesganj held on the 17th December 1893.
239	"	"	"	Nawab Faraedin Mirza ...	Ditto.	(Wazirganj)	Ditto.
240	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Shah Mirza, son of Nawab Mumtaz-uddaula.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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241	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Nawab Syed Azmat Hussain.	Mohomadan.	Pensioner, Gangni Shukal	At a public ward meeting held at Ganosh Ganj on the 17th December 1899.
242	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Ahmad Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto
243	"	"	"	Nawab Asif Ali Khan ...	Ditto.	Of ex-Royal Family ...	Ditto.
244	"	"	"	Syed Raza Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Gangni Shukal Talab.	Ditto.
245	"	"	"	Syed Mohammed Khan...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
246	"	"	"	Syed Sagir Hussain ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
247	"	"	"	Hakim Mirza Haider Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto. Baroni Khandak	Ditto.
248	"	"	"	Mir Anwar Ali ...	Ditto.	Merchant, do. ...	Ditto
249	"	"	"	Daroga Aga Ali ..	Ditto.	Service, Wazirganj ..	Ditto.
250	"	"	"	Syed Mohamed Raza Khan.	Ditto.	Do. Gangni Shukal Talab.	Ditto.
251	"	"	"	Munshi Ahsan-ullah Beg.	Ditto.	Do Bag Kazi	Ditto.
252	"	"	"	Munshi Masud Hussain..	Ditto.	Do. Yahiaganj	Ditto.
253	"	"	"	Munshi Ahmed Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
254	"	"	"	Hakim Muzaffer Hussain	Ditto.	Physician, Serai Aga Mir	Ditto
255	"	"	"	Syed Ali Naki ...	Ditto.	Service, Wazirganj	Ditto.
256	"	"	"	Sheikh Rasool Beg ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
257	"	"	"	Munshi Sajjad Hussain ...	Ditto.	Editor, Oudh Punch ...	Ditto.
258	"	"	"	Munshi Makbool Hussain	Ditto.	Service, Wazirganj ...	Ditto.
259	"	"	"	Nawab Ali Mohomad Khan Sahab. Life-President, Anjman-i-Mohomadi.	Ditto.	Pensioner, Mansuragar...	And also at a public mass meeting attended by 30,000 men, held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
260	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Mohomad Ali Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Ditto.	At a public meeting of Anjuman-i-Mohomadi held on the 17th December 1899.
261	"	"	"	Nawab Khadam Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
262	"	"	"	Nawab Aga Mohomad Hussain Khan <i>alias</i> Manan saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
263	"	"	"	Mir Fida Hussain ...	Ditto.	Physician, Ditto.	"
264	"	"	"	Nawab Ahmad Mirza Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
265	"	"	"	Meer Ali Hasham Sahab	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
266	"	"	"	Ameer Mirza <i>alias</i> Bhudan Sahab.	Ditto.	Service, Ditto.	"
267	"	"	"	Umrao Mirza Sahib ...	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Ditto.	Ditto.
268	"	"	"	Sajjad Mirza Sahib ...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Ditto.	Ditto.

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	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Nawab Ahmad Mirza Saheb.	Mohomadan.	Wasiqadar, Mansurnagar.	At a public meeting of Anjuman-i-Mohomadi held on the 17th December 1890.
270	"	"	"	Nawab Muzaffar Hussain Saheb.	Di to.	Ditto.	Ditto.
271	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Mirza Saheb <i>alias</i> Manjhu Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
272	"	"	"	Nawab Sadiq Hussain Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
273	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Mohomad Raz: Khan Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
274	"	"	"	Nawab Ab'd Ali Khan ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
275	"	"	"	Abbas Mirza Sahib ...	Ditto.	Service, ditto.	Ditto.
276	"	"	"	Hakim Syed Baqar Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
277	"	"	"	Nawab Imtyaz-ud-doula...	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Nakhas ...	Ditto.
278	"	"	"	Nawab Aagar Ali Saheb <i>alias</i> Manal Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
279	"	"	"	Nawab Mubarak Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
280	"	"	"	Nawab Lateef-uddin Ahmad Khan	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
281	"	"	"	Nawab Zabir-uddin Ahmad Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
282	"	"	"	Nawab Ameer-uddin Ahmad Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
283	"	"	"	Nawab Khurshaid Mirza	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
				Moulvi Abdul Gafur Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
284	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Ali Khan	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
285	"	"	"	Nawab Aga Wazir Hussain Khan Saheb Vice-President, Anjuman-i-Mohomadi.	Ditto.	Ditto, Kashmiri Mohalla	Ditto.
286	"	"	"	Nawab Taki Ali Khan <i>alias</i> Nabban Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
287	"	"	"	Mahomad Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
288	"	"	"	Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Saheb <i>alias</i> Chhotey Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
289	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Mirza Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto, Rustamnagar...	Ditto.
290	"	"	"	Nawab Baqar Mirza Khan	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
291	"	"	"	Nawab Abid Hussain Khan	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
292	"	"	"	Nawab Ata Ali Khan ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
293	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Abid Saheb <i>alias</i> Nanhun Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
294	"	"	"	Nawab Chhotey Miran Saheb <i>alias</i> Ali Wasi.	Ditto.	Merchant, ditto.	Ditto.



