

REPORT  
THE SEVENTH  
INDIAN  
NATIONAL CONGRESS,

HELD AT

NAGPUR,

*On the 28th, 29th and 30th December,*

1891.

# SOME OF ENGLAND'S PLEDGES TO INDIA.

## Act of Parliament of 1833.

That no native of the said territories (India) or any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Government (Act 3 and 4, Wm. IV., c. 85, s. 87, 1833.)

## Her Majesty's Proclamation in 1858.

*We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other Subjects; and those obligations, by the Blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.*

*And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in our Empire, the Duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.*

## Lord Northbrook on Indian Affairs.

*"There is one simple test which we may apply to all Indian questions; let us never forget that it is our duty to govern India, not for our own profit and advantage, but for the benefit of the natives of India."*

## Lord Lytton's Speech at the Delhi Assemblage on 1st January, 1877.

*"But you, the natives of India, whatever your race and whatever your creed, have a recognised claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by British and Indian statesmen, and by the Legislature of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognised by the Government of India as binding on its honour and consistent with all the aims of its policy."*

## Lord Ripon in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

*"The document (Her Majesty's Proclamation) is not a treaty, it is not a diplomatic instrument, it is a declaration of principles of Government which, if it is obligatory at all, is obligatory in respect to all to which it is addressed. The doctrine, therefore, to which Sir Fitzjames Stephen has given the sanction of his authority, I feel bound to repudiate to the utmost of my powers. It seems to me to be inconsistent with the character of my Sovereign and with the honour of my country, and if it were ever to be received and acted upon by the Government of England, it would do more than anything else could possibly do to strike at the root of our power and to destroy our just influence. Because that power and that influence rests upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, and more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our arms."*

## Lord Dufferin's Speech on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887.

*"Glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn among them, (the people of India), circumstances permitted me to extend, and to place upon a wider and more logical footing, the political status which was so wisely given, a generation ago, by that great statesman, Lord Dalhousie, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils."*

## Lord Lansdowne in the Viceregal Legislative Council, 9th January, 1891.

*"the Proclamation of 1858, which the Government of India regards as in the highest degree obligatory upon it."*

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# APPENDIX I.

## LIST OF DELEGATES

WHO ATTENDED THE

# EIGHTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,

HELD AT ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER, 1893.

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	Madras.	Madras.	Madras Mahajana Sabha.	Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charla, B.A., B.L.	Hindu Brahmin, Vaishnava.	Vakil, High Court, Madras, Fellow, M. University, Joint Genl. Secy., I. N. Congress.	Public Meeting of the Sabha held on 19th December, 1893.
2	"	"	"	The Hon'ble C. Sankara Nair, B.A., B.L.	Hindu.	Vakil, High Court, Member, Legislative Council, Madras.	do.
3	"	"	"	Mr. S. Viraswamy Iyengar.	Hindu Brahmin, Vishnavite.	Landholder.	do.
4	"	"	"	" K. Natraju Iyer, B.A.	Hindu Brahmin	Teacher, Aryan High School.	do.
5	"	"	Madras, Triplicane.	" M. Viraraghava Charlar, B.A.	Hindu Brahmin, Vaishnava.	Managing Proprietor and Joint Editor "Hindu," Secretary, Standing Congress Committee.	do.
6	"	"	"	" Viraraghava Charly, S.	do.	Merchant, Triplicane	Public Meeting on 4th December, 1893.
7	"	"	"	" Viraraghava Charlar, S.	do.	P. W. D. Contractor	do.
8	"	"	"	" Krishnamachary, G....	do.	Merchant, Triplicane	do.
9	"	"	"	" Peter Paul Pillay, ...	Vellala Protestant.	Agent, Landowners' Association, Madras.	do.
10	"	"	Shivaganga Madurai District.	" Narayan Swamy Iyer, S.M.	Brahmin.	Assistant Master, Raja's High School, Shivaganga.	Public Meeting at Shivaganga on 27th November, 1893, and Public Meeting at Hindol on 10th December, 1893
11	"	"	Kuvempuch (N. Arcot.)	" Narsimha Chary, T	Hindu Brahmin, Vaishnava.	2nd Grade Pleader, Ranipet.	Public Meeting on 22nd December, 1893.
12	"	"	Chingleput	" Raghuram Row, D.	do.	First Grade Pleader.	Public Meeting on 16th December, 1893.
13	"	"	N. Vizagapatam.	" Rao Sahib J. Viazarasimha Raja.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Landholder, Vizianagram	Public Meeting at Vizianagram held on 22nd November, 1893
14	"	"	Parvatipur and the Parvatipur Mahajana Sabha.	" P. Venkat Rao Pantala.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Parvatipur, Viragapatam District.	Elected at a Public Meeting on 21st November, 1893.
15	"	"	"	" Venkat Jagannatha Shastr.	do.	First Grade Pleader, Northern Circles, Memoor, Taluk Board, Parvatipur, Secretary, Mahajana Sabha, Parvatipur	do.
16	"	"	Palghat.	" K. A. Vythinatha Iyer Avergal, B.A.	do.	Teacher, Brennan College, Tellicherry.	Public Meeting on 18th December, 1893
17	"	"	"	Rao Sahib S. Viraraghava Iyer Avergal.	do.	Landholder and Municipal Commissioner.	do.
18	"	"	Rajamahendri Literary Association.	Mr. Ch. Venkataswamy.	do.	Pleader.	Association's Meeting on 26th December, 1893



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19	Madras.	Madras.	Salem.	Mr. P. S. V. Chettiar ...	Hindu Shaiva Vaishya.	Mirasidar and Merchant, Jalakantapara.	Public Meeting on 24th December, 1892.
20	"	"	"	" J. Nagalinga Chettiar.	do.	do.	do.
21	"	"	"	" C. Venkatachariar ...	Hindu Vaishnava Brahmin.	Landholder and Member, District Board, Salem.	do.
22	"	"	"	" C. Vijiaraghavachariar, B.A.	do.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	do.
23	"	"	"	" Venkata Row. ...	Hindu Brahmin Shaiva.	Money-lender and Merchant.	Public Meeting on 19th December, 1892.
24	"	"	"	" M. Ponnusami Chettiar.	Hindu, Shaiva Vyasa.	Shroff, Shivapet, Salem.	Public Meeting on 24th December, 1892.
25	"	"	"	" Md. Abdul Qadir Sahib.	Mahomedan, Sunni.	Mirasidar and Merchant.	do.
26	"	"	"	" Kamaswami Chettiar.	Hindu Shaiva Vaishya.	Merchant.	do.
27	"	"	"	" V. Vyathi Iyer ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Government Pleader.	do.
28	"	"	Arni (Chittoor.)	" D. V. Narsinhachary, B.A.	Hindu Brahmin Vaishnava.	Contractor and Landholder.	Public Meeting held on 11th December, 1892.
29	"	"	Guntur Town and Tax Payers Association, Guntur.	" S. Ramuswamy Chetty.	Hindu Vaishnava Vaishya.	Merchant and Assistant Secretary, Taxpayers' Association.	Public Meeting on 21st November, 1892.
30	"	"	Chittoor.	" Damal Willivalum Rajagopal Chariar.	Brahmin, Vaishnava.	First Grade Pleader, Chittoor, North Arcot, and Landholder.	Public Meeting on 24th November, 1892.
31	"	"	Bellary (Town and District.)	" C. Annamalai Mudaliar, Graduate of the College of Agriculture.	Hindu, Shaiva Vitthalo.	Agent of Messrs. A. Subhapaty Mudalliar and Co., Merchants and Landholders at Bellary.	Public Meeting on 11th December, 1892.
32	"	"	"	" C. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer.	Hindu Brahmin Shaiva.	Landholder.	do.
33	"	"	Wallajah-nuggur, Town.	" P. Seshachella Pillai.	Hindu Karnama Caste.	Contractor, Wallajahnuggur.	Public Meeting of Wallajahnuggur Association on 20th December, 1892.
34	"	"	Vijivada Sabha.	" Devaguptam S e s h a Chalapati Row.	Hindu Brahmin.	Commission agent and Merchant and Editor "Krishna News", Anglo-vernacular fortnightly, and Vernacular Secretary Vijivada Sabhas.	Public Meeting under the auspices of the Vijivadasabha on 23rd November, 1892.
35	"	"	"	" Juhuri Subharayudu Garu.	Hindu Vaishya.	Merchant and Contractor.	Public Meeting at Rajmandry on 4th December, 1892.
36	"	"	Nellore.	" P. Balakrishna Pillai.	Hindu Karnama Caste.	Contractor, Nellore.	Public meeting held on 23rd December, 1892.
37	"	"	Gooty People's Association, Anantpur.	" Rao Sahab P. Kesava Pillai.	Hindu Karnama.	Pleader, Gooty.	Public meeting held at Anantpur Town on 16th December, 1892.
38	Govt. of Indus.	"	Secundrahad.	Lala Dhatama Chandra.	Jain Hindu.	Photographer Artist.	Public Meeting on 14th December, 1892.
39	Bombay.	Bombay.	Bombay Presidency Association.	Mr. D. E. Wacha. ...	Parsee Zoroastrian.	Mill Agent, Journalist, Municipal Commissioner, Honorary Secretary Presidency Association, &c.	General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on 15th December, 1892.
40	"	"	"	" Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.	Brahmin.	Pleader, High Court, Girgaum, Bombay.	Do., and General Meeting of Nasik Sarvajanik Sabha held on 4th December, 1892.
41	"	"	"	Dr. S. W. Kane. ...	do.	Medical Practitioner	General Meeting held at Ratnagiri on 7th December, 1892.
42	"	"	"	Mr. Jag-nohan Das Vandravandas.	Hindu.	Merchant	General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on 15th December, 1892.

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43	Bombay.	Bombay.	Bombay Presidency Association.	Mr. Raschordas Vallabhi.	Brahmin.	Merchant ... ..	General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on 17th December, 1892.
44	"	"	"	" Mahadeo Vaman Bhat B.A., LL.B.	do.	Pleader, High Court.	do.
45	"	"	"	" Purushottama Parasurama Khate, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Pleader, High Court, Thakurdwar, Bombay.	do.
46	"	"	"	" Gangadhar S. Gokhale, L.C.E.	do.	Architect and Engineer, Apollo Street, Bombay.	do.
47	"	"	"	" T. T. Mumdar.	Nagar Brahmin.	Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.	do.
48	"	"	"	" Chenni Lal Lalibhai Parekh.	Hinda Vanyas.	Merchant.	do.
49	"	"	"	" Ghuman Lal H. Saravaid, B.A., LL.B.	Hinda.	Pleader, High Court, Girgaum, Back Road.	do.
50	"	"	"	" Morwarth Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M. B.	do.	Medical Practitioner, Fellow, Bombay University, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Girgaum, Bombay.	Public Meeting Ahmedabad held on 29th December, 1892 and Public Meeting at Ahmednagar held on 17th December, 1892.
51	"	"	"	" Paramananda Jiwandas.	do.	High Court Vakil, Vice-President Taluqa Local Board, Municipal Commissioner.	At a General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on 17th December, 1892.
52	"	"	"	Munshi Sheikh Hussein Sheikh Chand.	Mahomedan.	Islam Missionary, David Sassoon's Silk Mill, Bombay.	do.
53	"	"	"	Dr. John de Cunha.	Christian Portuguese.	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.	At a Special Public Meeting of the Association on 21st December, 1892.
54	"	"	"	Mr. L. DeSouza, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Pleader, High Court, Bombay.	do.
55	"	"	Mumbai.	" Mahadeo Bhikaji Oke.	Brahmin.	Taluqa Mohad, Colaba, District Bombay.	Public Meeting held at Mohad on 2nd December, 1892.
56	"	"	Dapoli (Ratnagiri District.)	Rao Sahib Dhoondo Mahadeo Barve.	do.	Vice-President Taluqa Local Board, Dapoli; Municipal Commissioner, Khot; Pleader, Sub-Judge's Court, Ratnagiri.	Public Meeting held at Dapoli on 2nd November, 1892.
57	"	"	"	Mr. Makrood Waman Barve.	do.	Inamdar, Dapoli, District Ratnagiri.	do.
58	"	"	Ranavda.	" Hari Laxman Patil.	do.	Pleader, Ranavda, Bombay.	Public Meeting held at Ranavda on 4th December, 1892.
59	"	"	Chiploon.	" Wasudeo Gopal Chitale.	do.	Pleader, Indore.	Do., and General Meeting of the Chiploon Association held on 1st November, 1892.
60	"	"	Sindh. Sindh Sabha.	" Pecumal Zokairam.	Hinda Luddhans.	Pleader, Sukkur, in Shikahn District.	Elected by Sindh Sabha on 17th December, 1892.
61	"	"	Ahmednagar.	" Balwant Bhas Nagarkar.	Brahmin.	Editor of "Cohere," a religious and social monthly, and Bhandoo Prachar, Bombay, Tardoo Road, Vakil, Ahmednagar.	Public Meeting of the inhabitants held at Ahmednagar on 10th December, 1892.
62	"	"	"	" Krishnaji Wasudeo Joshi.	do.	Vakil, Ahmednagar.	do.
63	"	"	Sholapur.	" Dinkar Ballal Chakradeo.	do.	Pleader and landholder, Sholapur.	At a Public Meeting held under the auspices of the Association on 18th October, 1892.
64	"	"	"	" P. L. Nagpurkar.	do.	Pleader, Sholapur.	do.
65	"	"	Bhamburda.	Rao Sahib Nararam Mahadeo Barve.	do.	Pleader, Member of the District Local Board and also of Jalgaon Municipality.	At a Public Meeting held at Jalgaon on 2nd November, 1892.
66	"	"	"	Mr. Abeji Ragho Mahaldas.	do.	Subordinate Government Pleader and Chairman, Jalgaon Municipality.	do.
67	"	"	Satara.	" Dattatreya Balawant Parmann.	Brahmin.	Editor and Proprietor "Mahatantara Kosh."	Public Meeting at Satara on 2nd November, 1892. Public Meeting at War on 27th November, 1892, and Public Meeting at Sangam on 5th December, 1892.