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295	N.-W. P. and Oudd.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Meer Mohomad Akbar Saheb.	Mohomad-an.	Service, Rustamnagar.	At a public meeting of Anjman-i-Mohomadi held on the 17th December 1899.
296	"	"	"	Syed Na-ir Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
297	"	"	"	Nawab Mehndi Ali Khan Saheb <i>alias</i> Chhaju Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, ditto.	Ditto.
298	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Raza Ali Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
309	"	"	"	Hakim Mir Ali Mohsan	Ditto.	ditto.	Ditto.
300	"	"	"	Nawab Nanhey Mirza, son of Nawab Mohomad Raza Khan.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, ditto.	Ditto
301	"	"	"	Ahmad Hussain Khan Mahzan-ud dowlah Bahadur.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
302	"	"	"	Chhotey Mirza Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
303	"	"	"	Nawab Hadi Ali Khan ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
304	"	"	"	Nawab Farrukh Mirza Ali Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
305	"	"	"	Nawab Haidar Hussain Khan Sahib.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
306	"	"	"	Syed Zamin Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Zamindar, Dargah ...	Ditto.
307	"	"	"	Nawab Mehndi Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, ditto ...	Ditto.
318	"	"	"	Zakir Hussain Saheb ..	Ditto.	Trader, ditto. ...	Ditto.
319	"	"	"	Nawab Sultan Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Kazmaia ...	Ditto.
320	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
311	"	"	"	Nawab Wilayat Hussain Khan.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.
312	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad <i>alias</i> Saidu Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
313	"	"	"	Hafiz Mohomad Hussain Sahib.	Ditto.	Trader, ditto ...	Ditto.
314	"	"	"	Syed Ali Saheb ...	Ditto.	Service, ditto ...	Ditto.
315	"	"	"	Mirza Abbas Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
316	"	"	"	Mirza Mohomad Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
317	"	"	"	Mir Akun Ali Saheb ...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Katra Khudayar Khan.	Ditto.
318	"	"	"	Moulvi Mohomad Ismail Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
319	"	"	"	Sultan Ali Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
320	"	"	"	Moulvi Murteza Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Service, Bilochpara ...	Ditto
	"	"	"	Mir Ali Hussain Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
321	"	"	"	Mir Syed Hussain Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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322	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Nawab Mohomad Hussain Khan Saheb <i>alias</i> Has-u Saheb.	Mohomad-an.	Wasiqadar, Kachha-pul...	At a meeting of Anjman-i-Mohomadi held on 17th December 1891.
323	"	"	"	Nawab Baqar Mirza Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
324	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Kazim Hussain Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
325	"	"	"	Hakim Chhotey Saheb	Ditto.	Physician, ditto	Ditto.
326	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Baqar Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Zamindar and Wasiqadar Hyder Ganj.	Ditto.
327	"	"	"	Nawab Budhan Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
328	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Qasim Ali Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto. Naubasta.	Ditto.
329	"	"	"	Mirza Kazim Hussain Saheb Akhtar-Shikoh.	Ditto.	Do., Muazamnagar.	Ditto.
330	"	"	"	Nawab Ikram-ullah Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Do., Imambara Ikram-Khan.	Ditto.
331	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Mohomad Asgar Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Service, ditto.	Ditto.
332	"	"	"	Nawab Aga Sajjad Ali Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Top Darwaza	Ditto.
333	"	"	"	Nawab Melindj Ali Khan Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
334	"	"	"	Nawab Sardar Mirza Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
335	"	"	"	Meer Asgar Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Tradee, ditto.	Ditto.
336	"	"	"	Hakim Jaafar Mirza Saheb.	Ditto.	Service, ditto	Ditto.
337	"	"	"	Yaseen Shah Saheb	Ditto.	ditto.	Ditto.
338	"	"	"	Nawab Mansur Ali Saheb	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Katra, Abutrab Khan.	Ditto.
339	"	"	"	Hakim Mirza Abid Hussain Saheb, Vice-President.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
340	"	"	"	Azimu-uddin Saheb	Ditto.	Service, ditto.	Ditto.
341	"	"	"	Haidar Hassan Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
342	"	"	"	Mohomad Raza Khan Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
343	"	"	"	Mir Hamed Hassan Khan Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
344	"	"	"	Hakim Haziq Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Zamindar and Physician, Katra Abutrab Khan.	Ditto.
345	"	"	"	Hakim Haidar Hussain Saheb.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, ditto.	Ditto.
346	"	"	"	Gulam Kasim Saheb	Ditto.	Service, ditto.	Ditto.
347	"	"	"	Ahmad Mirza Saheb	Ditto.	Trader, Biloehpara.	Ditto.

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348	N.-W.P. & Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Hussain Ahmad Sahab...	Mohamad-an.	Trader, Bilochpura ...	At a meeting of Anjuman-i-Mohomadi held on 17th December 1899.
349	"	"	"	Chhotey Sahab ...	Ditto.	Service Ditto.	Ditto.
350	"	"	"	Nawab Ali Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto.
351	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Sahab ...	Ditto.	Trader Ditto.	Ditto.
352	"	"	"	Syed Narul Hassan Sahab.	Ditto	Service Ditto.	Ditto.
353	"	"	"	Nawab Nannehai Mirza Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Khirki Rahim Khan.	Ditto.
354	"	"	"	Ahmad Razi Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto.
355	"	"	"	Syed Mohammad Abid Sahab, son of Nanhai Mirza	Ditto	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto.
356	"	"	"	Syed Mohammad Taqi Hussain Khan Sahab.	Ditto	Ditto. Ranikatra ...	Ditto.
357	"	"	"	Moulvi Syed Istifa alias Laddan Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto. Patansla ...	Ditto.
358	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Sadiq Sahab.	Mohomad-an.	Zamindar, Maidan Alach Khan.	Ditto.
359	"	"	"	Mirza Nadir Hussain Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Maidan Alach Khan.	Ditto
360	"	"	"	Nawab Budhan Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
361	"	"	"	Mir Asgar Mirza Sahab ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
362	"	"	"	Mir Syed Ali Sahab ...	Ditto.	Mukhtari, Maidan Alach Khan.	Ditto.
363	"	"	"	Mir Murtza Hussain Khan Sahab, son of Mirza Fida Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
364	"	"	"	Achhey Mirza Sahab ..	Ditto.	Service, Maidan Alach Khan.	Ditto.
365	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Hassan Ali Khan Sahab alias Achhay Mirza.	Ditto.	Wasiqa, Nawabganj ..	Ditto.
366	"	"	"	Atta Hussain Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
367	"	"	"	Munney Mirza Sahab ..	Ditto.	Grade, Niwazganj ...	Ditto.
368	"	"	"	Nawab Umrao Mirza Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Niwazganj ...	Ditto.
369	"	"	"	Syed Askari Mirza Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
370	"	"	"	Mir Mohomad Mehadi Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Muftiganj ...	Ditto.
371	"	"	"	Taqi Sahab ...	Ditto.	Service, Muftiganj ...	Ditto.
372	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Hadi Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
373	"	"	"	Nawab Mubarak Hussain Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Muftiganj	Ditto.
374	"	"	"	Mirza Mohomad Abbas Sahab Hosh.	Ditto.	Editor, Champatian ...	Ditto.
375	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Ahmad Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Champatian...	Ditto.
376	"	"	"	Nawab Mir Aga Ali Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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377	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Zia-ud-din Hussain Khan Sahab.	Mohomed-an.	Ditto.	At a meeting of Anjuman-i-Mohomadi held on 17th December 1899.
378	"	"	"	Mir Mohomad Raza Sahab.	Ditto.	Service, Chaupatian ...	Ditto.
	"	"	"	Nawab Jhamman Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Ahata Mirza Ali.	Ditto.
379	"	"	"	Nawab Aga Hussain Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Musahabganj	Ditto.
380	"	"	"	Mohomad Sajjad Sahab	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
381	"	"	"	Nawab Asgar Ali Sahab ..	Ditto.	Service, Wazirbagh ...	Ditto.
382	"	"	"	Mir Jaafar Ali Sahab ...	Ditto.	Service, Ahata Saugilbaig	Ditto.
383	"	"	"	Mirza Haidar Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
384	"	"	"	Hussain Mirza Sahab ...	Ditto.	Trader, Hasaupore ...	Ditto.
385	"	"	"	Gazanfar Hussain Sahab...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
386	"	"	"	Nawab Mirza Fida Hussain Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Mahubganj.	Ditto.
387	"	"	"	Mirza Enayat Ali Baig Sahab.	Ditto.	Service, Mahmud Nagar.	Ditto.
388	"	"	"	Sheikh Wazir Ali Sahab ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
389	"	"	"	Haidar Mirza Sahab ...	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Mahmud Nagar	Ditto.
390	"	"	"	Hadi Hussain Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
391	"	"	"	Abid Hussain Khan Sahab	Ditto.	Service, Deorhi Haidarbaig Khan.	Ditto.
392	"	"	"	Syed Mohndi Hussain Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Zamindar, Punjabi Tola ..	Ditto.
393	"	"	"	Syed Abdul Wahab Sahab	Ditto.	Zamindar, Buddi Kalan ...	Ditto.
394	"	"	"	Ahmad Raza Khan Sahab	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
395	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Hussain Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Victoriaganj...	Ditto.
396	"	"	"	Raza Ali Khan Sahab ..	Ditto.	Service, Pul-i-Gulam Hussain.	Ditto.
397	"	"	"	Raza Mohomad Sahab Sakha.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Pul-i-Gulam Hussain.	Ditto.
398	"	"	"	Mohomed Ishfaq Hussain Sahab.	Ditto.	Service, Baza Khala ..	Ditto.
399	"	"	"	Syed Abdul Haq Sahab alias Chhunan Sahab	Ditto.	Zamindar, Raja-ki-Boza	Ditto.
400	"	"	"	Nawab Ali Ahmad Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Wazirganj ...	Ditto.
401	"	"	"	Jaafar Mirza Sahab ...	Ditto.	Service, Golaganj ...	Ditto.
402	"	"	"	Sadiq Mirza Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
403	"	"	"	Baqā Hussain Sahab ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
404	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Mohomad Asgar Sahab.	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Golaganj ...	Ditto.
405	"	"	"	Nawab Nadir Ali Khan Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
406	"	"	"	Nawab Mohomad Hadi Sahab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
407	"	"	"	Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Sahab	Ditto.	Wasiqadar, Neagaon. ...	Ditto.

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408	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Syed Ali Ausat, Esq. ..	Mohomad-an.	Barrister-at-law ...	At a mass meeting held at the Congress Pandal, on the 24th December 1899.
409	"	"	"	Mirza Sami-ullah Beg B.A. L. L. B.	Ditto.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
410	"	"	"	Prince Abdul Fateh Jaffal-uddin Mirza Mohomad Ismail.	Ditto.	Rais, a descendant of Aspahan royal family.	Ditto.
411	"	"	"	Mirza Abul Hassan ...	Ditto.	Service, Wazir Ganj ..	Ditto.
412	"	"	"	Syed Naqi ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
413	"	"	"	Nawab Babban Saheb ...	Ditto.	Mukhtar, ditto ..	Ditto.
414	"	"	"	Syed Ali Mehndi ..	Ditto.	Zamindar, Nakhas ...	Ditto.
415	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Hashim...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
416	"	"	"	Hakeem Syed Hussain ...	Ditto.	Physician and Merchant	Ditto.
417	"	"	"	Haidar Khan ...	Ditto.	Trader, Saadat Ganj ..	Ditto.
418	"	"	"	Syed Altaf Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Aminabad ...	Ditto.
419	"	"	"	Haji Mohomad Usaf ...	Ditto.	Merchant, Chauk ...	Ditto.
420	"	"	"	Syed Ali Bahadur ...	Ditto.	Service, Stable Haider Baig Khan.	Ditto.
421	"	"	"	Syed Mehndi Bahadur ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
422	"	"	"	Mir Sardar Ali ...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Bag-i-Fajju...	Ditto.
423	"	"	"	Mir Ghulam Abbas ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
424	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Mohomad Shafi.	Ditto.	Wasikadar, Garhi Azim Baig.	Ditto.
425	"	"	"	Sheikh Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto.	Service, ditto ..	Ditto.
426	"	"	"	Nawab Usaf Hussain ...	Ditto.	Pensioner, Tahsin Ganj...	Ditto.
427	"	"	"	" Bachan Saheb ...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Top Darwaza...	Ditto.
428	"	"	"	" Mehndi Hassan	Ditto.	Wasikadar, Moulvi Ganj...	Ditto.
429	"	"	"	Munshi Ali Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Service, Moulvi Ganj ...	Ditto.
430	"	"	"	Nawab Kaikaos Mirza Saheb.	Ditto.	Service, Maidan Elech Khan.	Ditto.
431	"	"	"	Munshi Sultan Hussain	Ditto.	Wasikadar, Dargah ...	Ditto.
432	"	"	"	M. Ehsan Hussain Khan.	Ditto.	Service Katra Abutarab Khan.	Ditto.
433	"	"	"	Nawab Ali Bahadur Saheb.	Ditto.	Service, Galli Shah Chara	Ditto.
434	"	"	"	Hakeem Amir Hussain ...	Ditto.	Physician, Chauk ...	Ditto.
435	"	"	"	Sheikh Ahmad Ali Saheb Kamil.	Ditto.	Poet ...	Ditto.
436	"	"	"	Chottan Saheb ...	Ditto.	Service	Ditto.

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437	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Mohomad Mustafa Saheb	Mohomad-an.	Service ...	At a mass meeting held at the Congress Pauda on the 24th Decembe 1899.
438	"	"	"	Nawab Sher Afgan Shah <i>alias</i> Ladley Saheb.	Ditto.	Aminabad ...	Ditto.
439	"	"	"	Razaq Ali Khan <i>alias</i> Chhaban Saheb.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
440	"	"	"	Jafar Hussain ...	Ditto.	Service, Mufti Ganj ...	Ditto.
441	"	"	"	Kazim Hussain <i>Mahshar</i>	Ditto.	Galli Shah Chhara ...	Ditto.
442	"	"	"	Munshi Akbar Khan ...	Ditto.	Service Mufti Ganj ...	Ditto.
443	"	"	"	Nawab Syed Mohomad Bahadur.	Ditto.	Banjori Tola ...	Ditto.
444	"	"	"	Nawab Wazir Mirza Saheb.	Ditto.	Zamindar, Wazir Ganj...	Ditto.
445	"	"	"	Munshi Wajid Hussain...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Parchawalli Galli.	Ditto.
446	"	"	"	Syed Abul Hussain ...	Ditto.	Zamindar, Golaganj ..	Ditto.
447	"	"	"	" Badshah Ali ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
448	"	"	"	Mohomad Askari ...	Ditto.	Service, Golaganj ...	Ditto.
449	"	"	"	Qazi Habib-ullah ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
450	"	"	"	" Shahamat Harsan...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
451	"	"	"	Chowdhry Mumtaz Hussain.	Ditto.	Zemindar, Golaganj ...	Ditto.
452	"	"	"	Chowdhry Imtyaz Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
453	"	"	"	Moulvi Mohomad Eenas	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
454	"	"	"	Sheikh Wazir Hussain ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
455	"	"	"	Syed Aga Husain ..	Ditto.	Service, ditto. ...	Ditto.
456	"	"	"	Moulvi Syed Mohomad Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
457	"	"	"	Baqar Hussain Saheb' ...	Ditto.	Service	Ditto.
458	"	"	"	Syed Tasadduq Ali ...	Ditto.	Service, Saadat Ganj ...	Ditto.
459	"	"	"	Qazi Asghar Hussain ...	Ditto.	Zemindar ...	Ditto.
460	"	"	"	" Fida Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
461	"	"	"	" Khurshaid Hussain	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
462	"	"	"	Ali Mirza Humaon Chikoh.	Ditto.	Pensioner, Jauhari Mohalla	Ditto.
463	"	"	"	Nazir Aga Saheb ...	Ditto.	Hadis Khawan (Preacher) Wazir Ganj.	Ditto.
464	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Wahid ..	Ditto.	Service, Mufti Ganj ..	Ditto.
465	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Taqi ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
466	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Hadi ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
467	"	"	"	M. Mujtaba Hussain ..	Ditto.	Zemindar ...	Ditto.
468	"	"	"	Syed Mustafa Hussain...	Ditto.	Service ...	Ditto.