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68	Bombay	Satara.	Satara.	Rao Sahib Ramchandra Krishna Kothawale.	Brahmin.	Inamdar and landholder, Member of the District Local Board, Satara, and Chairman, Municipal Committee, Wai.	Public Meeting at Borgaon on 5th December, 1892. Public Meeting at Wai on 27th November, 1892.
69	"	"	"	Mr. Raghunath Panduranga Karandikar.	do.	Pleader, High Court, Satara...	do.
70	"	"	"	Rao Sahib Balawanta Shridhara Sahasrabudhe.	do.	District Pleader, and Municipal Commissioner, Satara.	do.
71	"	"	"	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Apte.	do.	Inamdar, Vice-President District Board and Municipality, Satara.	do.
72	"	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Mr. Sadasiva Balkrishna Bhate.	do.	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Member District Local Board; Joint Secretary District Association, Belgaum.	General Meeting held at Belgaum on 18th December, 1892.
73	"	"	"	" Bhim Rao Ramjee Guthkar.	do.	Pleader.	do.
74	"	Ichalkaranji.	Ichalkaranji.	" Ramchandra Baladev Apte.	do.	Member of A. V. School Committee, Ichalkaranji, in charge of I. N. Congress Hall of Ichalkaranji, Member of Poona Industrial Conference.	Public Meeting held at Ichalkaranji on 14th December, 1892.
75	"	"	"	" Ramchandra Ballal <i>alias</i> Baba Sahib Ranade.	do.	President, Sarvajanic Sabha, Ichalkaranji.	do.
76	"	Deccan.	Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.	" Krishnaji Sakharan Joshi.	do.	Pleader, Karandwar State. ...	General Meeting of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha held on 6th December, 1892.
77	"	"	"	" Naro Bhaskar Deodhar.	do.	Pensioned Deputy Educational Inspector, Member Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Member Local Board, Taluka Sirur.	Do. and Public Meeting held at Poona on 20th November, 1892.
78	"	"	"	" Ranganatha Bapuji Melay.	do.	Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Sowkar, Poona.	do.
79	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Laxman Athavale.	do.	Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Joint Secretary Deccan Standing Congress Com., Sowkar, Inamdar, Narayan Peth, Poona.	do.
80	"	"	"	" Raghunath Narayan Pandit.	do.	Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Sowkar, Kesava Peth, Poona.	do.
81	"	"	"	" Vinayak Narayana Apte.	do.	Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Merchant Shanwarpeth, Poona.	do.
82	"	"	"	" Gopala Krishna Gokhale, B. A.	do.	Professor, Fergusson College; Superintendent New English School, Hon. Secretary and Member, Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Editor of the "Quarterly Journal" of the Sabha.	do.
83	"	"	"	" Shivarama Hari Sathé.	do.	Member and Hon. Secretary Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, and Editor "Nyayashraya," Mehoonpoora, Poona.	do.
84	"	"	"	" Raghunatha Daji Nagarkar.	do.	Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Municipal Commissioner, District Pleader, Budhwar Peth, Poona.	do.
85	"	"	"	Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwara Bhide.	do.	Pensioned First Class Sub-Judge; Chairman, Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Sadashiwa Peth, Poona.	do.
86	"	"	"	Mr. Ramchandra Kesava Limaye.	do.	District Pleader, Sadashiwa Peth, Poona.	Public Meeting held at Poona, 20th November, 1892.
87	"	"	"	" Madhusudan Wasudeo Athalye.	do.	Landholder, Poona ...	do.
88	"	"	"	" Raghunatha Ramchandra Agasti.	do.	Pensioned Sub-Engineer, Municipal Commissioner, Member, Arbitration Court; Kalewaver, Poona.	do.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Divi- sion.	Names in full of Delegates, with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Reli- gious, deno- mination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when elected.
89	Bombay.	Deccan.	Poona.	Mr. Wamana Balakrishna Kanade.	Brahmin.	Member, Poona Sarvajani Sabha; Member, Nashik Sarvajani Sabha, Editor of "Dnyan Chakra," Poona.	Public Meeting at Poona on 20th November, 1892, and General Meeting of the Nashik Sarvajani Sabha on 4th December, 1892.
90	"	"	"	" Mahadeva Rajarama Bodas, M. A.	do.	Editor of the "Maharatta," English Paper.	Public Meeting held at Poona on 20th November, 1892.
91	"	"	"	" Keshava Rao Chiman Rao Dhole.	do.	Municipal Commissioner, Banker; member, Poona Sarvajani Sabha.	do.
92	"	"	"	Shrimant Narhar Balakrishna Paranjpe.	do.	Banker; Proprietor of Fatoor Ginning Press and Secretary and Treasurer Basarkot Spinning and Weaving Co.	do.
93	"	"	"	Mr. Kashinath Gorinda Natu.	do.	Pleader and Secretary, Deccan Standing Congress Committee, Sadashiva Peth, Poona.	do.
94	"	"	"	" Narayana Bapuji Kanitkar.	do.	District Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and joint administrator, Chinchwada Sansuttar.	do.
95	"	"	"	Shrimant Narhar Rao Trimbaka Rajmukhikara, B. A.	do.	Inamdar and Sirdar; Proprietor of "Nyayashree" Shanwar Peth, Poona.	do.
96	"	"	"	Rao Saheb Mahadeo Ballal Namjoshi.	do.	Municipal Commissioner; Editor, "Industrial Review"; Secretary, Industrial Conference, Mehoolpura, Poona.	do.
97	"	"	Poona Arbitration Court.	Mr. Vinayaka Sadasbiva Yerawadikar.	do.	District Pleader, Kasba Peth, Poona.	General Meeting of the Arbitration Court held on 12th December, 1892.
98	"	"	Sarvajani Sabha, Nashik.	" Krishna Rao Jayrama Gupte.	Parbhoo.	Pleader, Sub-Judge's Court, Malegaon, zilla Nashik.	General Meeting of the Sabha held on 4th December, 1892.
99	"	"	"	" Vajjanatha Jijji Ranaprekhe.	Brahmin.	Contractor, Taluka Nandgaon, zilla Nashik.	do.
100	"	"	"	" Trimbaka Sadasbiva Gokhale.	do.	Pensioned Government Servant, Malegaon, zilla Nashik.	do.
101	"	"	"	" Janardan Raghu Nath Nimkar.	do.	District Pleader, Member of Nashik Taluka Local Board.	do.
102	"	"	"	" Vishwa Nath Bapuji Pande.	do.	Private Clerk, Srinar, Zilla Nashik.	do.
103	"	"	"	" Anant Raoji Kawle.	do.	Municipal Commissioner of Srinar, Member of Taluka Local Board and Nashik District Local Board; Srinar, zilla Nashik.	do.
104	"	"	"	" Balwant Ganesh Navale.	Hindu Shimp.	Municipal Commissioner, Srinar, Vakil Srinar, District Nashik.	do.
105	"	"	"	" Gangadhar Narsingha Ketkar.	Brahmin.	District Pleader, elected member of the Nashik District and Taluka Local Board.	do.
106	"	"	"	" Tokarama Hanmant Patel Morare.	Mahratta.	Farmer, Contractor, Mhasul, Taluka Nashik, District Nashik.	do.
107	"	"	Dhulia.	" Vinayak Narayana Paranjpe, B. A.	Hindu Brahmin.	Money-lender, Chalingaon.	Public Meeting presided over by Rao Bahadur G. R. Gokul.
108	"	"	Dharwar.	" Ramachandra Trimbaka Kutane, B. A., LL. B.	Do.	Pleader, Dharwar.	Public Meeting held on 15th December, 1892.
109	"	"	"	" Jivat Rao Hanwant Rao Betigudi, B. A., LL. B.	Do.	Pleader and landed proprietor.	do.
110	"	"	Hu'di (Dharwar District), Gayaon Poona.	" T. Swaminath Iyer.	Do.	Railway servant; Locomotive Department, S. M. Ry., Hu'di.	do.
111	"	"	"	" Parushottama Ganesh alias Anna Ghorjare.	Do.	Professor of Music, Mehoolpura, Poona.	General Meeting of Gayaon held at Poona, 20th November, 1892.
112	"	"	Bhimthudi.	Rao Saheb Bhalaji Ananda Rao Dabjandor.	Brahmin.	Pleader of the District Court, Poona, Inamdar; Chairman of the Baranathi Municipality and Member of Local Board, Bhimthudi.	At a Public Meeting held at Baranathi, 5th December, 1892.

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.
113	Bombay.	Deccan.	Rui (Kolhapur.)	Mr. Kashi Nath Ranga Nath Joshi.	Brahmin.	Land-holder, Rui, Kolhapur District.	As a Public Meeting held at Rui, 25th December, 1892.
114	"	"	"	" Appaji Vishnu Kulkarni.	do.	Land-holder, Rui, Kolhapur District.	do.
115	"	"	"	" Krishnaji Dadaji Kulkarni.	do.	do.	do.
116	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Berar.	Amraoti.	" Keshav Balwant Deshpande.	Marhatta Brahmin.	Land-holder ...	At a Public Meeting held at Amraoti on 6th November, 1892.
117	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Narayan Jog.	do.	Pleader ...	do.
118	"	"	"	" Moreshwar Bapuji Marathe.	do.	Pleader ...	do.
119	"	"	"	" Kanganath Narasinha Mudholkar, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Pleader, High Court, and Land-holder.	Do. and General Meeting of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha on 6th November, 1892.
120	"	"	"	" Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde.	do.	Vakil, High Court, Malguzar, Vice-chairman Municipal Committee and Chairman District Board.	At a Public Meeting at Amraoti on 6th November, 1892.
121	"	"	"	" Panduranga Govinda.	do.	Vakil, High Court, and Land-holder.	At a Public Meeting held at Amraoti on 6th November, and a Public Meeting at Akola on 11th December, 1892.
122	"	"	"	" Vinayaka Savlaram Oak.	do.	Pleader ...	At a Public Meeting held at Amraoti on 6th November, 1892.
123	"	"	Ellichpur	" Bapu Mahadeo Pandse.	do.	District Court Pleader ...	Public Meeting held at Ellichpur on 13th November, 1892.
124	"	"	"	" Gangabara Narayana Jagdall.	do.	do.	do.
125	"	"	"	" Vasudeo Krishna Dange.	Hindu Krishna Pakshi	do.	do.
126	"	"	"	" Shripat Mahadeo Kerkar.	Hindu Brahmin.	District Court Pleader and Land-holder.	do.
127	"	"	Akola	" V. R. Mudholkar ...	do.	Municipal Commissioner and Editor, "Vaidartha," Akola, Agriculturist and Banker ...	Public Meeting at Akola, 11th December, 1892.
128	"	"	"	" Ramachandra Vishas Mahajana.	do.	do.	do.
129	"	"	"	" Ram Rao Gopal Deshpande.	do.	Deshpande and Land-holder.	do.
130	"	"	"	" Rama Rao Jagirdar ...	do.	Jagirdar of Babulgaon ...	do.
131	"	"	"	" Shankara Govinda ...	do.	Banker ...	do.
132	"	"	Mangrol Pir Taluq.	" Ram Krishna Balirama Khlay.	do.	Savakarkarniya ...	Public Meeting held on 21st November, 1892.
133	"	"	Berar Sarvajanik Sabha.	" Lakshmana Atmaram Mahajana.	do.	Merchant, Money-lender, and Vice-President, District Board, Bassein.	At a General Meeting of the Sabha held on 5th November, 1892.
134	"	"	"	Rao Sahib Dev Rao Vinayak.	do.	Vakil, High Court, Land-lord and Municipal Commissioner.	Do. and at a Public Meeting of the Akola people at Akola, held on 11th December, 1892.
135	"	"	"	Mr. Kondo Balaji Purekar.	do.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amraoti.	At a General Meeting of the Sabha held on 5th November, 1892, and Public Meeting held at Amraoti on 6th November, 1892.
136	"	"	Malkapur Taluq.	" Vasudeo Balaji Pimpalikar.	do.	Pleader, Malkapur ...	At a Public Meeting held at Malkapur on 24th December, 1892.
137	"	"	"	" Sampat Rao Parvata Rao Deshmukh.	Hindu Marhatta.	Land-lord ...	do.
138	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.	Jabalpore.	" Ram Gulam Avasthi.	Hindu Brahmin.	Teacher, Mission School, Jabalpur, Editor of "Shubha-chintaka," a weekly Anglo-Hindi paper.	At a Public Meeting held at Jabalpur on 17th December, 1892.
139	"	"	Nagpur.	" Bhagiratha Prasad, B.A.	Hindu.	Professor of Mathematics, High School, Nagpur; Municipal Commissioner, Nagpur, Secretary, Total Abstinence Association and President of Young Men's Association; Secretary, Reception Committee, 7th Indian National Congress, and Secretary, C. P. Standing Congress Committee, Nagpur.	At a Public Meeting held in the City School, Nagpur, on 20th November, 1892. At a Public Meeting held at Damoh on 22nd December, 1892.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when elected.
140	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.	Nagpur.	Mr. Mahadeva Sakharam.	Goldsmith.	Contractor, Cash and Pay Office, B. N. R., Nagpur.	At a Public Meeting held in the City School, Nagpur, on 20th November, 1892.
141	"	"	"	" C. Narnin Swamy Nayadu.	Hindu, Madras Kabattaya.	Pleader, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur; Chairman, Reception Committee, 7th Indian National Congress, Nagpur; Municipal Commissioner and President, Nagpur Municipal Board; Secretary, District Board, Nagpur; President Theosophical Society, Nagpur, &c.	do.
142	"	"	"	" C. S. Nayadu, B.A., (Canah.)	do.	Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur ...	do.
143	"	"	"	" C. V. Nayadu.	do.	Do.	do.
144	"	"	"	" Hari Mahadeva Pandit.	Maharashtra Brahman.	Editor, "Deshasevak," an Anglo-Mahrathi weekly.	Public Meeting at Ichal Karant on 14th December, 1892.
145	"	"	"	" Kemva Vinayak Joshi, B.A.	Brahman.	Head Master, City Aided School, Nagpur.	Public Meeting held at the City School, Nagpur, on 20th November, 1892.
146	"	"	Raipur.	" Kedarnath Bagchi, M.A.	Bengali Brahman.	Pleader, Raipur ...	General Meeting held at Raipur on 27th November, 1892.
147	"	"	"	Pandit Nandahl	Gujrati Brahman.	Snayal, Raipur ...	do.
148	"	"	"	Mr. Gajaram Ragho Bagchi.	Maharashtra Brahman.	Pleader, Raipur ...	do.
149	"	"	"	" Govind Prasad Dube.	Hindustani Brahman.	Do.	do.
150	"	"	Bilaspur.	" Nagendranatha De.	Bengali Kayastha.	Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Secretary, Bilaspur.	Public Meeting held at Bilaspur on 17th November, 1892.
151	"	"	"	" Thakur Bial Singh.	Rajput.	Zamindar, M. P., Bilaspur.	do.
152	"	"	"	" Sheikh Qhwaja Rukhs.	Mahomedan Sunni.	Agent to the Zamindar of Sola, Bilaspur.	do.
153	"	"	"	Pandit Nandlal Tiwari.	Hindustani Brahman.	Mukhtar of Champu, Zamindar, Bilaspur.	do.
154	"	"	Sagor Hita-Sabha.	" Damodara Rao Shrikhande.	Maharashtra Brahman.	Pleader, Damoh ...	By a General Meeting of the Hita Sabha, Sagor, held on 20th November, 1892. Public Meeting held at Damoh on 21st December, 1892.
155	"	"	"	Mr. Vinayak Ganasa Vaidya.	do.	Pleader, Sagor ...	By a General Meeting of the Hita Sabha, Sagor, held on 20th November, 1892.
156	"	"	Harda.	" Balawant Kasbinath Agnihotri.	Arya Vaidic Maharashtra Brahman.	Malguzar, Harda	Public Meeting held at Harda on 20th November, 1892.
157	"	"	"	" Govinda Rao Narayan Parulkar.	do.	do.	do.
158	"	"	"	" Krishna Rao Narayana Kumbay.	do.	Jagirdar, Harda	do.
159	"	"	"	" Vajra Damodar Quidarkar.	do.	Patwar, Harda ...	do.
160	"	"	Hoshangabad.	" Rajori Govinda Khirwarkar.	do.	Pleader, Harda ...	do.
161	"	"	Raj Nandgaon.	Pandit Shankara Prasad.	Hindustani Brahman.	Pleader, Raj Nandgaon ...	Public Meeting held at Raj Nandgaon on 8th November, 1892.
162	"	"	"	Swami Brahmanand Sarnwall.	Hindu Nanayal.	Hindu Preacher, Raj Nandgaon.	do. on 21st December 1892.
163	"	"	"	Pandit Shrinivas Rao Mudak.	Maharashtra Brahman.	Pleader, Raj Nandgaon	Do. on 8th November, 1892.
164	"	"	"	Mr. V. Saangpant Mandliar.	Mahrani Talang.	Municipal Commissioner, Manager, "Balram Press," Proprietor of "Raj Nandgaon Gazette" and General Contractor, Raj Nandgaon.	do.

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.
165	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.	Chhindwara.	Mr. Prabhakara Sridhara Raday.	Brahmin.	Land-owner, Chhindwara ...	By a Public Meeting held at Chhindwara on 20th November, 1892.
166	"	"	"	" Mathuraprasada.	Kayastha.	Pleader and Land-owner, Chhindwara.	do.
167	"	"	"	" Vinayak Rao Ganesha Wazalwara.	Maharashtra Brahman.	do.	do.
168	"	"	Wardha.	" Keshava Rao Mahadeva Kawlay.	do.	Malguzar, Banker and Pleader. Wardha.	By a Public Meeting held at Wardha on 27th November, 1892.
169	"	"	"	" Laxman Govinda Deskar.	do.	do.	do.
170	"	"	"	" Narayana Shripat Patel.	Hindu Kunbi.	Malguzar and Cultivator of Mouza Takli, Tahsil Wardha.	do.
171	"	"	District Association, Wardha.	" Balkrishna Pandurang Kalyani.	Hindu Brahman.	Malguzar and Cultivator, Wardha.	At a General Meeting of the Wardha District Association held on 16th November, 1892.
172	"	"	"	" Ganpata Rao Kashinath Meghay.	Hindu Kunbi.	Malguzar and Banker of Tukli, Tahsil Wardha.	do.
173	"	"	"	" Balirama Chansaji ...	do.	Malguzar and Cultivator Takli, Tahsil Wardha.	do.
174	"	"	Balaghat.	" Sham Rao Keshav Mazumdar.	Maharashtra Brahman.	Municipal Commissioner for the town of Burha, Landholder, Malguzar, Balaghat.	By a Public Meeting held at Balaghat on 20th November, 1892.
175	"	"	"	" Moreswara Jagannatha.	do.	Municipal Commissioner for the town of Burha, and Malguzar, Balaghat.	do.
176	"	"	"	" Narayana Krishna Kelkar.	do.	Municipal Commissioner and Secretary for the Town of Burha; Pleader, Balaghat.	do.
177	"	"	Burhanpur.	" Raghunath Rao Balkrishna Bhide.	do.	Manager, "Arya Baibhava" Press, Burhanpur.	By a Public Meeting held at Burhanpur on 10th December, 1892.
178	Bengal.	Calcutta.	The Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee ...	Bengali Brahmin.	Barrister-at-Law, 6, Park Street, Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, on 22nd December, 1892.
179	"	"	"	Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, M. A.	Bengali Brahmo.	Professor, City College, Calcutta.	do.
180	"	"	"	" Kshitendra Nath Tagore.	Bengali Brahmin.	Zamindar, 6, Dwarka Nath Tagore's lane, Calcutta.	do.
181	"	"	"	" Amoy Nath Bose ...	Bengali Kayastha.	Private service, 13, College Square, Calcutta.	do.
182	"	"	"	" Tarak Nath Palit, B. L.	do.	Vakil, High Court, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.	do.
183	"	"	"	" Nalin Behari Sircar.	do.	Merchant, Municipal Commissioner and Port Commissioner, 21, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	do.
184	"	"	"	" Monmotho Mohan Bose.	do.	Assistant Professor, Physical Science, Metropolitan Institution, 38, Muktaram Babu's Street, Calcutta.	do.
185	"	"	The Southern Metropolitan Electoral Division.	Pandit Kali Prasanna Kavyabisharad.	Hindu.	Editor, "Cosmopolitan" and Proprietor "Secular Press," Bhowanipur.	At a Meeting of the Division held on the 8th December, 1892.
186	"	"	"	Babu Basanto Kumar Bose, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.	do.
187	"	"	British Indian Association.	Mr. J. Ghosal ...	Bengali Brahmin.	Zamindar, Merchant, Vice-President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.	At a Committee Meeting of the British Indian Association. At a Committee Meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and at a Public Meeting held at the Albert Hall on the 22nd December, 1892.

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188	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Indian Association, Calcutta.	Babu Sorentra Nath Banerjee, B. A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Principal, Ripon College, Hon. Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, North Barackpore Municipality and Editor, "Bengalee."	At a meeting of the Committee held on the 4th of November, 1892.
189	"	"	"	Rai Jotindra Nath Choudhry, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar, and Hon. Magistrate Barahnagar, (24 Parganas)	do.
190	"	"	"	Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, B. A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Superintendent, City College and Editor, "Sanjiban."	do.
191	"	"	"	" Hem Chandra Rai, M. A., B. L.	Hindu, Bengali Vaidya.	Pleaser, Judge's Court, 24 Parganas.	do.
192	"	"	"	Dr. Mohini Mohan Bose, M. D., L. R. C. P.	Bengali, Brahmin.	Zamindar, Hon. Magistrate, Physician and Surgeon 64/1 Mechua Bazar Street, Calcutta.	do.
193	"	"	24 Parganas, Barahnagar.	Babu Haridas Mukerjee.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar, Barahnagar (District, 24 Parganas.)	At a meeting held on the 4th December, 1892, at Barahnagar.
194	"	"	"	" Mohit Chandra Bose, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, Barahnagar, (24 Parganas.)	Do.
195	"	"	Krishnagar (Dt. Nuddes.)	" Tarapada Banerjee, B. L.	Bengali Brahmin	Vakil, Judge's Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Nuddes	At a public meeting held on the 1st December 1892.
196	"	"	"	" Hari Prasad Chatterjee, B. L.	Do.	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Nuddes	Do.
197	"	"	Chakdah (District Nuddes.)	" Akahoy Kumar Mitra.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vice-chairman, Municipality, Taluqdar, Chakdah (District Nuddes.)	At a public meeting held at Chakdah Bazar on the 13th November, 1892.
198	"	"	Khulna.	" Jadab Chandra Das.	Hindu Barui.	Pleaser, Land-holder, Khulna.	At a public meeting held at the Khulna Town Hall on the 3rd of December, 1892.
199	"	"	"	" Beni Bhushan Ray, B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleaser, Honorary Secretary, Khulna Loan Office, and Secretary, Khulna Trading Company, Limited.	Do.
200	"	"	Jessore Branch Committee.	" Kaligopal Mazoomdar	Do.	Taluqdar, Jessore	At a meeting of the Jessore Branch Congress Committee held on the 4th December, 1892
201	"	"	Midnapur.	Mr. K. B. Dutt	Bengali Kayastha.	Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Midnapur.	At a Public Meeting at Midnapur held on the 27th of November, 1892.
202	"	"	"	Babu Jotindra Nath Mallick.	Hindu Tamul.	Zamindar	do.
203	"	"	"	" Upendra Narayan Pal.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar, Dharinda, (District Midnapur).	do.
204	"	"	"	" Nava Kumar Mitra.	do.	Pleaser, Judge's Court and Member of the Local and the District Boards, Midnapur.	do.
205	"	"	Bally.	Rai Avinash Chandra Banerjee.	Hindu, Brahmin.	Hardware Merchant, Honorary Magistrate, Chairman Bally Municipality, Secretary Bally Samity, Bally, 7 Kees Umbaut's Street, Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting held on the 24th November, 1892
206	"	"	Serampur (District Hooghly).	Babu Hari Mohan Gosain, B. A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Head Master, Serampur Union Institution.	At a Public Meeting held on the 27th of November, 1892
207	"	"	"	Mrs. A. S. West.	European Christian.	Land-holder, Serampur.	At a Public Meeting held on the 13th November, 1892.



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208	Bengla.	Calcutta.	Hughly Chinsurah and Chandernagore.	Babu Keshav Chandra Sadhu.	Bengali Hindu.	Trader, Rai Bagan, British Chandernagore.	At a Public Meeting held at Chinsurah on the 11th December, 1892.
209	"	"	"	" Romesh Chandra Mandal.	Bengali Hindu Subarna-banik.	Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner. Kamarpara Road, Chinsurah.	do.
210	"	"	Murshidabad.	" Baikuntha Nath Sen B.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Vakil, High Court, Chairman, Barhampur Municipality, President, Murshidabad Association, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar.	At a Public Meeting of the Murshidabad Association held on the 4th December, 1892.
211	"	"	"	" Brojendra Nath Sen, M.A.	Bengali (Brahmo Sadharan).	Principal, Barhampur College, Bengal.	do.
212	"	"	"	" Mohendra Nath Mukerjee.	Bengali Brahman.	Pleader, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate.	do.
213	"	"	"	" Gourballabh Sen, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Kayastha Hindu.	Pleader and Zamindar ...	do.
214	"	"	"	" Nafardas Roy ...	Bengali Hindu Kshatriya.	Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, and Honorary Secretary, Murshidabad Association.	do.
215	"	"	"	" Hemendra Nath Sen, P.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Pleader ...	do.
216	"	"	"	Kumar Umesh Chandra Roy.	Bengali Brahman.	Zamindar ...	At a Public Meeting of the Murshidabad Association held on the 12th December, 1892.
217	"	"	"	Babu Harasankar Bhattacharya.	do.	Pleader, Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.	do.
218	"	"	"	" Dinbandhu Sanyal.	do.	Retired Deputy Collector ...	do.
219	"	"	Bankura.	" Ramanaod Chatterjee, M.A.	Bengali Brahmo.	Professor, City College, Calcutta.	At a Meeting of the inhabitants held on the 4th December, 1892.
220	"	"	Hirbhum.	" Dhan Kanto Ghose, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Zamindar, and late Chairman, Soory Municipality.	At a Meeting held at Soory on the 22nd November, 1892.
221	"	"	Kalpa.	" Jogendro Nath Sen.	Hindu Vaidya.	Land-holder and Physician, Kalpa.	At a Public Meeting held on the 27th of November, 1892.
222	"	"	"	Mr. K. B. Mallick ...	Bengali Kayastha.	Journalist ...	do.
223	"	"	Comilla.	Babu Chare Chandra Mitra, B.A., B.L.	Hindu Bengali Kayastha.	Pleader, Judge's Court and Land-holder, Tipperah.	At a Public Meeting of the People's Association, Comilla, held on the 4th December, 1892.
224	"	"	Tipperah.	" Hardayal Nag ...	Bengali Hindu.	Pleader, Land-holder, Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Chandpur, Tipperah.	At a Public Meeting at Chandpur held on the 4th December, 1892.
225	"	"	Assam, Gauhati.	" Bholanath Baruah ...	Assamese Hindu Kayastha.	Merchant, Gauhati ...	At a Meeting of the Assamese Residents of Calcutta held on the 12th December, 1892.
226	"	"	"	" Lakshmi Nath Bezbarua, B.A.	Assamese Hindu Brahman.	Editor of "Janoki," 18, Savaram Basak's lane, Calcutta.	do.
227	"	"	Dibrugarh, Assam.	" Radhanath Changkakoti.	Assamese Brahman.	Proprietor "Radhanath" Printing Press, Secretary, Upper Assam Association, Municipal Commissioner and Member Local Board, Dibrugarh, Assam.	At a Public Meeting of the Upper Assam Association held on 7th December, 1892, at Dibrugarh.
228	"	Mymensing.	Mymensing.	" Revati Mohan Guha, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Mymensing.	At a Meeting held on the 3rd December, 1892.
229	"	"	"	" Kailash Chandra Nag.	Hindu.	Taluqdar, Sherpur town, Mymensing, Chairman, Sherpur Town Municipality.	do.
230	"	"	"	" Anath Bandhu Guha, B.L.	do.	Pleader and Taluqdar, Member of the District Board, Honorary Magistrate, Secretary, Mymensing Association.	do.
231	"	"	"	" Srinath Rai, B.L.	Bengali Kayastha.	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secretary, Mymensing Association.	do.

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.
232	Bengal.	Mymensing.	Kishoregunj, District Mymensing.	Babu Rajani Kanta Rai.	Hindu Kayastha.	Talukdar, Post Office Jorahola, Kishoregunj, Mymensing.	At a meeting held on the 27th November, 1902, at Kishoregunj.
233	"	"	Tangail.	" Prasanno Kumar Bose.	Hindu Brahma.	Talukdar, Alisakandar ...	At a meeting of the inhabitants of Tangail resulting at Calcutta held on the 25th December, 1902.
234	"	Pubna.	Pubna.	" Mahendra Narain Chakravarti, B. A., B. L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Pubna, and Landholder.	At a public meeting held on the 6th November, 1902, at the local Town Hall.
235	"	"	"	" Jnyana Gobind Chakravarti, B. A., B. L.	Do.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Pubna, and Honorary Magistrate, Independent Bench, Pubna.	At a public meeting held on the 6th November, 1902, at the local Town Hall.
236	"	"	"	" Mohini Mohun Lahiri, M. A., B. L.	Do.	Pleader Judge's Court, Pubna, and Landholder.	At a public meeting held on the 6th November, 1902, at the local Town Hall.
237	"	Dacca.	Munshigunj.	" Kishori Mohun Bose.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar and Member, Local Board, Munshigunj, Dacca.	At a public meeting held at Munshigunj, on 9th December, 1902.
238	"	"	"	" Jagat Chandra Roy.	Do.	Pleader and Member, Local Board, Munshigunj, (Dacca).	Do.
239	"	"	Dacca.	" Sarat Chandra Bose, B. L.	Bengali Brahmin.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Secretary, Dacca Congress Committee.	At a meeting held on 19th December, 1902.
240	"	Furridpore.	Furridpore Sudder Division.	Mr. Girja Shankar Mozumdar, M. A., B. L.	Hindu Vaidya.	Zamindar and Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.	By the Furridpur Subriol Sahas on the 4th December, 1902, and at a public meeting held on the 21st November at Gosalunda.
241	"	"	"	" Amrita Charan Mozumdar, M. A., B. L.	do.	Zamindar and Pleader, District Court, Furridpore.	At a public meeting held at Furridpore, on the 4th December, at Manikjaha on the 11th December, and at Madaipur, on the 29th November, 1902.
242	"	"	"	" Amrita Lal Roy Chaudhary.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar ...	do.
243	"	"	"	" Nilkanth Chatterjee, M. A., B. L.	do.	Pleader, District Court, Mymensingh.	At a public meeting held at Furridpur, 4th December, and at Manikjaha, on 29th December, 1902.
244	"	"	"	" Prithis Chandra Roy Chaudhury.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar, Olapore, District Furridpore, Sub-Division Gopalgunj.	At a public meeting held at Furridpur, on the 4th December, and at Tangail on the 22nd November, 1902.
245	"	Dinajpur.	Dinajpur.	Babu Malhava Chandra Chatterji, M. A., B. L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader and Vice-Chairman of the Dinajpur Municipality.	At a public meeting held on the 14th November, 1902.
246	"	"	"	" Umesh Chandra Khasnawi.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Mukhtar, Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner, Dinajpur.	do.
247	"	Rungpore.	Rungpore.	" Satish Kamal Sen, B. A., B. L.	Bengali Hindu.	Pleader, District Court, Rungpore.	do. and on the 14th December, 1902.
248	"	Bansal.	Backergunge.	" Harakanta Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Assistant Secretary, Bansal Peoples' Association, Secretary Loan Office, Bansal.	At a general meeting of the residents of Backergunge held on the 27th November, 1902, and at a meeting of the Peoples' Association held on the 22nd December, 1902.
249	"	Chota-Nagpur.	Harri-bagh Giridha Sub-Division.	Munshi Khubal Peshkar.	Hindu Kayastha.	Peshkar, Palgunj Raj Estate, (Gondal).	At a public meeting held on 19th December, 1902.
250	"	"	"	Munshi Davi Churn Lal.	"	Pleader, Giridha ...	do.