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469	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Syed Mohomad Raza Saheb.	Mohomad-an.	Service; Katra Abu Turab Khan.	At a mass meeting held at the 'Congress Pandal' on the 21th December 1899.
470	"	"	"	Hakeem Syed Tafazul Hussain.	Ditto.	Jauhri Mohalla ...	Ditto.
471	"	"	"	Sheikh Banyad Hussain	Ditto.	Chauk ...	Ditto.
472	"	"	"	Khwaja Mohomad Mir Nawab Saheb.	Ditto.	Service ...	Ditto.
473	"	"	"	Mohomad Wazir Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
474	"	"	"	Nawab Janfar Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
475	"	"	"	Syed Ahmad Shah ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
476	"	"	"	Nawab Shams-uddin ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
477	"	"	"	Hafiz Mukhtar Ahmad ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
478	"	"	"	Munshi Raza Ahmad ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
479	"	"	"	Syed Mohomad Asgar ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
480	"	"	"	Syed Pearay Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
481	"	"	"	Ali Nawab Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
482	"	"	"	Ali Mirza ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
483	"	"	"	Munshi Yusuf Hussain ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
484	"	"	"	" Imdad Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
485	"	"	"	" Mohomad Hussain ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
486	"	"	"	Musharaf Hussain Saheb	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
487	"	"	"	Ahmad Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
488	"	"	"	Sadiq Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
489	"	"	"	Mustafa Hussain ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
490	"	"	"	Abu Saheb ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
491	"	"	"	Mumtaz Hussain Saheb...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
492	"	"	"	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
493	"	"	"	Babu Gauri Shanker ...	Hindu.	Zamindar ...	At a public Ward meeting held at Saadat Ganj on the 6th December 1899.
494	"	"	"	" Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
495	"	"	"	" Oudh Behari Lal Samar.	Kayastha.	Service, Post ...	Public meeting held at Chauk on 9th December 1899.
496	"	"	"	" Prithi Pat Rai ...	Hindu.	Rais ...	Ditto.
497	"	"	"	Lala Ram Raghbir ...	Ditto.	Banker ...	Ditto.
498	"	"	"	Maharaj Sati Din ...	Brahman.	Mukhtar ...	Ditto.
499	"	"	"	Babu Kishan Prasad ...	Khattri.	Trader ...	Public meeting held at Saadat Ganj on 6th December 1899.
500	"	"	"	" Fatah Bahadur ...	Hindu.	Vakil ...	At a public Ward meeting held at Chauk on the 9th December 1899, and also at a mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.

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501	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Lala Gopal Dass ...	Hindu.	Banker and Municipal Commissioner.	At a public Ward meeting held at Chank on the 9th December 1899, and also at a mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
502	"	"	"	Babu Gauri Prasada ...	Ditto.	.....	Ditto.
503	"	"	"	Lala Gauri Shanker ...	Ditto.	Rais ..	Ditto.
504	"	"	"	Raja Ram Saheb ..	Ditto.	Vedanti ...	Ditto.
505	"	"	"	Pandit Salig Ram ...	Ditto.	.....	Ditto.
506	"	"	"	Lala Sree Kishun Lal ..	Ditto.	Banker ...	Ditto.
507	"	"	"	Babu Bhairon Prasad ...	Kayastha.	Vakil and Zamindar ...	At a public Ward meeting held at Yahia Ganj on the 12th December 1899, and also at a mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
508	"	"	"	Babu Salig Ram, B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
509	"	"	"	Babu Damodar Dass ...	Hindu.	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
510	"	"	"	Munshi Bishen Lal ..	Ditto.	Proprietor, Oudh Press ...	At a public Ward meeting held at Yahia Ganj on the 12th December 1899.
511	"	"	"	Babu Raghubar Dyal ..	Ditto.	Zamindar ..	Ditto.
512	"	"	"	Babu Ramchandra, M. A.	Ditto.	Vakil, High Court ...	At a public Ward meeting of Ganesh Ganj held on the 17th December 1899, and also at a mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
513	"	"	"	Babu Ishwari Prasada, B. A., LL. B.	Khattree.	Ditto.	Ditto.
514	"	"	"	Pandit Lachhman Prasada	Brahmin.	Proprietor, Fakir's Poor Dispensary.	Ditto.
515	"	"	"	Babu Ajit Prasad, M. A. L. L. B.	Vaishya.	Vakil, High Court ..	Ditto.
516	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Dularay Bajpai.	Brahmin.	Pensioner and Trader ...	Ditto.
517	"	"	"	Babu Jugal Kishore, B. A.	Khattree.	Contractor, Lal Bagh ...	Ditto.
518	"	"	"	Pandit Makhan Lal ...	Brahmin.	Ditto.	Ditto.
519	"	"	"	Babu Ishree Dyal ..	Kayastha.	Advocate ...	Ditto.
520	"	"	"	Babu Sarju Dyal ...	Ditto.	Pensioner ...	Ditto.
521	"	"	"	Babu Bhuban Mohan Roy	Vaid.	Merchant ..	Ditto.
522	"	"	"	Pandit Sheo Behari Lal	Brahmin.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
523	"	"	"	Babu Har Dyal ..	Kayastha.	Ditto.	At a public Ward meeting of Ganesh Ganj held on the 17th December 1899.
524	"	"	"	Pandit Beni Madhu ...	Brahmin.	.....	Ditto.



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525	N.-W.P. & Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Babu Bansi Lal Singh, Chairman, Reception Committee of the 15th I. N. Congress.	Hindu Khattree.	Advocate ...	At a public mass meeting attended by some 30,000 men, held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1890.
526	"	"	"	Babu Ganga Prāsada Varma ...	Khattree.	Proprietor & Editor, Advocate (bi-weekly journal), and Hindustani (Urdu weekly).	Ditto.
527	"	"	"	Miss Garland ..	"	"	Ditto.
528	"	"	"	Pandit Bislun Narayan Dar.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
529	"	"	"	Babu Bipin Behari Bose, M. A.	Bramho.	Advocate, J. C. Court ...	Ditto.
530	"	"	"	Dr. Nobin Chandra Mittra, L. M. S.	Kayastha	Medical Practitioner, Victoria Ganj.	Ditto.
531	"	"	"	Babu Krishun Prāsada Bysak, B. A.	Ditto.	Joint Editor, Advocate ...	Ditto.
532	"	"	"	Babu Krishun Baldeo Varma.	Hindu.	Proprietor of Vidya Vinode and K. B. Varma Press.	Ditto.
533	"	"	"	Pandit Iqbal Narain Masaldan.	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
534	"	"	"	Pandit Sheyam Narain Masaldan.	Ditto.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
535	"	"	"	Pandit Gokoran Nath Mésra, M. A.	Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
536	"	"	"	Babu Sita Ram Varma, B. A.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Kheri ...	Ditto.
537	"	"	"	Babu Sham Lal ...	Hindu.	Vakil ..	Ditto.
538	"	"	"	Pandit Sree Kishun ...	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Pensioner ...	Ditto.
539	"	"	"	Babu Har Bilas Bhargava, B. A.	Hindu.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
540	"	"	"	Pandit Gyanaeshwar Shastri.	Brahmin.	Chauk.	Ditto.
541	"	"	"	Pandit Behari Lal Shastri	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto
542	"	"	"	Pandit Kanahya Lal ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
543	"	"	"	Babu Raghubar Singh ...	Hindu.	Pleaser and Zamindar ...	Ditto.
544	"	"	"	Babu Ram Garib ...	Kayastha.	Manager, Kayastha Trading Company, Ltd., Lucknow.	Ditto.
545	"	"	"	Pandit Raghubar Dyal ...	Brahmin.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
546	"	"	"	Babu Sekhar Chandra ..	Hindu.	Banker ...	Ditto.
547	"	"	"	" Hari Kishan Dhone	Ditto.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
548	"	"	"	" Babashwar Nath ...	Ditto.	Cloth Merchant ...	Ditto.
549	"	"	"	" Din Dyal ..	Ditto.	Trader ...	Ditto.
550	"	"	"	Lalla Munno Lal ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
551	"	"	"	Babu Ghasee Ram ...	Ditto.	General Merchant, Sudder Bazar.	Ditto.

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552	N.-W.P. & Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Pandit Mahuji ...	Brahmin.	Vaid	At a public mass meeting attended by some 30,000 men, held at Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
553	"	"	"	Pandit Behari Lalji ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
554	"	"	"	Lalla Mutsadi Lall ...	Hindu.	.....	Ditto.
555	"	"	"	Pandit Mohendra Narain ...	Ditto.	.....	Ditto.
556	"	"	"	Babu Tej Kishun ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
557	"	"	"	" Chhedi Lall ...	Ditto.	Pensioner and Trader, Nazirabad.	Ditto.
558	"	"	"	" Dharam Chand ..	Ditto.	Banker and Zamindar ..	Ditto.
559	"	"	"	" Indra Prasada Jaggmohan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
560	"	"	"	Babu Jaggan Nath ..	Ditto.	Banker ...	Ditto.
561	"	"	"	" Jwalla Sahoy ...	Ditto.	Merchant, Hazratganj ...	Ditto.
562	"	"	"	" Kedar Nath ...	Ditto.	Advocate, Chauk ...	Ditto, and also at a Chauk meeting held on the 9th December 1899.
563	"	"	"	Lala Kanahya Lall <i>Jouhari</i>	Ditto.	Trader Chauk ...	Ditto.
564	"	"	"	Babu Kishan Prasada ...	Ditto.	Trader ...	At a public mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on 24th December 1899.
565	"	"	"	Pandit Kishan Chandra ...	Ditto.	Banker	Ditto.
566	"	"	"	Babu Kundan Lall ...	Hindu.	Contractor ...	Ditto.
567	"	"	"	" Lachhman Prasada	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
568	"	"	"	" Madan Mohan Lall ...	Ditto.	Accountant, Allahabad Bank.	Ditto.
569	"	"	"	" Madhu Ram ...	Ditto.	Service ...	Ditto.
570	"	"	"	" Romesh Chandra Ghosh.	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
571	"	"	"	" Raghubar Dyal ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
572	"	"	"	" Ram Lal ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
573	"	"	"	" Raja Ram	Ditto.	Trader.	Ditto.
574	"	"	"	" Shiam Sunder Lall ..	Ditto.	General Merchant, Aminabad.	Ditto.
575	"	"	"	" Shiam Lall Mittra ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
576	"	"	"	" R. B. Bose, B. L. M. S.	Brahmo.	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
577	"	"	"	Kunwar Gobind Krishan Narayan.	Hindu	Zamindar	Ditto.
578	"	"	"	Knower Kashi Krishan Narayan, B. A.	Ditto.	Vakil and Zamindar ..	Ditto.
579	"	"	"	Lala Lachhmi Narayan ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
580	"	"	"	Lala Gopal Dass	Ditto. Khattree.	Trader ...	Ditto.
581	"	"	"	Lala Gauri Shanker ...	Hindu.	Merchant	Ditto.