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251	Bengal.	Chota Nagpore	Hazari- bagh Sudder Sub- Division.	Babu Hanuman Prasad	Hindu Kayastha.	Government Pensioner. Hon- orary Magistrate, Hazari- bagh.	At a public meeting held at Hazaribagh, on the 26th November, 1892.
252	"	"	"	Mirza Imdad Ali ...	Mahome- dan.	Landholder, Honorary Magis- trate and Municipal Com- missioner, Hazaribagh ...	do.
253	"	"	Hazari- bagh.	Babu Narendra Nath Muk- herjee.	Bengali Hindu, Brahman.	Landholder, Hazaribagh ...	At a Committee meeting of the Hazaribagh Asso- ciation, held on 23rd December, 1892.
254	"	"	Lohar- donga.	" Parbhu Narain ...	Hindu Bihari Kayastha.	Mukhtar and Zamindar Ran- chi.	At a public meeting held at Ranchi, on 15th No- vember, 1892.
255	"	"	"	" Radha Gobind Chaudhari, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Bengali Vaidya.	Pleader " "	do.
256	"	Behar.	Patna.	Moulv' Basharat Hosain.	Mahome- dan.	Zamindar, Bankipur ...	At a General Meeting held at Patna on the 25th November, 1892.
257	"	"	"	Moulvi Abdul Hamid, B.A., B.L.	do.	Zamindar, Pleader, Secretary, Standing Congress Commit- tee, Hon. Magistrate, and Member, Local Board.	do.
258	"	"	"	Babu Udit Singh ...	Hindu Brahman.	Zamindar, Sultangunj, Patna City.	do.
259	"	"	"	" Guru Prasad Sen, M.A., B.L.	Hindu.	Vakil, High Court, Municipal Commissioner, Zamindar, Se- cretary, Behar Land-holder's Association and Editor, "Behar Herald."	do.
260	"	"	"	" Bisheswar Singh ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Zamindar, Pleader, Hon. Ma- gistrate, Bankipur, and Mem- ber, Local Board.	do.
261	"	"	"	" Gadadhar Prasad ...	Hindu Behari Kayastha.	Pleader, Zamindar, Chairman, Local Board, Member, Dis- trict Board, and President 5th Kayastha Conference.	do.
262	"	"	"	" Purnendu Narayan Singh, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar and Pleader, and Secretary, Patna Ratepayer's Association.	do.
263	"	"	"	" Mahabir Sahay, B.A., B. L.	Hindu Behari Kayastha.	Vakil High Court, Calcutta, and Zamindar.	do.
264	"	"	"	" Saligram Singh, B.A., B.L.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Zamindar, and Vakil High Court, 119, Ripon Street, Calcutta.	Do: & by the British Indian Association on the 22nd December, 1892, and the Indian Association on the 4th November, 1892.
265	"	"	Bankipur.	" Bhagwat Prasad Singh.	Hindu Brahman.	Zamindar ...	At a meeting held at Patna on the 25th November, 1892.
266	"	"	Darbhanga	Babu Durga Prasad ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Zamindar, Darbhanga ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 4th December, 1892, at Darbhanga.
267	"	"	"	" Bhavani Dhar Palit, B.A.	Bengalee Kayastha.	Head Master, E. B. School, Darbhanga.	do.
268	"	"	"	" Mewalal Saha ...	Hindu Banya.	Merchant, Darbhanga ...	do.
269	"	"	"	" Ameer Singh ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Proprietor "Hari Prakash Press," Benares.	do.
270	"	"	Gaya.	" Nand Kishore Lall, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil and Zamindar, Gaya ..	At a Public Meeting held at Gaya on 15th Decem- ber, 1892.
271	"	"	"	Hakim Syed Altaf Ho- sain.	Mahome- dan Sayyed	Hakim (Medical Practitioner) 1st Road, Gaya.	do.
272	"	Mozaffar- pur.	Mozaffar- pur.	Babu Shorashi Charan Mitra, B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Mozaffarpur ..	At a Public Meeting held in Mozaffarpur on the 27th November, 1892.
273	"	"	"	" Rameshwara Narayan Mehta.	Kshatriya.	Hon. Magistrate, Zamindar and Banker, Nandipati Road, Mozaffarpur.	do.
274	"	"	"	Syed Afzal Hosein ...	Mahome- dan.	Mukhtar, Mozaffarpur ...	do.

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275	Bengal.	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur.	Mr. S. C. Mookerjee ...	Bengalee Brahmin.	Barrister-at-law, 6, Park Street, Calcutta.	At a public meeting held on the 23rd November, 1892.
276	"	"	"	Haba Siva Shanker Sabay	Hindu Behari Kayastha.	Pleader, Bhagalpur ...	do.
277	"	"	"	" Hira Jha, B. A.	Brahmin.	Cultivator ...	do.
278	"	"	"	" Srimohan Thakur ...	do.	Zamindar, Municipal Commissioner, Member, District Board, and Local Board, Hon. Magistrate, Bhagalpur.	do.
279	"	"	"	" Rashbehari Mandal	Hindu Behari Gope.	Zamindar, Hon. Magistrate, Member District Board.	do.
280	"	"	Purneah.	" Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.	Bengalee Brahmin.	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Municipal Commissioner, Purneah.	At a public meeting held on the 30th November, 1892.
281	"	"	"	" Kamikha Nath Ghose, L. M. S.	Bengali Satgope.	Medical Practitioner, Municipal Commissioner, and Hon. Magistrate, Purneah.	do.
282	"	"	"	" Parbotty Churn Das, B. A., B. L.	Brahmo Vaidya.	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Purneah, Member of the District Board and Land-holder.	do.
283	N. W. P.	Benares.	Benares.	The Hon'ble Babu Ramkali Chaudhri.	Bengali Brahman.	Member, Legislative Council, N. W. P. and Oudhi Municipal Commissioner, Hon. Magistrate and Retired Judge, Small Cause Court, Benares.	At a public meeting held at Benares, on 23rd October, 1892.
284	"	"	"	Pandit Uma Shankar Dube.	Hindustani Brahman.	Pensioner, Benares ...	do.
285	"	"	"	Mr. Raghunath Rao ...	Dakshini Brahman.	Zamindar, Benares ...	do.
286	"	"	"	Pandit Narain Shastri ...	do.	Acharya in Sanskrit Grammar, late Officiating Professor of Sankhya Philosophy in the Benares College.	do.
287	"	"	"	Babu Mokshadadas Mitra.	Bengali Kayastha.	Zamindar, Benares ...	do.
288	"	"	"	" Upendranath Basu, B. A., LL. B.	do.	Vakil, High Court, Benares...	do.
289	"	"	"	" Nilratan Banerji ...	Bengali Brahman.	Zamindar, Kodai Chowki, Benares.	do.
290	"	"	"	Munshi Shankar Lal ...	Gujrati Nagar Brahman.	Rais, Zamindar, Hon. Treasurer, Union Club, Benares.	do.
291	"	"	"	Babu Chintamani Mukerji, B. A.	Bengali Brahman.	School Master, Benares ...	do.
292	"	"	"	" Ananda Charan Das, B. A.	Bengali Kayastha.	Pleaser, Benares ...	do.
293	"	"	"	Babu Narsingh Das ...	Hindu.	Vakil, Benares	At a general meeting of the Sujan Samaj, Benares, held on 17th December 1892.
294	"	"	Sujan Samaj, Benares.	" Satish Chander Munsundar.	Bengali Brahman.	Pleaser, Judge's Court, Benares.	do.
295	"	"	"	Pandit Chhanno Lal Joshi	Brahman.	Pleaser, Benares	do.
296	"	"	"	Goswami Janga Bahadur Puri.	Hindu Goswami.	Zamindar and Banker, Benares	do. and public meeting at Nagpur held in City School, Nagpur, on 20th November, 1892.
297	"	"	"	Goswami Ramacharan Puri.	do.	do.	At a general meeting of the Sujan Samaj, Benares, held on 17th December 1892.
298	"	"	"	Babu Mathura Das ...	Gujrati Banaya.	Banker, Allahabad	do.
299	"	"	Ghaziipur.	" Bholanath Kay, B. A., B. L.	Brahman.	Zamindar, Pleader High Court, Member and Secretary Municipal Board, Ghaziipur.	At a public meeting held at Ghaziipur, on 13th November, 1892.
300	"	"	"	" Damri Rai ...	do.	Zamindar and Pleaser, Ghaziipur.	do.
301	"	"	"	" Kuber Nath ...	Kayastha.	do.	do.
302	"	"	"	" Khudi Rai ...	Bhojpur Brahman.	do.	do.
303	"	"	"	Munshi Udit Narain Lal	Hindustani Kayastha.	do.	do.

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304	N. W. P.	Benares.	Ghazipur.	Babu Shrinath Deva ...	Hindustani Brahman.	Zamindar, Ghazipur ...	Public meeting held at Ghazipur, on 13th November, 1892.
305	"	"	"	Babu Govind Narain Singh.	do.	Talukdar, Ghazipur ...	do.
306	"	"	"	Moulvi M. Usman Khan	Mahomedan.	Zamindar and Pleader, Ghazipur.	do.
307	"	"	"	Babu Bishwanath Singh	Hindustani Brahman.	Zamindar, Ghazipur ...	do.
308	"	"	"	Munshi Aditya Prasad ...	Hindustani Kayastha.	Zamindar and Pleader, Ghazipur.	do.
309	"	"	Azamgarh.	Babu Mukteshwar Ray...	Bhuinbar Brahman.	Pleader, Member, Municipal Board, and Secretary Standing Congress Committee, Azamgarh.	Public meeting held at Azamgarh, on 4th December, 1892.
310	"	"	"	" Brij Bihari Lal ...	Sunnar.	Pleader, Azamgarh ...	do.
311	"	"	"	" Sunder Das ...	Agarwala Baniya.	General Merchant and Zamindar.	do.
312	"	"	"	" Gouri Shankar Singh	Hindu.	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Zamindar.	do.
313	"	"	"	Munshi Basudeo Sahai ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Teacher, Church Mission High School.	do.
314	"	"	"	Moulvi Muhammad Zainul-Abdin.	Mahomedan.	Pleader and Member, District Board.	do.
315	"	"	"	Mirza Muhammad Naim,	Mahomedan.	Pleader and zamindar ...	do.
316	"	"	Gorakhpur.	Thakur Ghumai Ram ...	Hindu.	Pleader ...	Public meeting held at Gorakhpur, on 5th December, 1892.
317	"	"	"	Pandit Bindeshwari Prasad.	Brahman.	Pleader and zamindar ...	do.
318	"	"	Mirzapur.	Babu Sree Ram ...	Hindu Khatri.	Zamindar, Banker, Pleader, Member, Municipal and District Boards, and Secretary, Arya Samaj.	Public meeting held at Mirzapur, on 25th December, 1892.
319	"	"	"	Babu Mahadeo Prasad Sinha.	Hindu Brahman.	Rais, Zamindar, pargana Kerait.	do.
320	"	"	"	Setha Laduram Poddar,	Hindustani Marwari Agarwala.	Banker ...	do.
321	"	"	"	Babu Badrinath Setha ...	Hindustani Kshatriya.	Stone-contractor and Honorary Secretary, Saraswat Kshatriya Hit Karini Sabha.	do.
322	"	"	"	" Jadu Nath Sinha ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Zamindar and Banker, Gopiganj, pargana Bhadohi.	do.
323	"	"	"	" Nanhu Lal ...	Hindu Khatri.	Service, President Arya Samaj.	do.
324	"	"	"	" Kedarnath Bhattacharji, B. A.	Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner.	do.
325	"	"	"	Chowdhari Wasudeva Sharma.	Hindu Brahman.	Zamindar ...	do.
326	"	"	"	Pandit Ghansham Sharma.	do.	Panditai ...	do.
327	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Prakash Sharma.	do.	Preacher ...	do.
328	"	"	"	Babu Kedarnath Muzumdar.	do.	Medical Practitioner ...	do.
329	"	"	"	Babu Beni Prasad ...	Bhargava.	Honorary Magistrate, Merchant, Zamindar, and Member, Municipal and District Boards.	do.
330	"	"	"	Chowdhari Badri Narain Sharma.	Hindu Brahman.	Zamindar ...	do.
331	"	"	"	Setha Bihari Lal ...	Agarwala Marwari.	Banker ...	do.
332	"	"	Ballia.	Babu Yamuna Prasad ...	Mahajan Kandu.	Mahajani, Ballia ...	By a public meeting held at Ballia, on 2nd December, 1892.

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333	N.-W.P.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Pandit Bishambhar Nath	Hindu Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, President, Vakil Association, Fellow, Allahabad University, and Chairman, Reception Committee of the 5th L. N. Congress, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at the Kayasba Hall on 29th October, 1911.
334	"	"	"	Raja Rampal Singh ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Talukdar of Rampore, Oudh, Honorary Magistrate, Member, District Board; Vice-President, Reception Committee.	do.
335	"	"	"	Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A.	Hindu Gurrati Nagar Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Fellow, Allahabad University, and Member of the Council of Law Reporting, N.-W. P., Allahabad.	do.
336	"	"	"	Lala Ram Charan Das, Rai Bahadur.	Hindu Khatri.	Banker, Land-holder, Honorary Magistrate, Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad, and Member, Reception Committee.	do.
337	"	"	"	Mr. D. Banerji ...	Hindu Brahman.	Barister-at-Law, Canning Road, Allahabad.	do.
338	"	"	"	Mr. T. P. Crowley ...	European Christian.	Of the firm of Messrs. Crowley and Co., Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, Member, Municipal Board.	do.
339	"	"	"	Pandit Moti Lal Nehru...	Hindu Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	do.
340	"	"	"	Pandit Baldev Ram Dave.	Gurrati Nagar Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P., Allahabad.	do.
341	"	"	"	Babu Charoo Chandra Mitter.	Hindu Bengali Kayastha.	Zamindar, Municipal Commissioner, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Mirasram, Lowther Road, Allahabad.	do.
342	"	"	"	Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Vyasa.	Hindu Brahman.	Vaidya, President, Hindu Samaj, Allahabad.	do.
343	"	"	"	Munshi Madhava Prasad.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, Hon. Magistrate.	do.
344	"	"	"	Munshi Jwala Prasad ...	do.	Vakil High Court, N. W. P.	do.
345	"	"	"	Munshi Kashi Prasad ...	do.	Vakil High Court, and Secretary Hindu Samaj, Moolthreengunge, Allahabad.	do.
346	"	"	"	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	Hindu Brahman.	Vakil High Court, N. W. P., Hon. Secretary Reception Committee, Allahabad.	do.
347	"	"	"	Babu Parball Charan Chatterji, C.E.	Bengali Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P., Kuldunge, Allahabad.	do.
348	"	"	"	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	Arya Samajist.	Barister-at-Law, Stanley Road, Allahabad.	do.
349	"	"	"	Babu Khetara Mohan Bose.	Hindu Kayastha.	Tradesman, Allahabad ...	do.
350	"	"	"	Babu Pranoath Chatterji.	Hindu Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.	do.
351	"	"	"	Munshi Mathura Prasad.	Hindu Kayastha.	Plender, Allahabad ...	do.
352	"	"	"	Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji, L.M.S.	Bengali Hindu Brahman.	Medical Practitioner, Allahabad.	do.

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353	N. W. P.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Babu Dattee Lal, B. A. ...	Hindu Khatn.	Vakil, High Court, Mahajanitola, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at the Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, on 29th October, 1892.
354	"	"	"	Babu Lal Behari Lal ...	do.	Trader, Guzrati Mohallah, Allahabad.	do.
355	"	"	"	Lala Sheo Churan Lal, B. A., LL. B.	Jain.	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.	do.
356	"	"	"	Lala Badri Prasad ...	Hindu Agarwala.	Pleader Jouburitola, Allahabad.	do.
357	"	"	"	Lala Ram Lal Jouburi ...	do.	Mahajan, Jouburitola, Allahabad.	do.
358	"	"	"	Mr. M. Corbett ...	European Christian.	Merchant, Municipal, Commissioner, Canning Road, Allahabad.	do.
359	"	"	"	Lala Kanhya Lal ...	Hindu Agarwala.	Mahajan, Mirganj, Allahabad.	do.
360	"	"	"	Munshi Mahesh Prasad...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Allahabad ...	do.
361	"	"	"	Lala Ganesh Das ...	Hindu Marwaree.	Banker and Municipal Commissioner, Katra, Allahabad.	do.
362	"	"	"	Pandit Govind Rao Goray	Hindu Brahman.	Pensioner, Daraganj, Allahabad.	do.
363	"	"	"	Munshi Sheombhar Lal...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Allahabad ...	do.
364	"	"	"	Babu Raghubar Dyal ...	do.	do. ...	do.
365	"	"	"	Pandit Jay Krishna Vyas	Hindu Brahman.	Medical Practitioner, Ahiyapur, Allahabad.	do.
366	"	"	"	B. Tinkuri Mukerji, L. M. S.	do.	Medical Practitioner, Allahabad.	do.
367	"	"	"	Pandit Jagannath Sarma.	do.	Vaid, Editor, Prayag Samachar, Allahabad.	do.
368	"	"	"	Babu Beni Madhub Rai Chaudhri.	do.	Zamindar, Kidganj, Allahabad.	do.
369	"	"	"	Pandit Beni Madhub Bhattacharji.	do.	Government Pensioner, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Daraganj, Allahabad.	do.
370	"	"	"	Pandit Deoki Nandan Tiwari.	do.	Proprietor, Rampataka, Ahiyapur, Allahabad.	do.
371	"	"	"	Lala Ramdhan Lal ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Mukhtar, Allahabad ...	do.
372	"	"	"	Babu Nitai Charan Mitra.	do.	Druggist, Johnstonganj Road, Allahabad.	do.
373	"	"	"	B. Govind Chandra Basu, M. B.	do.	Medical Practitioner, Ranikimandi, Allahabad.	do.
374	"	"	"	Babu Durga Charan Banerjee, B. A.	Hindu- Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.	do.
375	"	"	"	" Rajaram Bhargava	Hindu.	Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner, Allahabad.	do.
376	"	"	"	" Mahesh Prasad ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Karelalbagh Road, Allahabad.	do.
377	"	"	"	Lala Bhawani Prasad ...	Hindu Khattri.	Banker, Allahabad ...	do.
378	"	"	"	" Brij Mohan Lal ...	do.	do. ...	do.
379	"	"	"	Pundit Kedar Nath Choudhary.	Hindu Brahman.	Vaidya, Ahiyapur, Allahabad.	do.
380	"	"	"	" Balkrishna Bhutta	do.	Editor, "Hindi Pradip," Allahabad.	do.
381	"	"	"	Babu Shama Churan Mukerji.	do.	Pleader and Mill-owner, Karbala, Allahabad.	do.
382	"	"	"	Syed Abdul Raof ...	Mahomedan.	Barrister-at-Law, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	do.
383	"	"	"	Dr. S. P. Roy, M. B. ... M. R. C. S.	Hindu Brahman.	Medical Practitioner and Municipal Analyst, Muthiganj, Allahabad.	Do. and at a Public Meeting of the Rajshahi Association held on 3rd December, 1892.
384	"	"	"	Mr. Fateh Chaud ...	Jain.	Barrister-at-Law, Johnstonganj, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at the Kayastha Pathshala Allahabad on 29th October, 1892.
385	"	"	"	Lala Mohan Lal ...	Hindu Khatri.	Contractor, Allahabad ...	do.
386	"	"	"	Swami Alaram ...	Hindu.	Preacher, Allahabad ...	do.
387	"	"	"	Pundit Shivaram Panday	Hindu Brahman.	Vaidya, Mahajanitola, Allahabad.	do.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, denomination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when elected.
388	N.-W.P.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Lala Baboo Lal	Hindu Khatri.	Banker, Allahabad	At a Public Meeting held at Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, on 29th October, 1892.
389	"	"	"	Pandit Brij Mohan Doo-bay.	Hindu Brahman.	Trader, Ahiyapur, Allahabad.	do.
390	"	"	"	Mr. Madan Mohan Prag-wal.	do.	Pragwal, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at Tej Pal Gohal Das Dharmanika, Allahabad, on 20th December, 1892.
391	"	"	"	Mr. Anaritakrishna Bose.	Hindu Kayastha.	Medical Practitioner, Land-holder, Calcutta, Allahabad.	Do. and at a General Meeting of the Nivaran Indian Union held on 17th December, 1892.
392	"	"	"	Lala Mewa Lal	Hindu	Banker & Zemindar, Mootbegunge, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at Tej Pal Gohal Das Dharmanika Allahabad on 20th December, 1892.
393	"	"	"	Babu Hari Mohan Roy B. A.	Hindu Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.	do.
394	"	"	"	Lala Ganesh Prasad	Hindu Agarwala	Banker and Zemindar, Allahabad.	do.
395	"	"	"	Mr. Ajudhia Prashad Pragwal.	Hindu Brahman.	Pragwal, Allahabad	do.
396	"	"	"	" Behary Lal Pragwal	do.	do.	do.
397	"	"	"	" Brij Nath Pachbhaia	do.	do.	do.
398	"	"	"	" Sitaldeen Pandey	do.	do.	do.
399	"	"	"	" Sitaram Pragwal	do.	do.	do.
400	"	"	"	Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee.	do.	Plender, Kidgunge, Allahabad.	do.
401	"	"	"	Pandit Luchmi Narain Choubay.	do.	Trader, Allahabad	do.
402	"	"	"	" Sree Gobind Choubay.	do.	Contractor, do.	do.
403	"	"	"	Babu Jagadish Narain	Hindu Khatriya.	Zemindar, do.	At a Public Meeting held in Gunga Das ka Chauh on 6th December, 1892.
404	"	"	"	Lala Madari Lal	Khatri.	Zemindar, Gungadas ka Chauh	do.
405	"	"	"	" Mahadeo Prasad Kapur.	do.	Banker, Allahabad	do.
406	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Narayan Proha.	Brahman.	Prohita, Allahabad	do.
407	"	"	"	Lala Govind Prasad	Khatri.	Trader Allahabad	do.
408	"	"	"	" Choonilal	do.	Banker & Zemindar, Allahabad.	do.
409	"	"	"	" Durga Prasad	do.	Merchant, Allahabad	do.
410	"	"	"	Chambe Gobind Deo	Brahman	" "	do.
411	"	"	Allahabad. Hindu Samej.	Babu Vaidya Nath Das.	Agarwala Bania.	Banker	At a General Meeting of the Samej held on 27th December, 1892.
412	"	"	"	" Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	Bengali Brahman.	Plender, Allahabad	do.
413	"	"	"	" Nityaranjan Mukerjee.	Hindu Brahman.	Land-holder, Allahabad	do.
414	"	"	"	Rai Bahader Niranjan Mukerjee.	do.	do.	do.
415	"	"	"	Pandit Sarja Prasad	do.	Teacher, Divinity School, Allahabad.	do.
416	"	"	"	Mr. Oudh Behari Lal, M.A.	Hindu Kayastha.	Teacher, Allahabad	do.
417	"	"	"	Pandit Brij Nath	Hindu Brahman.	Preacher, Allahabad	do.
418	"	"	"	Swami Parachottama Ch.	do.	Hindu Ascetic	do.
419	"	"	"	Pandit Sheo Ram Chandra Tewary.	Hindu	Nahajan, Allahabad	do.
420	"	"	Allahabad.	Hakim Mahomed Hossain	Mahomedan Sunni.	Zemindar, Allahabad	At a Public Meeting held at Allahabad on 24th December, 1892.
421	"	"	"	Syad Meerjan	do. Shia.	do.	do.
422	"	"	"	Meer Akhtar Hossain	do.	do.	do.
423	"	"	"	Hakim Mahomed Anwar.	do. Sunni.	do.	do.
424	"	"	"	Mirza Kulb Ali Beg	do. Shia.	do.	do.
425	"	"	"	Moulvi Ameer Ali	do.	do.	do.
426	"	"	"	Meer Anwar Hossain	do.	do.	do.
427	"	"	"	Mirza Tufel Ali Beg	do. Sunni.	do.	do.
428	"	"	"	Hafiz Karimbox	do.	do.	do.
429	"	"	"	Mr. Bhagwan Das, B.A.	Hindu.	Head Master, Colongunge School, Allahabad	do.



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.
430	N. W. P.	Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Munshi Sadruddin ...	Mahomedan.	Zamindar ...	At a Public Meeting held at the Kayastha Pathshala on 29th October, 1892.
431	"	"	Kara.	Mir Mohammed Taqi ...	Mahomedan, Sunni.	Zamindar, Kara ...	At a Public Meeting held at Kara, on 17th December, 1892.
432	"	"	"	Mir Munauwar Ali ...	do.	do.	do.
433	"	"	Ujahini.	Mir Mahomed Hadi ...	do.	Zamindar, Ujahini ...	At a Public Meeting held on 22nd December, 1892.
434	"	"	"	Sheikh Abdul Rahman ...	do.	do.	do.
435	"	"	Manjhanpur.	Syad Tawangar Ali ...	Mahomedan, Sunni.	Zamindar, Manjhanpur ...	At a Public Meeting held in Manjhanpur on 19th December, 1892.
436	"	"	"	Syad Mubaraq Husain ...	do.	Zamindar, do.	do.
437	"	"	"	Syad Ahmed Husain ...	do. Shia.	do.	do.
438	"	"	"	Syad Karim Buksh ...	do. Sunni.	do.	do.
439	"	"	Karari.	Syad Ikbal Husain ...	Mahomedan.	Zamindar, Karari ...	At a Public Meeting held at Karari, on 31st December, 1892.
440	"	"	"	Syad Zafar Husain ...	do. Sunni.	do.	do.
441	"	"	"	Syad Ibbi Husain ...	do.	do.	do.
442	"	"	"	Syad Fida Husain ...	do. Shia.	do.	do.
443	"	"	"	Syad Munawar Ali ...	do. Sunni.	do.	do.
444	"	"	"	Syad Fyaz Husain ...	do.	do.	do.
445	"	"	"	Syad Nadir Husain ...	do. Shia.	do.	do.
446	"	"	Sohila.	Syad Amir Husain ...	Mahomedan, Sunni.	Zamindar, Sohila ...	At a Public Meeting held on 20th December, 1892.
447	"	"	"	Syad Shamshad Husain ...	do. Shia.	do.	do.
448	"	"	"	Mir Aulad Husain ...	do. do.	do.	do.
449	"	"	"	Mir Nazim Husain ...	do. do.	do.	do.
450	"	"	Kanihar.	Mir Ghulam Mahomed ...	Mahomedan Shia.	Zamindar, Kanihar ...	At a Public Meeting held at Kanihar on 21st December, 1892.
451	"	"	Cawnpore.	Pundit Munna Lal ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Agent of the Firm of Gobind Prasad and Co., Cawnpore.	At a Public Meeting held on 22nd December, 1892.
452	"	"	"	Lala Govind Prasad Mhrottra.	Khuttree.	Merchant and Contractor, Cawnpore.	do.
453	"	"	"	Maharaj Doorgaprasad Bajpai.	Brahman.	Zamindar and Rais, Cawnpore.	do.
454	"	"	"	Hakim Asgar Hossain ...	Mahomedan.	Physician, Cawnpore ...	do.
455	"	"	"	Babu Manmath Nath Mukerji, B. A., B. L.	Bengali Brahman.	Vakeel, High Court, Cawnpore.	do.
456	"	"	"	Babu Gangadhar Dayal ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleaser, Cawnpore ...	do.
457	"	"	"	Aga Abdul Qasim Shirazi,	Mahomedan.	Arab Horse dealer ...	do.
458	"	"	"	Mr. Sidh Gopal Mitra ...	Brahman.	Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board.	do.
459	"	"	"	Lala Gopi Nath ...	Khuttree.	Export and Import Agent ...	do.
460	"	"	"	Babu Nabig Chandra Bose.	Bengali Kayastha.	Pleaser, Cawnpore ...	At a Public Meeting held at Cawnpore on 11th December, 1892.
461	"	"	"	Rai Devi Prasad, B. A., B. L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakeel, High Court, and Zamindar, Cawnpore.	do.
462	"	"	"	Babu Sheo Narain ...	Arya Samajist.	Banker and Member, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.	do.
463	"	"	"	Babu Sriah Chandra Gupta.	Bengali Vaidya.	Merchant ...	do.
464	"	"	"	Mr. Janki Nath ...	Arya Samajist.	Zamindar, Cawnpore ...	do.
465	"	"	"	Lala Ram Dhun ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Zamindar, "	do.
466	"	"	"	Lala Narayan Das ...	do.	Merchant, "	do.
467	"	"	"	Lala Debi Das ...	Hindu Khuttree.	" "	do.
468	"	"	"	Lala Chumuka Prasad ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Cloth Merchant, Cawnpore ...	do.
469	"	"	"	Lala Madan Chand Khunna.	do.	Merchant and Contractor ...	do.
470	"	"	"	Babu Trailokya Nath Banerji.	Hindu Brahman.	Pleaser and Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore.	do.

Number.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Divi- sion.	Names in full of Delegates, with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Reli- gious deno- mination, and Caste, if any.	Occupation and Address.	How and when elected.
474	N.-W.P.	Allah- abad.	Cawnpore.	Baba Gopal Chandra Banerji.	Bengali Brahman.	Chemist, Manager of the Naisar Soap Manufacturing Company, Cawnpore.	At a Public Meeting held at Cawnpore on 14th December, 1892.
475	"	"	"	Pandit Hriday Narayan Koul.	Kashmiri Brahman.	Pleader, Joint Secretary, Reform Association and Divisional Congress Committee, Cawnpore.	do.
476	"	"	"	Pandit Pirthi Nath	do.	Pleader, Secretary, Divisional Congress Committee, Reform Association, and Temperance Association, and Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore.	do.
477	"	"	"	Baba Banaldhar	Arya Sama- jist.	Banker and Zemindar	do.
478	"	"	"	Pandit Janki Nath	Kashmiri Brahman.	Pleader	do.
479	"	"	"	Bhai Harnam Singh Varma.	Panjabi Khatri.	Late Government Military Officer, Proprietor of the "Cawnpore Gazette."	do.
480	"	"	"	Lala Kejarnath Kerya	Hindu Vahhya.	Merchant	do.
481	"	"	"	Lala Suntock Chand Bhandari.	Jain.	Banker and Merchant	do.
482	"	"	Farrukha- bad.	Pandit Gopal Rao Hari...	Arya, Ma- heshwara Brahman.	Secretary, Vedic Sabha and Divisional Congress Com- mittee, Farrukhabad.	At a Public Meeting held at Farrukhabad on 20th November, 1892.
483	"	"	"	Chowbey Harsarak Lal...	Brahman.	Vakil and Zamindar	do.
484	"	"	"	Mr. S. P. Mukerji	Bengali Brahman.	Service, Camp Fatehgarh	do.
485	"	"	"	Mr. Sarup Narain	Kayastha.	Pleader, Farrukhabad	do.
486	"	"	"	Seth Mina Mall	Bunesh.	Merchant, do.	do.
487	"	"	"	Mahomed Yakub Ali	Mahomed- dan.	Zamindar, do.	do.
488	"	"	"	Mr. Akbar Hussein	do.	do.	do.
489	"	"	"	Mr. Hifamt Hussein	do.	do. and Member of the District Board, Farrukhabad.	do.
490	"	"	Banda.	Lala Raghubar Dayal	Hindu Kayasth.	Legal Practitioner and Secre- tary Kayasth Sabha,	At a Public Meeting held on 6th November, 1892.
491	"	"	"	Manohi Mata Prasad	Kayasth.	Legal Practitioner and Zamindar and President, Kayasth Sabha, Banda.	do.
492	"	"	Jhansi.	Babu Shiva Pala Ghosh.	Bengali Kayasth.	Pleader, Jhansi	At a Public Meeting held at Jhansi on 10th November, 1892.
493	"	"	"	" Kali Prasanna Biswas.	Bengali Vaidya.	Medical Practitioner, Progress- ive Medical Hall, Jhansi.	do.
494	"	"	"	" Basant Kumar Sanyal.	Bengali Brahman.	Pleader, Jhansi	do.
495	"	"	"	Pandit Prag Das	Arya Brahman.	do.	do.
496	"	"	"	Mr. Kesho Das, B. A.	Hindu.	Pleader and Zamindar, Jhansi.	do.
497	"	"	Agra.	Pandit Mohan Krishna Das.	Hindu Kashmiri Brahman.	Trader, Agra	At a public meeting held at Agra on the 15th November, 1892.
498	"	"	"	Mr. V. Subrahmanya Aiyer, B. A.	Hindu Madras Brahman.	Professor of Mathematics, St. John's College, Agra.	do.
499	"	"	"	Mr. N. B. Wadekar	Hindu Brahman.	Merchant, Agra	do.
500	"	"	"	Mr. A. Nandy	Christian.	Barrister-at-Law, Agra	do.
501	"	"	"	Pandit Jagannath	Hindu Kashmiri.	Kais and Pleader, Agra	do.
502	"	"	"	Pandit Tulairam Misra, M. A.	Hindu Brahman.	Professor, St. John's College, Agra.	do.
503	"	"	"	Lala Dwarka Das	Hindu Vaidya.	Pleader and Municipal Com- missioner, Agra.	do.
504	"	"	"	Pandit Kamta Prasad	Kashmiri Brahman.	Ram and Pleader, Agra	do.
505	"	"	"	Babu Kejarnath, B. A., B. L.	Hindu Vaidya.	Vakil, High Court, Agra	do.
506	"	"	Matra.	Pandit Rodha Charan Goswami.	Brahman.	Print, Radharaman Street, Benisalan, District Matra.	At a Public Meeting held at Matra on 17th November, 1892.
507	"	"	"	Mr. Chote Lal	Hindu Kayasth.	Municipal Commissioner and Member of Kayasth Sabha, Pleader, High Court, Matra.	do.
508	"	"	"	Babu Jagannath Prasad	Bhargava.	Pleader, Merchant and Mem- ber, Municipal Board, Ubihi mandi, Matra.	Do. and at a meeting at the Vakhanat Uthman procharak Sabha on 31 December, 1892.