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582	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Oudh.	Lucknow.	Munshi Har Pershad Baidikar	Hindu ...	Poet and Service ...	At a public mass meeting held at Congress Pandal on 24th December 1899.
583	"	"	"	Munshi Bishamber Nath	Ditto.	Service ...	Ditto.
584	"	"	"	Pandit Bani Madho Trivedi	Ditto.	Commission Agent ...	Ditto.
585	"	"	"	" Girdhari Lall ...	Ditto.	Preacher ...	Ditto.
586	"	"	"	" Hari Har Nath ...	Brahman.	Service ...	Ditto.
587	"	"	"	Babu Brahmanand Singhi, N. A.	Hindu Bengali.	Principal, Rampur High School.	Ditto.
588	"	"	"	Babu Brij Mohan Lall ...	Hindu ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
589	"	"	"	" Bansidhar ...	Ditto.	Zamindar and Commission Agent.	Ditto.
590	"	"	"	" Cheerunji Lal ...	Ditto.	Contractor ...	Ditto.
591	"	"	"	Pandit Jaggan Nath ...	Ditto.		Ditto.
592	"	"	Unao ...	Pandit Iqbal Shanker Kochak.	Brahmin Kashmiri	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 26th December 1899.
593	"	"	"	Mr. M. L. Mitra ...	Bengali Christian.	Pensioner ...	Ditto.
594	"	"	"	Lalla Bacho Shah ...	Hindu ...	Merchant, Mahajan, Zamindar.	Ditto.
595	"	"	"	" Bal Gobind ...	Ditto.	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
596	"	"	"	" Chhedil Lal Sahib ...	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
597	"	"	Rai Bareilly	Babu Banki Behari Lall...	Kayastha	Zamindar ...	At a mass meeting held at Lucknow Congress Pandal on the 24th December 1899.
598	"	"	Sitapur ...	Munshi Murli Dhar ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on 24th November 1899.
599	"	"	"	Babu Chhal Behari Lall Municipal Commissioner and Member of District Board ...	Ditto.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
600	"	"	"	Mr. H. C. Dutt, <i>Barabhan</i>	Bengali.	<i>Barrister-at-Law</i> ...	Ditto.
601	"	"	"	Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, LL. B.	Bengali Kayastha.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
602	"	"	"	Khwaja Zahir-ud-din	Mohomadan.	.....	Ditto.
603	"	"	"	Lalla Shiva Dyal Fah, Member, Local and District Boards.	Hindu ...	Banker Mirik ...	At a public meeting of the several villages on the 27th (Mirik) 17th (Surjanpur).
604	"	"	"	Kunwar Pooran Singh ...	Ditto.	Zamindar ; Surjanpur ..	Ditto.
605	"	"	"	" Anradh Singh ...	Ditto.	" V. Jairampur ...	Ditto.
606	"	"	"	Thakur Jaggan Nath Singh.	Ditto.	" V. Biswan ..	Ditto
607	"	"	"	Thakur Randhira Singh	Ditto.	" V. Kuchlagee ...	Ditto.
608	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Lotan ...	Brahmin.	Mahajan and Zamindar..	Ditto
609	"	"	Shahjehanpur.	Babu Kalka Prasada, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court ...	At a public meeting held on 7th December 1899.

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610	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Oudh.	Shahjehanpur.	Babu Bhairon Prasada, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court ...	At a public meeting held on 7th December 1899.
611	"	"	"	Babu Badri Prasada ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
612	"	"	"	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh	Arya Vais.	Proprietor, Arya Darpan Press.	Ditto.
613	"	"	"	Lala Kunj Behari Lall, Municipal Commissioner and Member of District Board.	Khatttri.	Banker and Zamindar ...	Ditto.
614	"	"	"	Lala Kallu Mall ...	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
615	"	"	Bareilly.	Pandit Tulsi Ram Misra, M. A.	Hindu Brahmin Arya.	Honorary Principal, Arya Samaj Institution.	Ditto.
616	"	"	"	Babu Jwala Sahai Varma.	Kayastha.	Zamindar ...	At a public meeting held on the 22nd November 1899.
617	"	"	"	Haji Riaz-uddin Ahmad	Mohomad-an	Service ...	Ditto.
618	"	"	Almora...	Pandit Jwala Dutt Joshi	Brahmin.	Pleader, High Court ...	At a public meeting held on the 14th December 1899.
619	"	"	"	" Bholu Dutt Pande, B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
620	"	"	"	Pandit Hari Ram Pande, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
621	"	"	"	Pandit Sadanand Sanwal	Ditto.	Editor, <i>Almora Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto.
622	"	"	"	Sheikh Man-ulla ...	Mohomad-an.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
623	"	"	"	Munshi Nazeer Ahmad	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
624	"	"	"	Hafiz Ahmad-ullah ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
625	"	"	"	Lala Chiranjilal Shah	Hindu Vais.	Banker and Proprietor, Tea and Fruit Garden.	Ditto.
626	"	"	Naini Tal.	Lala Hira Lall ...	Hindu	House-owner ...	At a public meeting held on the 27th December 1899.
627	"	"	"	" Amar Nath ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
628	"	Agra.	Furrakhabad.	Babu Shambhu Nath, Municipal Commissioner	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader and Zamindar ...	At a public meeting held on 24th December 1899.
629	"	"	"	Pandit Shiva Prasada Misra.	Brahmin.	Pleader; Fatehgarh ...	Ditto.
630	"	"	"	Pandit Lalman Bhattacharya, B. A.	Ditto.	Banker ...	Ditto.
631	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Rattan ...	Ditto.	Banker and Landholder..	Ditto.
632	"	"	"	" Raghubar Dayal	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
633	"	"	"	Choubey Mahbub Lall	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
634	"	"	"	Pandit Sundar Narais Mushran	Ditto.	Merchant ...	Ditto.
635	"	"	"	Babu Gaurdhan Lall, B.A., LL. B., Member, Local Board.	Hindu Kurmi.	Vakil, High Court; Zamindar.	Ditto.
636	"	"	"	Lala Sham Lall ...	Hindu Vais.	Cloth Merchant ...	Ditto.

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637	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Agra..	Farrukhabad.	Babu Balmukand ...	Hindu Vais.	Mukhtar ...	At a public meeting held on the 24th December, 1899.
638	"	"	Mattra. Brindaban	Gowswami Gobardhan Lall	Brahmin.	Priest; Editor, Brij Bashi Mantavey Paper (Hindi),	At a public meeting held on the 24th December 1899.
639	"	"	"	Gowswami Radha Charan, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate	Ditto.	Priest, Radharam Street...	Ditto.
640	"	"	"	Babu Jagonath Prasada	Hindu Bhargava.	Vakil ...	Ditto.
641	"	"	Agra ...	Babu Narain Prasada, B. A., LL. B.	Kayastha	Ditto.	At a public meeting held on the 21st December 1899.
642	"	"	"	Babu Kidar Nath, B. A., LL. B., Hony. Secretary, Standing Congress Committee, Agra.	Vais	Ditto	Ditto.
643	"	"	"	Moulvi Itrat Hussain ...	Mohomad-an.	Editor and Proprietor, <i>Sar-ma-i-Razgar</i> (Urdu).	Ditto.
644	"	"	"	Babu Garish Chandra Chowdhry, B. A.	Bengal Brahmin.	Teacher, Victoria High School.	Ditto.
645	"	"	"	Lala Shyam Lall ...	Vais.	Banker and Grain Merchant.	Ditto.
646	"	Meerut.	Aligarh...	Mohomad Zafaryab Khan	Mohomad-an.	Pleader and Zamindar...	At a public meeting held on the 20th December 1899.
647	"	"	"	Mohomal Sarfraz Khan	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
648	"	"	"	Hafiz Mohomad Abdurrahim.	Ditto.	Pleader and Zamindar ...	Ditto.
649	"	"	"	Babu Lachmi Narain, B. A.	Kayastha	Pleader ...	Ditto.
650	"	"	"	Pandit Bhawani Shanker	Brahmin.	Ditto.	Ditto.
651	"	"	"	Babu Sohan Lall, B. A. ...	Kayastha.	Zamindar ...	Ditto.
652	"	"	"	Babu Uday Ram	Brahmin.	Service ...	Ditto.
653	"	"	Meerut...	Mr. Babu Lall, B. A. ...	Hindu.	Pleader, High Court ...	At a public meeting held on 8th November 1899.
654	"	"	"	Babu Ram Saran Das, B. A., LL. B. ...	Kayastha	Vakil ...	Ditto.
655	"	"	"	Babu Pahlad Singh	Hindu Vaish.	Zamindar and Vakil ...	Ditto.
656	"	"	"	Lala Umrao Singh ...	Ditto.	Landholder ...	Ditto.
657	"	"	Muzafarnagar.	Pandit Indra Prasada ...	Kashmiri Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on 21st December 1899.
658	"	"	Saharanpur.	" Mohan Lall	Brahmin Sarawat.	Barrister-at-Law, Advocate.	At a public meeting held on the 9th December 1899.
659	"	"	"	Babu Anand Sarup, B. A., LL. B., F. T. S. ...	Agarwala.	Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
660	"	"	"	Babu Naimi Dass ...	Jain.	Ditto.	Ditto.
661	Panjab.	Lahore.	Delhi ...	Mr. Raghu Nath Gorge...	Hindu Vais.	Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
662	"	"	"	Lala Girdhari Lall ...	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.