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.
506	N.-W. P.	Allahabad.	Muttra.	Kuar Hukam Singh ...	Jat.	Resaldar of Angai, Member of the Local Board and General Treasurer of the fat Sabha of India.	At a Public Meeting held at Muttra on 17th November, 1892.
507	"	"	"	Mr. Radhe Lal Sharma...	Arya Brahmin.	Vedic Upadeshak ...	do.
508	"	"	Aligarh.	Babu Kishori Lal ...	Hindu, Vaishya.	Pleader and Zamindar ...	At a Public Meeting held at Aligarh on 18th December, 1892.
509	"	"	"	Thakur Kalyan Singh ...	Hindu, Rajput.	do.	do.
510	"	"	"	Hafiz Abdul Rahim ...	Mahomedan.	do.	do.
511	"	"	"	Babu Ram Narayan ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Zamindar and Banker ...	do.
512	"	"	"	M. Mahomed Mustajaba-ul-la Khan.	Mahomedan.	Zamindar, Aligarh ...	do.
513	"	"	"	Pandit Udai Ram ...	Brahmin.	Service, Aligarh ...	do.
514	"	"	"	M. Mahomed Amanat-Ulla Khan.	Mahomedan.	Zamindar, Aligarh ...	do.
515	"	"	"	Syad Mushtak Ali ...	Mahomedan.	do.	do.
516	"	"	"	Sheikh Mushtak Ali ...	Mahomedan.	do.	do.
517	"	"	"	Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan.	Mahomedan.	Pleader, Aligarh ...	do.
518	"	"	"	M. Muhammad Zafar Ali Khan	do.	Pleader, Aligarh ...	do.
519	"	"	"	M. Umrao Khan ...	do.	Zamindar, Aligarh ...	do.
520	"	"	Meerut.	Babu Prahlad Singh ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Vakil, High Court, and Zamindar, Meerut.	At a Public Meeting held at Meerut on 16th December, 1892.
521	"	"	"	Lala Baburam ...	Hindu, Vaishya.	Pleader, Meerut ...	do.
522	"	"	"	Babu Hira Lal ...	do.	do.	do.
523	"	"	"	Pandit Ram Prasad, M.A.	Hindu Kayasth.	Vakil, High Court, N.-W. P., Meerut.	do.
524	"	"	"	Lala Ghansayam Das ...	Vaishya.	Pleader and Zamindar, Meerut.	do.
525	"	"	"	Babu Abhayapada Bose, B. A.	Agarwal, Bengali.	Budhana Gate, Meerut City ..	do.
526	"	"	"	Babu Dindyal ...	do.	Banker ...	do.
527	"	"	Saharanpur.	Mr. Madan Mohan Lal, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu, Vaishya.	Vakil, High Court, Saharanpur.	At a Public Meeting held at Saharanpur on 17th December, 1892.
528	"	"	Dehra Dun	Pandit Anunda Narain ...	Kashmiri Brahman.	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Landholder.	At a Public Meeting held on 18th December, 1892, at Dehra Dun.
529	"	"	"	Captain A. W. Hearsey.	European Christian.	Retired list, H. M. S. ...	do.
530	"	Oudh,	Lucknow.	Babu Bansilal Singh ...	Hindu Khatri.	Vakil, High Court, N.-W. P., Lucknow.	At a Public Meeting held at Lucknow on 9th December, 1892.
531	"	"	"	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma.	do.	Editor and Proprietor of the "Advocate" and the "Hindustani," Lucknow.	do.
532	"	"	"	Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.	Hindu Brahmin.	Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow ...	do.
533	"	"	"	Mr. Hamid Ali Khan ...	Mahomedan.	Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow ...	do.
534	"	"	"	Prince Mirza Faraidon Qadir Bahadur, of the Royal Family of Delhi.	Mahomedan.	Wasiqadar, Lucknow. ...	At a General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Muhammadi held at Lucknow on 23rd December, 1892.
535	"	"	"	Prince Yunus Qadir Bahadur, of the Royal Family of Delhi.	do.	do.	do.
536	"	"	"	Nawab Zaighamuddaula Bahadur.	Mahomedan.	Rais and Wasiqadar, Lucknow.	At a Public Meeting held at Lucknow on 9th December, 1892.
537	"	"	"	Pandit Lachman Prasad	Brahman.	Brahmo Missionary, Lucknow,	do.
538	"	"	"	Pandit Jagat Narain ...	Brahman.	Pleader, Lucknow ...	do.
539	"	"	"	Rabu Bhuban Mohon Rai,	Hindu.	do.	do.
540	"	"	"	Hakim Syed Humain Jalar.	do.	Merchant, Aminabad, Lucknow.	do.
541	"	"	"	Hakim Syed Humain Jalar.	Mahomedan.	Editor "Jubilee Paper," Lucknow.	At a Public Meeting held at Lucknow on 9th December, 1892.
541	"	"	"	Pandit Shyam Narain Musladan.	Kashmiri Brahman.	Land-holder and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.	At a Public Meeting held at Lucknow on 9th December, 1892.

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.
542	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	M. Abdul Basir Haasr ...	Mahomedan.	Service, Lucknow	Public Meeting, 9th December, 1892.
543	"	"	"	Nawab Hashmat Hussain.	do.	Wauqudar, Lucknow.	do
544	"	"	"	Babu Kedarnath. ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Lucknow	do
545	"	"	"	Babu Bipin Behari Bose, M. A. ...	Kshatriya Bengali Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, and Secretary, Rifah-i-Am-Association, Lucknow.	At a Meeting of the Association held on 1st December, 1892.
546	"	"	"	Rai Suraj Narain Bahadur, B.A. ...	Kashmiri Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Lucknow.	At a public Meeting held at Lucknow on 9th December, 1892.
547	"	"	Lucknow. Anjuman-i-Muhammadi.	Syed Kazim Hussain ...	Mahomedan.	Service, Lucknow.	At a General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Muhammadi held at Lucknow 21st December, 1892.
548	"	"	"	Nawab Muhammad Hassan.	do.	Govt. Pensioner, Lucknow	do
549	"	"	"	Syed Ashiq Hussain ...	do.	Secretary, Anjuman-i-Muhammadi Mansuring, Lucknow and Editor of the "Qaul."	do
550	"	"	"	Mirza Muhammad Hussain.	do.	Service, Lucknow	do
551	"	"	"	Maulvi Syed Murtaza Hussain.	do.	do.	do
552	"	"	"	Nawab Ali Mumammad Khan.	do.	Late President Anjuman-i-Muhammadi, Govt. Pensionholder and Wauqudar, Lucknow.	do
553	"	"	"	Maulvi Faqar-ud-din ...	do.	Merchant, Lucknow.	do
554	"	"	"	M. Muhammad Taqi Khan.	do.	Head Munshi, C. M. School, Lucknow.	do
555	"	"	"	Mirza Kaza Hussain.	do.	Merchant, Lucknow	do
556	"	"	"	Baqur Mirza Sahib ...	do.	Wauqudar, Lucknow.	do
557	"	"	"	M. Aga Syed Ali Khan.	do.	do.	do
558	"	"	"	M. Aga Ahmed Ali Khan.	do.	do.	do
559	"	"	"	M. Baqar Mirza Khan.	do.	do.	do
560	"	"	"	M. Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan.	do.	do.	do
561	"	"	"	Syed Hussain alias Syed.	do.	Service, Lucknow.	do
562	"	"	"	Syed Muhammad Naqi ...	do.	do.	do
563	"	"	"	Syed Muhammad Mehdi.	do.	Pensioner, Lucknow	do
564	"	"	"	Mirza Aga Hussain Sahib.	do.	Nawab and Kazi, Lucknow	do
565	"	"	"	M. Aga Sajjad Ali Khan.	do.	Wauqudar, Lucknow	do
566	"	"	"	Aga Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	do.	Service, Lucknow	do
567	"	"	"	Syed Baqar Ali Khan ...	do.	do.	do
568	Madras.	Madras.	Madras.	Ramanuja Chary ...	Hindu Brahman.	Pleader, Member District Board, Chingleput.	At a Public Meeting.
569	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Lucknow.	Sitapur.	Babu Pitam Rai ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sitapur, Municipal Commissioner, II in Magistrate and Zamindar, Sitapur.	At a Public Meeting held on 9th December, 1892.
570	"	"	"	Babu Chail Behari Lal, B.A. ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Sitapur	do.
571	"	"	"	Munshi Mutli Dhar ...	do.	Pleader and Zamindar, Sitapur	do.
572	"	"	"	Babu Sitaram Thetha ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Banker, Sitapur.	do.
573	"	"	Fyzabad.	Babu Baldeo Prasad ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Vakil and Honorary Secretary to the Municipal Board, Fyzabad.	At a Public Meeting of the students of Fyzabad and Ajlath held at Fyzabad, on 26th November, 1892.
574	"	"	"	Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A., F.A.U. ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Secretary and Manager of the Oudh Commercial Bank Limited; Zamindar, and Honorary Magistrate, Fyzabad.	do.
575	"	"	"	Munshi Ali Hussain ...	Mahomedan.	Zamindar, Vakil and Secretary District Board, Fyzabad	do.
576	"	"	"	" Intiaz Ali, B. A. ...	do.	Vakil, Fyzabad.	do.
577	"	"	"	Babu Gokal Chand ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Vakil, Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipal Board, Fyzabad.	do.
578	"	"	"	Pandit Radha Kishen ...	Hindu Kashmiri Brahman.	Vakil and Zamindar, Fyzabad.	do.
579	"	"	"	Munshi Sarfaraz Ali ...	Mahomedan.	Zamindar and Kazi, Fyzabad.	do.
580	"	"	"	" Balak Ram ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil and Land holder, Fyzabad.	do.

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.
581	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Lucknow.	Sultanpur.	Babu Shambhunath ...	Hindu.	Vakil, Sultanpur ...	At a Public Meeting held on 10th December, 1892.
582	"	"	Partabgarh	Munshi Ramchandra, M.A.	Hindu. Kayasth.	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P., Partabgarh.	At a Public Meeting held at Partabgarh on 4th December, 1892.
583	"	"	"	Pandit Kirpa Shankar ...	Hindu Nagar Brahman.	Pleader Partabgarh ...	do.
584	"	"	"	Pandit Balraj Sahai Upadhyia.	Hindu Brahman.	Pleader and Zamindar, Partabgarh.	do.
585	"	"	Bahraich	Pandit Sitala Prasad Misra.	do.	Vakil, Bahraich ...	At a Public Meeting of the residents of Bahraich held on 19th December, 1892.
586	"	"	"	Munshi Jugul Kishore ...	Hindu Kayastha.	do	do.
587	"	"	Kalakankar	Pandit Biseshar Dayal Sukul	Hindu. Brahman	Pleader. land-holder and banker, Kalakankar.	At a Public Meeting held at Kalakankar on 27th December, 1892.
588	"	"	"	P. Sital Prasad Upadhyia,	do.	Landholder and Joint Manager of the "Hindustan" Kalakankar.	do.
589	"	"	"	Thakur Basant Singha ...	Hindu Khsatriya.	Land holder, Kalakankar ...	do.
590	"	Rohilkhand.	Shahjahanpur.	Babu Baikunth Nath Sirkar.	Hindu	Pleader, Shahjahanpur ...	At a Public Meeting held at Shahjahanpur on 20th December, 1892.
591	"	"	"	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh,	Arya Agarwal.	Editor and Proprietor of "Arya Darpan."	do.
592	"	"	"	Lala Saligram Sheth ...	Hindu Kahatry	Zeminder, Banker ...	do.
593	"	"	"	Babu Radha Krishna ...	Hindu.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	do.
594	"	"	Barcilly.	Mr. Ram Sarup, B. A., LL. B.	Hindu, Khatri	Vakil, High Court, N.W.P., Barcilly.	At a public meeting held at Barcilly on 9th December 1892.
595	"	"	"	Babu Preonath Bauerji.	Hindu Brahman	Vakil, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Barcilly.	do.
596	"	"	"	Lala Kalka Prasad ...	Hindu, Kayasth	Pleader, Barcilly. ...	do.
597	"	"	"	Lala Janki Prasad, M.A.	do	do	do.
598	"	"	Almora.	Pundit Jwaladatta Joshi.	Brahman	Vakil, High Court, Almora...	do.
599	"	"	"	Pundit Badridatta Joshi, LL. B.	Brahman.	Vakil, High Court, Almora ...	At a Public Meeting held at Almora on 10th November, 1892.
600	"	"	"	Pandit Kamalapati Joshi.	do.	Pleader, Dt. Court, Almora...	do.
601	"	"	"	Sheikh Manulla ...	Mahomedan.	Trader and Merchant, Almora.	do.
602	"	"	Moradabad.	Babu Narendra Chandra Bose, B. L.	Hindu Kayasth	Vakil, High Court, and Zamindar, Moradabad.	At a Public Meeting held at Moradabad on 17th December, 1892.
603	"	"	"	Babu Sunder Lal ...	Hindu Kayasth	Pleader, Moradabad ...	do.
604	"	"	"	Babu Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL. B.	Hindu, Khatri	Vakil, High Court, Moradabad.	do.
605	"	"	"	M. Mohammad Nabi Khan.	Mahomedan, Pathan.	Service.	do.
606	"	"	"	Sheikh Wahabuddeen ...	Mahomedan.	Pleader and Zamindar ...	do.
607	Punjab.	Lahore.	Lahore.	Lala Ram Chandra ...	Panjabi Hindu.	Proprietor. "Anglo-Sanskrit" Press.	Public Meeting held at Lahore on 4th December, 1892.
608	"	"	"	The Rev. T. Evans ...	European Christian.	Missionary and Temperance Preacher.	do.
609	"	"	"	Captain A. T. Banon ...	European.	Late Bengal Staff Corps, Zamindar Kulu-Kangra. ...	do.
610	"	"	"	Mr. N. Gupta ...	Bengali Vaidya.	Editor of the "Tribune." ...	do.
611	"	"	"	Dr. Parmanand ...	Panjabi Hindu.	Surgeon Dentist, Lahore ...	do.
612	"	"	Umballa.	Lala Martidhar ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Pleader, Umballa ...	Public Meeting held at Umballa, 17th December, 1892.
613	"	"	"	Bhai Mahar Singh Chauhan.	Panjabi Sikh.	General Merchant, Lahore ...	Public Meeting held at Lahore on 4th December. 1902.

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.
14	Punjab.	Lahore.	Umballa.	Munshi Abdul Qadir Taib.	Mohamadan.	Manager, "Barrin Gazette."	At a Public Meeting held at Umballa on 17th December, 1892.
615	"	"	Amritsar.	Lala Kanhaiya Lal ...	Hindu Bhatia.	Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab.	Public Meeting held at Amritsar on 11th December, 1892.
616	"	"	"	Mr. Uma Shankar ...	Hindu.	Barrister-at-Law, Amritsar ...	do.
617	"	"	"	Raba Narain Singh ...	Sikh.	Pleader, Amritsar ...	do.
618	"	"	"	Mr. Bulaki Ram ...	Hindu.	Barrister-at-Law, Amritsar ...	do.
619	"	"	"	Babu Nandkishore Kakker.	Hindu	Head Master, Hindu High School.	do.
620	"	Delhi.	Delhi.	Lala Sultan Singh ...	Jain.	Rais and Banker	Public Meeting held at Delhi on 21st December, 1892.
621	"	"	"	Moulvi Mirza Umroo Harat.	Mohomedan.	Literary pursuit, Delhi ...	do.
622	"	"	"	Mr. Balawant Singh ...	Hindu	Medical College, Lahore ...	do.
623	"	"	"	Mr. Raghunath Dass ...	Hindu Khattree.	Barrister-at-Law, Delhi. ...	do.
624	"	"	"	Lala Gokul Chand ...	Hindu Vaishya.	Banker, Delhi ...	do.
625	"	"	"	Lala Giridhari Lal ...	Hindu Khattri.	Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, Delhi.	do.

## APPENDIX II.

1. The following statements have been drawn from the figures given in the Reports of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The percentages are not in all cases given in the Reports, but have been worked out :—

*Statement (A.)*

Years.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Number of trials with Jury.	Number of verdicts agreed to by the Sessions Judges.	Number of verdicts not agreed to by the Sessions Judges.	References disposed of under Sec. 307 Cr. P. C.	Verdicts approved of by the High Court.	Verdicts set aside by the High Court.	Percentage of verdicts not agreed to by the Sessions Judges to the whole number of verdicts.	Percentage of verdicts set aside by the High Court to total verdicts.	Percentage of verdicts which would have been set aside if all cases in which the Sessions Judges had disagreed had been referred by them to the High Court and the verdicts set aside in the same proportion as in cases referred.
1877	342	285	57	25	8	17	16.6	4.9	11.3
1878	399	352	47	25	10	15	11.8	3.7	7
1879									
1880									
1881									
1882									
1883	344	292	52	16	3	13	15.1	3.7	12.2
1884	346	263	69*	27	12	15	19.9	4.3	11
1885	348	282	66	25	4	21	18.9	6	15.9
1886	284	239	45	24	9	15	15.8	5.2	9.9
1887	339	263	76	19	10	9	22.4	2.6	10.6
1888	305	240	65	25	11	14	21.3	4.6	11.9
1889	285	235	50	13	7	6	17.5	2.1	8.1
1890	285	230	55	19	6	13	19.2	4.5	13.2
1892	290	240	50	20	10	10	17.2	3.4	8.6
Total ..	3567	2921	632	238	90	148	16.9	83.1	

In these years the Administration Reports do not give the number of cases of which reference was made to the High Court, and the number in which the verdicts were set aside or approved; but give the number of persons in respect of whom the verdicts were approved or set aside. They are therefore useless for the purpose of comparison.

\* In 14 cases tried by the Sessions Judge of Patna neither the Sessions statements nor the records of cases shew whether the Judge agreed with the verdict or not.

*N.B.*—Average of Jury verdicts that would have been set aside in 11 years (1877, 1878 and 1883 to 1891) if reference had been made in cases of all verdicts dissented from by the Sessions Judge and the verdicts set aside in the same ratio, as in cases referred, is 11.8. Average percentage of verdicts actually set aside to the total number of verdicts in 11 years is 3.68.

Statement—(B.)

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of trials with assessors.	Number of appeals disposed of.*	Number of cases not appealed against.	Affirmed.	Reversed, modified and sent back.	Percentage of Sessions Judges affirmed to the total number of appeals.	Percentage of judgments affirmed or not disturbed to the total number of trials with assessors.	Percentage of judgments corrected by the High Court to the total number of trials.
1877	1087	640	447	522	118	81.5	89.1	10.9
1878	1165	635	528	533	104	83.6	91	9
1879	..	..	..	..	..	85.2	89.6	10.4
1880	..	..	..	..	..	80.4	87	13
1881	..	..	..	..	..	80.7	88.3	11.7
1882	..	..	..	..	..	81.5	89.9	10.1
1883	765	667	329	559	108	83.8	89.1	10.9
1884	1075	692	383	571	121	81.5	88.6	11.4
1885	1047	796	251	626	170	79.9	84.1	15.9
1886	1046	696	350	578	118	83	88.4	11.6
1887	1064	725	319	580	145	80	86.3	13.7
1888	1157	833	124	664	169	79.7	85.5	14.5
1889	1171	770	401	602	168	78.1	85.6	14.4
1890	1100	838	202	659	179	78.6	83.7	16.3
1891	1283	911	322	708	203	77.4	83.5	16.5
Total	8205	3936	6002	1003	81.6	19.4	86.7	13.3

\* A few of the appeals under this column, are also appeals from the sessions trial in jury cases; but as these appeals could only be made on a point of law, or on account of a misdirection by the Judge, the result favourable or otherwise affects the merit of the decision of Sessions Judges alone—and as separate figures are not available, they may very well be taken for the purpose of comparison.

( ANN )

*N.B.*—Average percentage of judgments that would be reversed in 11 years (1877, 1878 and 1883 to 1891) if all judgment not appealed from were treated as affirmed is 13.3.

Average percentage of judgments reverse = notified and sent back to the total number of appeals during the 11 years (1877, 1878 and 1883 to 1891) is 19.6.

Explanation of Statement (A):—Figures in columns 1 to 6 are from the Reports. Figures in column 7 show the percentage of verdicts not agreed to by the Sessions Judge to the total number of verdicts of Juries. Figures in column 8 show the percentage of verdicts of Juries set aside by the High Court to the total number of verdicts. Figures in column 9 show the percentage of verdicts that would have been set aside, if all the cases in which the Sessions Judges had differed from the Jury, had been referred by them under Section 307 Cr. P. C. to the High Court, and the verdicts set aside in the same ratio as in the cases referred. It would perhaps be conceded that in cases not referred were such that if they were before the High Court there would be less chance of their being set aside. Under the present Code (Section 307 Cr. P. C.) wrong verdicts may be set aside in every instance; it is not therefore an irremediable wrong.



**Explanation of Statement (A) :—**Figures in columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 are from the Reports. Figures in column 3 give the difference between columns 1 and 2, and show cases in which no appeals have been preferred. The percentage in column 6 has been worked out from the figures in columns 2 and 4. In column 7 the percentage of judgments of Sessions Judges with the aid of Assessors not disturbed to the full number of trials has been worked out; the Sessions Judges being credited with result "affirmed" or "not disturbed," for cases not appealed against plus cases actually in appeal and affirmed by the High Court. There are doubtless cases in which no appeal against the sentence of the Sessions Judge is preferred, because the prisoner has no money or friends to take up his case before the High Court; and if appeals had been preferred in these cases the sentences would not have been affirmed: while therefore, the mode in which the percentage has been worked out in column 9 of Statement A is unfavourable to the Jury, the mode by which the percentage in column 7 of the Statement B. has been worked out is very favourable to the Sessions Judges, and they have been worked out in this way to remove all hesitation in adopting them for the purpose of comparison. The figures in column 8 shew the percentage of verdicts set aside or corrected by the High Court to the total number of trials.

The inferences are:—

First—There is a gradual and distinct falling off in the quality of the decisions of the Sessions Judges as the following table will show.

Secondly.—The result of trials by Jury has been much better than that of trials by the Sessions Judge with the aid of Assessors.

Years.	Percentage of judgments of Sessions Judges affirmed to the total number of appeals.	Percentage of judgments of Sessions Judges not disturbed to the total number of trials.	Years.	Percentage of verdicts not agreed to by the Sessions Judge to the whole number of verdicts.	Percentage of verdicts set aside to the total number of verdicts.	Percentage of verdicts which would have been set aside, if all the cases in which the Sessions Judge had disagreed had been referred by him to the High Court and verdicts set aside in the same ratio as in cases referred,
1877	81.5	89.1	1877	16.7	4.9	11.3
1878	83.6	91	1878	11.8	3.7	7
1879	85.2	89.6	1879	14.1	"	"
1880	80.4	87	1880	16.8	"	"
1881	80.7	88.3	1881	15.8	"	"
1882	82.5	89.9	1882	16.7	"	"
1883	83.8	89.1	1883	15.1	3.7	12.2
1884	82.5	88.6	1884	19.9	4.3	11
1885	79.9	84.1	1885	18.9	6	15.9
1886	83	88.4	1886	15.8	5.2	9.9
1887	80	86.3	1887	22.4	2.6	10.6
1888	79.7	85.5	1888	21.3	4.7	11.9
1889	78.1	85.6	1889	17.5	2.1	8.1
1890	78.6	83.7	1890	19.2	4.5	13.2
1891	77.4	83.5	1891	17.2	3.4	8.6

( LXXX )

Comparing the two tables, it will appear that the High Court would have corrected the following percentage of total number of judgments of Sessions Judge with the aid of Assessors, if cases not appealed against were to be treated as affirmed along with the cases actually affirmed on appeal.

1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
10.9	9	10.4	13	11.7	10.1	10.9	11.4	15.9	11.6	13.7	14.5	14.4	13.2	16.5

While, if reference had been made in all cases and verdicts set aside in the same ratio as in cases referred, the High Court would have had to correct the verdict of the Juries as per following percentage to all verdicts :—

1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
11.3	7	"	"	"	"	11.8	11	15.9	9.9	10.6	11.9	8.1	16.3	8.6

That is to say the percentage of the interference of the High Court that would be needed in all Jury trials in case all disagreed verdicts have been referred to and the ratio of reversals, have been the same as in cases referred, as compared with the Sessions Judge trials with the aid of Assessors in case all cases not appealed from were to be treated as "affirmed," would be as follows.

1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
+ 4	- 3	"	"	"	"	+ 9	- 4	0	- 1.7	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 6.3	- 3.1	- 7.9

2. The following table will show the percentage of sentences of death passed by the Sessions Judge and reversed by the High Court. If it be true that native Jurors show reluctance to convict persons of murder because they are afraid of extreme sentences of death by Sessions Judges, the Sessions Judges show a tendency to pass capital sentences where people should have been absolutely acquitted or sentenced in other ways. The figures of the earlier years are not available.

Years.	Total number of sentences of death by the Sessions Judges decided on reference by the High Court.	Confirmed.	Commutedor set aside.	Percentage of sentences of death passed by the Sessions Courts and set aside by the High Court.
1886	26	16	10	38.4
1887	39	28	11	28.2
1888	31	18	13	41.9
1889	22	11	11	50
1890	33	19	14	42.4
1891	48	32	16	33.3

### APPENDIX III.

Years.	Total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported as true.	Total number of offences affecting property.	Total number of other offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Total number of offences in the Jury districts:	Total number of offences in the Jury districts affecting property.	Total number of other offences under the Penal Code.	Total number of offences in the Assessor districts.	Total number of offences in the Assessor districts affecting property.	Total number of other offences under the Penal Code.	Total number of offences under Special Laws.
1890	1,36,611	68,294	68,317	34,050	14,416	19,634	102,561	53,878	48,683	75,686
1889	1,41,254	72,950	68,304	34,604	14,669	19,935	106,650	58,281	48,369	69,603
1888	1,34,746	65,757	68,989	33,703	12,781	20,920	101,043	52,876	48,067	62,502
1887	1,34,498	63,704	70,794	34,379	12,798	21,581	100,119	50,906	49,213	53,595
1886	1,40,263	67,291	72,972	37,631	15,020	22,611	102,632	52,271	50,361	53,843
1885	1,38,032	69,025	69,007	37,487	15,893	21,594	100,545	53,132	47,413	47,908
1884	1,39,139	69,852	69,287	36,858	15,913	20,945	102,281	53,939	48,342	51,876
1883	1,30,701	60,750	69,951	35,692	13,936	21,756	96,009	46,814	48,195	55,247
1882	1,33,628	59,254	74,374	36,070	13,806	22,264	97,558	45,448	52,110	51,638
1881	1,31,908	58,673	73,235	36,249	14,214	22,031	95,663	44,459	51,204	39,028
1880	1,35,557	61,415	74,147	38,396	15,315	23,083	97,161	46,102	51,059	47,539
1879	1,34,452	67,871	66,481	42,552	19,218	23,334	91,900	48,653	43,247	37,204
1878	1,39,382	70,691	68,691	43,447	18,465	24,982	95,935	52,226	43,709	33,200

APPENDIX IV.

Years.	Total number of persons convicted for offences under the I. P. C..	Total number of persons convicted under the I. P. C. for offences against property.	Total number of persons convicted under the I. P. C. for offences against the public tranquillity.	Total number of persons convicted under the I. P. C. for other offences.	Total number of persons convicted under the I. P. C. for offences in the Jury Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for offences against property in the Jury Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for offences against the public tranquillity in the Jury Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for other offences in the Jury Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for offences under the I. P. C. in Assessor Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for offences against property in assessor Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for offences against the public tranquillity in assessor Districts.	Total number of persons convicted for other offences under the I. P. C. in Assessor Districts.
1878	68,836	30,733	6,027	32,076	21,094	8,037	1,630	11,427	47,742	22,696	4,397	20,649
1879	65,283	28,532	6,034	30,717	20,545	8,374	1,620	10,551	44,738	20,158	4,414	20,166
1880	64,043	25,012	5,902	33,129	18,985	6,878	1,579	10,528	45,058	18,134	4,323	22,601
1881	59,916	23,008	6,002	30,906	16,958	6,059	1,437	9,462	42,958	16,949	4,565	21,444
1882	60,312	23,301	5,495	31,516	17,159	5,934	1,274	9,951	43,153	17,367	4,221	21,565
1883	58,679	23,107	5,842	29,730	16,306	5,470	1,545	9,291	42,373	17,637	4,297	20,439
1884	60,093	27,003	6,039	26,951	15,629	6,220	1,444	7,965	44,464	20,283	4,595	18,986
1885	59,705	26,773	6,451	26,481	15,883	6,459	1,506	7,918	43,822	20,314	4,945	18,563
1886	58,219	24,104	6,667	27,148	15,244	6,008	1,440	7,796	42,975	18,396	5,227	19,352
1887	55,416	21,846	7,007	26,563	13,756	4,986	1,445	7,325	41,660	16,860	5,562	19,238
1888	56,731	23,063	7,257	26,411	13,811	4,663	1,311	7,837	42,920	18,400	5,946	18,574
1889	50,400	25,649	7,420	26,331	14,136	5,328	1,418	7,190	45,264	20,221	6,002	19,142
1890	57,188	23,696	8,224	25,268	14,007	5,449	1,465	7,093	43,181	18,247	6,795	18,175
1891	53,856	21,372	7,896	26,598	14,355	5,448	1,459	7,418	44,501	18,914	6,407	19,180

## APPENDIX V.

*Minute by the Honourable Sir A. Colvin and the Honourable Mr. C. P. Ilbert on the proposed permanent increase in the strength of the Indian Army.*

[From Return. East India (Army). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 16th September, 1887.]

1. **WHILST** fully agreeing in the proposals of our colleagues for a better organisation of the Indian Army, we regret that we are unable, for the reasons given in this Minute, to concur in the recommendations of the Despatch which it accompanies, regarding a permanent increase in the numerical strength of that army. We have no desire to dispute the claim of our military colleagues to speak on the point with greater authority than any to which we can pretend; but we perceive that there is great divergence of opinion on the subject among military men; and we think that, in the consideration which has been now given to the subject, the obligation of the English Government to contribute towards the safety of its Indian Empire has been unduly minimised.

2. The Indian Army Commission, who were appointed by and reported to Lord Lytton's Government, who wrote with perfect knowledge of the rapidity and the direction of the Russian advance in Central Asia, and on whose recommendations are based some of the most important proposals of the Despatch, summarised as follows, in their Report of November 1879, the purposes for which the Army of India must be maintained:—

"(a) Preventing and repelling attacks, or threatened aggression, from foreign enemies beyond the border.

"(b) Making successful armed disturbance or rebellion within British India or its feudatory states impossible.

"(c) Watching and overawing the armies of Native feudatory states." (Report Paragraph 17.)

3. It appears indisputable from the Report that, in their enumeration of these purposes, the Commission contemplated the contingency of operations beyond the frontier, not merely against Russia with Afghanistan as our ally, but against Russia assisted by Afghanistan.

They say: "The external foes which the Indian Army may have to meet on its land frontier are Russia and Afghanistan on the north-west. . . . For operations against Russia, or Afghanistan assisted by Russia, a force of two army corps, or 50,000 to 60,000 fighting men, might possibly be necessary. No one has ever suggested that the Army of India should be maintained at a strength necessary to put into the field a larger force than this." (Report, Paragraph 17.)

4. They were of opinion that the Army of India, if properly organised, was sufficient to provide for the purposes thus enumerated, without any addition to its numerical strength.

5. They expressly made the reserve that, in making this estimate, they did not take into consideration the contingency of a permanent or lengthened military occupation of Afghanistan.