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663	Punjab.	Lahore.	Delhij ...	Babu Sree Kishan Das ...	Khattri.	Commission Agent ...	.....
664	"	"	"	" Indra Narain ...	Ditto.	.....	.....
665	"	"	Umballa.	Rae Sahib Lala Murlidhar, Vice-President, Municipal Committee.	Hindu ...	Pleader, Chief Court ...	At a public meeting held on the 24th December 1899, in Umballa City.
666	"	"	"	Bhai Jhanda Singh, B.A., LL. B.	Sikh ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
667	"	"	"	Lala Baij Nath ...	Hindu Vais.	Director and Manager, Hindu Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Ditto.
668	"	"	"	Lala Janki Pershad, Chairman, Hindu Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Hindu Agarwala.	Proprietor, Upper India Steam Flour Mills.	Ditto.
669	"	"	"	Babu Shama Charan Mukerjee.	Bengali Brahmin.	Merchant.	Ditto.
670	"	"	Gurgaon.	Babu Dhani Ram, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu Khattri.	Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, and Vakil, High Court, N.-W. P.	At a public meeting held on the 11th December 1899, and also by Bar Association.
671	"	"	"	Babu Lekh Raj, B. A. ...	Hindu Vais.	Pleader, Chief Court ...	Ditto.
672	"	"	"	Babu Hait Ram, B. A., LL. B., Watson Medallist	Hindu	Ditto.	• Ditto.
673	"	"	Ja'lundhar	Lala Munshi Ram, President, Arya Samaj, Jallundhar.	Arya ...	Pleader ...	At a public meeting of Indian Association held at Lahore on 3rd December 1899.
674	"	"	Amritsur.	Babu Kahaniya Lall, Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu ...	Ditto.	At a public meeting held on the 20th December 1899.
675	"	"	"	Lala Dina Nath ...	Khattri.	Mukhtar ...	Ditto.
676	"	"	"	Bhai Mahtab Singh ...	Sikh ...	Reis; Landholder ...	Ditto.
677	"	"	"	" Nerain Singh ...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
678	"	"	Lahore ...	Bakshi Jaishi Ram, Secretary, Standing Congress Committee.	Hindu ...	Pleader, Chief Court ...	Ditto
679	"	"	"	Lala Har Kishan Lall, B.A., Director Punjab National Bank, Director, Bharat Insurance Company, Director Hindu Mutual Fund, Director Punjab Spinning Co.	Hindu Arora.	Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
680	"	"	"	Lala Roshan Lall ...	Arya ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
681	"	"	"	" Sangam Lall ...	Kshattriya	Pleader, Chief Court ...	Ditto.
682	"	"	"	Mr. Nagendro Nath Gupta	Hindu Vaidya.	Landholder, Journalist ...	Ditto.
683	"	"	"	Lalla Jewan Dass, President, Vachhawali Arya Samaj.	Arya ...	Pensioner	Ditto.
684	"	"	"	Lala Devi Dyal, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu ...	Pleade	Ditto.
685	"	"	"	Lala Mohan Lall, B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
686	"	"	"	Lala Tara Ram	Arya ...	Sub-Editor, Arya Patrika (Weekly)	Ditto.

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687	Bombay	Sind ...	Shikarpur.	Mr. B. G. Pahlajane, B.A., B. Sc.	Hindu ...	Pleader ...	At a public meeting held on the 17th December 1899.
688	"	"	"	Mr. Asamal Jethanand ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
689	"	"	"	" Lelchand Nanabhai...	Ditto.	Pleader, Larkhana ...	Ditto.
690	"	"	"	" Murlidhar Jaiaram Dass	Ditto.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
691	"	Ahmadabad.	Gujrat ...	" Keshava Lali, Ranchhad Lali Desai.	Ditto.	Headmaster, Aryan High School, Ahmadabad City.	At a public meeting of the Gujrat Sabha held on 16th December 1899.
692	"	Surat...	Broche ...	Manchhal W. Nanabari...	Brahmin.	....	.....
693	"	Kh'n desh.	Dhulia ...	Shenker Sri Krishan Dev, Esq., B. A., LL. B., Secretary Khandesh Janapad Sabha.	Ditto.	Pleader ..	At a public meeting held on 20th December 1899.
694	"	Bhusawal.	Jalgaon.	Madhorao Lakshman Khanabate, Esq.	Hindu ...	Ditto.	At a public meeting held at Jalgaon on the 26th December 1899.
695	"	Poona	Nasik ..	Mr. Mangesh Balkrishna, Kalaskar.	Brahmin.	Chief Agent to the Life Assurance Company and Journalist.	At a public meeting held on 14th December 1899.
696	"	"	"	" Anant Raoji. Kavle...	Ditto.	Mukhtar, Vakil Simar ...	Ditto.
697	"	Bombay	Bombay...	Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Esq., General Secretary, Congress Committee.	Parsi ...	Mill Agent, member of the Municipal Corporation member of City Improvement Trust.	At a public meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held at the place.
698	"	"	"	Mani Shanker G. Bhot, Esq.	Hindu ...	....	Ditto.
699	"	"	"	Hari Sit Ram Dixit, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Solicitor, High Court, Bombay Row Fort.	Ditto.
700	"	"	"	Daji Abaji Khare, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	Parsi ...	Vakil High Court, Gagain, Block Road.	Ditto.
701	"	"	"	P. L. Nagpurkar, Esq.,	Hindu Jain.	Merchant ...	At a public meeting held on 24th.
702	"	"	"	Hemchand Amarchand.	...	..	"
703	"	"	"	Trihayan Das Parshotam Dass.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
704	"	Deccan.	Poona ...	Hon'ble Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Sarvajanik Sabha (once member of Legislative Council.)	Hindu Brahmin	Proprietor of the Marath and Kesri Sadashi Peth	At a public meeting held on the 17th December 1899 and also at a meeting of the Managing Committee of Sarvajanik Sabha held on 21st December 1899.
705	"	"	"	Mr. Vasudeva Ganeshi Joshi, Member of Sarvajanik Sabha.	Ditto.	Proprietor of Chitrashalla	Ditto.
706	"	"	"	Mr. Shiva Ram Mahadeva Paranjpe; M. A., Secretary Sarvajanik Sabha.	Ditto.	Editor, Kal ...	At a public meeting of Sarvajanika Sabha held on the 21st December 1899.
707	"	"	"	Munshi Sheikh Hussan son of Sheikh Chand.	Mohomedan.	Islam Preacher Jumsar Poona District.	Ditto.
708	"	"	"	Mr. P. J. Swami ...	Hindu Arya Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner ...	At a public meeting held on the 17th December 1899.
709	"	"	"	" L. R. Gokhale ...	Brahmin.	Pleader ...	Ditto.
710	"	"	"	Mr. Sadashiva Balkrishna Bhatia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electorial Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
711	Bombay	Deccan.	Poona ...	Hon'ble Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B. A., Member of Council of the Government of Bombay, Life member D. E. Society.	Brahmin	Professor, Ferguson College, Poona.	At a public Deccan Sabha meeting of the 18th December 1899 and also at a public meeting of Bombay Presidency Association held on the December, 1899.
712	"	"	"	Mr. Raghu Nath Daji, Nagarkar, Member Poona City Municipality, Secretary Deccan Sabha.	Ditto.	Pleader	At a public meeting of Deccan Sabha held on the 18th December 1899.
713	"	"	"	Mr. Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
714	"	"	"	Mr. Dattatraya Behsant, Parasnis, Enamdar.	Ditto.	Editor Satara	Ditto.
715	"	"	"	Mr. Govind Ballal Deval.	Ditto.	Author	Ditto.
716	"	"	"	Rao Sahib Ram Chandra Gangadhar, Kave, Enamdar, Secretary Poona Arbitration Court.	...	Conciliator	At a public meeting of the Poona Zamindari Court Association held on the 20th.
717	"	Satara.	Satara ...	Ganesh Ballak Phansalkar, Esq.	Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court	At a public meeting held on the 10th December 1899.
718	"	"	"	Narayan Krishna Agashe, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
719	"	"	"	Mr. Govind Lakshman, Desai	Ditto.	Pleader	Ditto.
720	"	"	"	Mohammad Najm-ud-din, Qamar-ud-din, Municipal Commissioner.	Mohamedan.	Merchant	Ditto.
721	"	Sholapur	Sholapur.	Mr. R a m d h a n d r a Moreshta Sans.	Brahmin.	District Court Pleader and Village Munsiff Barsi Town.	At a public meeting held at Barsi Town on the 16th December 1899.
722	"	Dharwar	Dharwar.	Krishnaji Abaji Guruji, Esq.	Ditto.	Editor of Kalidas Patra...	At a public meeting held on the 3rd December 1899.
723	Government of India.	Berar.	Amraoti.	Rao Bahadur Ranga Nath Narsinh Mudholkar, B. A., LL. B., Municipal Commissioner, Secretary Berar Standing Congress Committee.	Hindu Maharashtra Brahmin.	High Court Pleader, Landholder.	At a public meeting held at Amraoti on the 19th December 1899.
724	"	"	"	Mr. Maro Vishwa Nath, Joshi, B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
725	"	"	"	Mr. Shivaratan Singh, Varma.	Arya Kshatriya Rajput.	Landholder and Merchant	At a public meeting held of the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha held on the 10th December 1899.
726	Central Provinces	Bairpur.	"	Mr. Tuka Ram, Vishnu ...	Maharashtra Brahmin.	Pleader	At a public meeting held on the 3rd December 1899.
727	Madras.	Ganjam.	Vizianagram,	Mr. Yajneshvara Chintamani.	Hindu Brahmin	Proprietor and Editor of Indian Herald (English Weekly.)	At a public meeting held on 3rd December 1899.
728	"	"	Vizagapatam.	Mr. V. Ramesam, B. A., B. L.	Ditto.	Vakil, High Court	At a public meeting held at the place.
499	"	"	Parnati-pur.	Mr. A. V. Jaggan Natha, Shastri Guru.	Ditto.	Pleader 1st Grade	At a public meeting of Mahapia Sabha on 11th December 1899, and also at a meeting held at Vizagapatam on 17th.



Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle	Electorial Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary Titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religious Denomination and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when Elected.
729	Madras.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Mr. D. Subramanyam Guru, Secretary Govari District Association, Cocanada.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a public meeting of the Godavari District Association on the 17th December 1899.
730	"	"	"	D. L. Devalraja Guru ...	Ditto.	Landholder ..	Ditto.
731	"	Madras.	Madras ...	V. Ryrn Nambiar, Esq., B. A., B. L.	Hindu	High Court Vakil Egmore	At a public meeting of Madras Mahajana Sabha held on the 19th December 1899.
732	"	"	"	Mr. S. Vurararagava Chariar.	Brahmin.	South Madras Street ...	Ditto.
733	"	"	"	N. C. Raja Gopal Chariar, Esq.	Ditto.	Teacher Commercial School Chief reporter <i>Madras Times</i> .	Ditto.
734	"	"	"	D. Madhodan Nair, M. D.	Hindu	Medical Practitioner ...	Ditto.
735	"	"	"	Paul Peter Pillai, Esq. ....	Christian Protestant	Barrister-at-Law, Agent Madras Landholder's Association, Napier Park, Madras.	At a public meeting held at Madras on the 19th December 1899.
736	"	"	"	Mr. B. Varoda Chariar ...	Brahmin.	Sub-Editor <i>Standard Madras</i> .	Ditto.
737	"	"	"	A. C. Partasaradhi Naidu, Esq.	Ditto.	Editor, <i>Anthraprakasica</i> ,	Ditto.
738	Nizam's Dominions,	Hyderabad.	Secundrabad.	Pandit Ram Chandra Pillay.	Ditto.	High Court Pleader ...	At a public meeting held at Hyderabad on the 22nd November 1899.
739	"	"	"	Kesava Row Santukrao...	Ditto.	Pleader, High Court ...	Ditto.