"We have not considered," they say, "the question of the future military occupation of Afghanistan proper, or any part of it not embraced in the conditions of the Treaty of Gandamak. We are well aware that, if there is to be a permanent, or even a lengthened, military occupation of Afghanistan, it can no more be provided from the Army, or the distribution of the Army that we propose, than it could be from the Army as it now is. There can be no doubt that the duty of garrisoning Afghanistan will not be popular with the regular Native troops; and that if the occupation of the country is of any duration, constant relief of regiments will be called for, which will involve the maintenance in India of a number of regiments extra to the present establishment. We presume, therefore, that if Afghanistan is to

be occupied for any great length of time—a matter on which, as far as we know at present, no decision has been arrived at—regiments will be specially raised in India, and perhaps to some extent in Afghanistan itself for local service in that country, thus obviating the necessity for a system of constant relief from the regular Native Army."

6. The data on which the Army Commission based their estimates have not, so far as we have been able to learn, been proved insufficient. Nor is it suggested that, in consequence of any changes which have been made since the Commission's Report was presented, the fighting power of the Indian Army is less than it then was. On the contrary our honourable military colleague, in a Minute dated 10th September 1884, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State under cover of a Despatch dated the 10th of March last, expresses himself as follows in respect of these points: "Until she (Russia) is much further consolidated on the Herat frontier, she will, I believe, make no further attempt to advance towards India; and then her task is gigantic." (Paragraph 45). He considered a small increase in the strength of the Army necessary, which should not exceed 10,000 in all, of whom 4,000 would be Europeans; neither was he disposed to say that this increase should take place immediately. He wrote further:—

"Thus the general result of what was effected in 1882 has been that the strength of the Native and British troops remains what it was before the changes were made; but the Army is organised on a more economical, efficient, and useful basis, better adapted to war and the general requirements of the country, and, from the increased strength of the battalions, more in accordance with the recommendations of some of our most experienced officers. Thus, in considering the present strength of the Army, it must be prominently kept in view that the result of the changes carried into effect in 1882 did not bring about a reduction in the total strength of our fighting power in India." (Paragraph 34).

The contingency which the Army Commission, when it submitted its Report, thought possible has now become more possible; but this furnishes no ground for believing that the precautions then recommended as sufficient, in the event of such a danger overtaking us are insufficient now. It is necessary, on the contrary, to remember that since the Commission wrote, a large scheme of strategical frontier railways has been sanctioned, and is being vigorously pushed on; while an elaborate plan of frontier defensive works is also about to be put into execution. Apart altogether from the immediate purpose which they are expected to serve, these works will add indirectly, but not inconsiderably, to the mobility and the fighting strength of our forces.

7. The frontier fortification to which we refer cannot require, for their occupation, an increase to the India Army of 27,000 men. We fail to see why any force needed for this purpose should not be obtained in the mode contemplated by Lord Lytton's Government, that is to say by withdrawing the necessary troops from other parts of India. [See Paragraph 13 of the Despatch of 22nd. May, 1879; Blue Book on East India Army System p.3.]

8. If the above reasoning is correct, there seems to us every reason to apprehend that the increase of our forces beyond the needs enumerated by the Army Commission may prove a weapon less of defence than of aggression. The presence in India of so strong a force as is desired may even suggest the permanent occupation of some part of Afghanistan. Against the policy of extending to a point beyond Kandahar, the frontier, formal or practical, of British India, and the area which must be permanently held by British troops, weighty arguments, moral, political, and financial, have been and may still be urged. But, whatever may be the merits of such a proposal, it forms no part of the grounds on which an increase to our Army is now advocated; and is foreign, we have every reason to believe, to the desires or intentions of our colleagues.

9. We are thus of opinion that as no circumstances have arisen which, from a military point of view, have not been already foreseen and guarded against, the proposal to increase the strength of the Army by 27,000 men should be negatived. We are further of opinion that the proposal is open to the objection that it may lead to the advocacy, and possibly to

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9. We are thus of opinion that as no circumstances have arisen which, from a military point of view, have not been already foreseen and guarded against, the proposal to increase the strength of the Army by 27,000 men should be negatived. We are further of opinion that the proposal is open to the objection that it may lead to the advocacy, and possibly to



the adoption, of projects for the extension of our present frontier. The question then narrows itself to this : Is it the duty of the Government of India to maintain and charge to Indian revenues a permanent addition to its forces, not required for India, but available for the purpose of extending and securing its dominion beyond India ?

10. We are wholly unable to admit that the Indian Government is under any obligation to maintain a standing army beyond the numbers indicated by the Army Commission, or for purposes other than those enumerated by them. They can draw on England, as in practice they always draw, should necessity arise for a temporary increase to the forces in India ; obtaining what is required, paying for it so long as it is needed, and dismissing it when the need is over.

11. Where is the line to be drawn if India admits its liability to maintain a force strong enough, not only to fulfil the purposes which have been enumerated in this Minute, but to acquire and maintain against all comers positions in Afghanistan, or elsewhere ? It is desired, apparently, to have a force for home use, and a force for exterior use. The necessary strength of the former can be measured ; but where is a measure to be found for the latter ? It has to deal with that unknown quantity, the assumed military possibilities of the Russians in Central Asia and Afghanistan. If the principle is admitted that an army is to be maintained from Indian revenues for exterior use, it is difficult to see how its numbers are to be controlled, or why we shall not presently be told that 100,000 men are as necessary as 10,000. It has been already pointed out that the existence of such a force would be no mean agent in bringing about the very risk which it is meant to obviate. A standing army which is larger than is necessary for home requirements will be a tempting, and almost an irresistible, weapon of offence beyond the border.

12. It is asked how provision is to be made for an increase of native troops should a merely temporary addition to the English force in India in the event of war be advocated. We reply that, unless our frontier is to be extended, we are unable to see the necessity for any such increase. If, on the other hand, the frontier is to be extended, the new territory acquired must, we believe, be held by the aid of local levies. Experience, it is agreed on all sides, has shown that Indians will not enlist for service beyond the frontier. It must be further remembered that a system of reserves such as it is proposed to initiate, will gradually furnish us with the power of increasing our native forces to a considerable extent.

13. It can hardly be contended that the mere establishment of a reserve necessitates, of itself, an increase in the English force, and that the latter must be proportioned, not only to the native force actually under arms, but to that force *plus* the reserve.

The Appendices to the Despatch prove how large a number of young men trained to arms annually leave the army, and are scattered about the country. These men, though unavailable for the purpose of increasing our military strength, are as much an element of danger as the proposed reserve will be. No count has been hitherto taken of their existence, we believe, in fixing the strength of British troops in India. Nor, whatever, may be urged as to English troops, can the existence of a Native reserve possibly furnish arguments for an addition to the number of our Native Army.

14. Finally, it is stated that, even were all we have urged to be admitted, we cannot depend on England for reinforcements, and that we must not risk the Indian Empire on the ability of the English Government to furnish us with troops at the moment we may happen to want them. The alternative appears to us unquestionable ; if India is to maintain troops additional to those needed for her own requirements, solely because England cannot be trusted to supply them, our military financial arrangements with the English Treasury should be so altered as to set free a sum equivalent to that required for the addition to our forces in India.

15. So far we have dealt with general considerations. The financial effect of the proposals makes the case against them, in our opinion, more cogent. It is not contended even by those who desire to add no more than 10,000 to our English and 17,000 to our Native

troops, that the total ultimate cost will be less than about 1,500,000 *l.* a year. There can be no doubt that, to meet this cost, we shall be compelled to resort to taxation of a considerable amount, and seriously to burden our finances. So far, on the other hand, as we effect our object without taxation, it can only be by charging to loans the very costly unproductive military works in which we are at present engaged, the execution of which, at least in part, we believe to form an obligatory charge upon our revenue.

16. On the subject of taxation, we desire to draw attention to paragraphs 9 to 14 of the late Viceroy's Minute of 22nd September, 1884. We agree entirely with the opinion of those who hold that, as an alien people, our best claim to the regard of the natives of the country, and therefore one of our main sources of security lies in the fact that taxation is light. We believe that this is a principle which has been admitted by all Governments foreign to their subjects, and that it has been uniformly recognised and adopted by our predecessors in the administration of British India. It seems an axiom which at the present time it is singularly incumbent on the Government of India to bear in mind. If it was important when India had no European neighbour, it becomes much more so when she has at her frontier a power whose agents will make the most of all our mistakes, and bid against us by every means at their disposal, for popularity. We are aware that it is easy to push this consideration too far, and that the Indian Government must be prepared to risk a certain unpopularity if it is convinced that the measures which it has in view, and for which the imposition of burdens is required, are of so urgent a character as to necessitate their adoption, all drawbacks notwithstanding. But we have given in this Minute our reasons for holding that in the present instance no sufficient case is made out for departing from the policy above indicated.

17. There is considerable probability of our being called upon after a term of years during which our precautions have proved uncalled for, and our taxation has appeared vexatious, to relax our precautionary measures, and of our then being tempted to pass from the extreme of precaution to the extreme of negligence.

18. We do not deny that there may be force in the contention to which we have alluded, that, if we look to England for reinforcements in the event of war, we may find the English Government incapable, when called upon, of meeting our requirements. But there is at least an equal risk that if we accept from such an apprehension burdens which do not belong to us, we shall find ourselves keeping up, at the cost of the Indian revenues, a reserve which, in the event of circumstances arising that necessitate the action of troops, for extra Indian purposes, as in the case of Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Soudan, will be drawn upon by the English Government.

19. To sum up: Regarding, for the reasons we have given, the proposed increase of the Indian Army as unnecessary, we adhere to what are described by the late Army Commission as "the principles so strongly enunciated by Lord Mayo, and reiterated by his successors, that the people of India ought not to be called upon to support or pay for one single unnecessary soldier." (Paragraph 575). We cannot admit that it is the business of the Government of India, under the apprehension that reliance cannot be placed on the Government in England, to assume more than its hitherto recognised share of the common obligation. We would not accept as a charge upon Indian revenues any single item of expenditure which should be undertaken by the Government at home.

A. COLVIN,  
C. P. ILBERT.

*Simla, 14th August, 1885.*

## THE INDIAN MILITARY AND TRANS-FRONTIER EXPENDITURE QUESTION.

A Letter by W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq., (late Editor, "Times of India.")

NOTE.—*The letter, copy of which is reprinted below, was forwarded to the Managing Committee of the National Congress held at Allahabad, December 1888, with the hope of its being serviceable in the deliberations of that representative assembly.*

*Owing, probably, to the late date at which it was received it does not seem to have been duly placed before the final Sub-Committee: it is now published in order that the considerations embodied therein may receive due attention from the constituents of the Congress with a view to the suggestions it contains being dealt with by the next Congress, so far as may be deemed desirable and expedient.*

Having for the past five and twenty years been familiar with Indian affairs I may be permitted to tender my congratulations on the holding of the fourth of these National Congresses which have already done so much, and must yet do more, in securing co-operation amongst those of diverse races, creeds, and provinces of the Indian Continent, in dealing with those broad questions of public interest that concern all the Indian peoples living under the benign sway of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress. In common with many others of your friends I have rejoiced to watch the rise and prospect of this remarkable popular movement, in which has been manifested a just appreciation of those constitutional principles that are cherished by British statesmen of all parties; also, by its managers' tact and discretion in applying those principles to the present political conditions of India. Your movement exemplifies unity in diversity. On one hand it is a sign, amongst many others, of the rapid progress made, during a comparatively short period, in the removal of race antipathies and provincial antagonisms that had long separated the several Indian peoples; on the other, by your judicious method of securing representation from each province and race, you are cherishing that principle of local management and administration so essential under the diverse, physical and climatic conditions of India, and which, in modern political phrase, is described as federal union.

2. Amidst the large number of leading and pressing questions that demand your attention, your managers do well in not attempting to deal with too many at once; and observers, such as myself, must be satisfied to leave to your choice the final selection of those subjects that you deem most pressing in order of practical importance. This choice has, on the whole, been so wisely exercised that it is with diffidence that I venture to make two or three suggestions that may prove serviceable for your forthcoming meeting. It would be manifestly unprofitable for me to repeat or revive those topics that the several Congresses have already taken in hand, and the draft programme for your forthcoming meeting is not yet before me.

3. Looking at Indian affairs from an outside and independent standpoint, it seems to me desirable that I should speak of two or three large questions which, because of their preponderant financial influence, really dominate the material condition of India and its possibilities of future progress. These may, for the present, be classed under three main heads:—

a. The rapid addition to Indian military expenditure and the increasing expensiveness of its character:

b. The Trans-frontier policy since 1875, which has been the chief cause of that increase:

c. The Financial arrangements between England and India.

4. Let us briefly review the first of these. In 1863-4 your army expenditure was only 14½ millions; and so recently as 1874-5, under Lord Northbrook, the estimate was again about the same, though the account shewed 15½ millions. Since 1876, when Quetta was first occupied, the advance in your military expenditure has been by leaps and bounds, until the Budget for the current year shews an estimate of over nineteen millions sterling. Nor is this all. The strategical railways beyond the natural boundaries of India have cost im-

mense sums (estimated in the Financial Statement of 1886; at twelve millions sterling) while the interest thereon and the working charges—which cannot be met by any returns those lines will yield—constitute a heavy debit against the commercial railways of India; therefore that loss on working must be reckoned as a direct addition to current military charges. Then it must be remembered that the modern palatial barracks erected during the last twenty years in every part of India have cost ten or twelve millions, the greater part of which was defrayed out of current revenues, thus adding heavily to the burdens of the people. More recently these burdens have been directly increased; that is by the decision come to in 1885—no one knows at whose advice or on whose authority—to add permanently 10,000 to the British troops on the Indian establishment as well as increasing the Native army. These changes it was estimated would add two millions sterling to your annual military expenditure; but I believe, it will be found that the cost of these charges—referred to with evident anxiety in the Financial Statement for 1886-7—amounts to nearly three millions. These increases were also in directions which specially add to the amounts of home charges, thereby enhancing the heavy “losses by exchange.”

5. It is a maxim acknowledged by our statesmen that expenditure depends on policy. In this instance the grievous addition to the unproductive outlay from Indian revenues is wholly due to the revolutionary change entered on in 1876; followed by the disastrous invasion of Afghanistan in 1877-80; and now sought to be perpetuated by the establishment of permanent military posts far beyond the physical boundaries of India on the West, for the maintenance of which the immensely costly railways already referred to have been constructed. You are well aware that this policy has been adopted and forced on India under cover of partisan counsels amongst certain English politicians; but this does not make it any more worthy of approval or lessen the need for its being checked and, if possible, reversed. Irrefutable arguments against this new trans-frontier policy are embodied in the series of Minutes on Central Asia placed on record in 1867-9 by Sir John Lawrence and the strong men of his Executive Council; those arguments were afterwards confirmed by Lord Lawrence and other truly Conservative Anglo-Indian statesmen in 1878-9, when raising their protest against the Afghan War of that period, which was contrived in secret, entered upon suddenly with scarcely a pretence of public justification, and in flagrant defiance of those constitutional restraints prescribed in Sections 55 and 56 of the Government of India Act of 1858. For convenience of reference I may remind you that a permanent record of the protests against, and exposure of the unsoundness of the new frontier policy is contained in the volume, issued by Lord Lawrence and his co-adjutors, entitled *Causes of the Afghan War* (Chatto and Windus, 1879). The results of this fatal departure from the better traditions of Anglo-Indian statesmanship have been traced out, and applied to an elucidation of the present adverse financial condition of India, in a pamphlet by Mr. John Da Costa (copy of which I send) entitled *The Financial Situation in India as exposed in the Budget Statements of 1886-7*. (P. S. King and Sons, 1887).

6. The question then arises, what can be done by your Congresses in regard to this subject? The first condition is that its magnitude should be realised. It seems to me that it would be well, through some carefully selected committee, to ascertain and sum up the amount of the enormous burden that has been thrust on India by this new trans-frontier policy since 1876. Such computation should include the cost of the invasion and annexation of Upper Burmah; also the continuous addition to that cost entailed by the egregious political error of destroying the Native dynasty of Mandalay. If I do not dwell on the question of Burmah it is because that is fresh in your minds, and does not require for its elucidation that retrospective research which is needed for replacing the Western-Frontier question on its right basis. Then having placed before yourselves and the public the monstrous cost of these departures from the settled policy of Lord Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook, the way will be open to you to proceed to such protest and remonstrance as may seem expedient.

7. In connection with these subjects I desire to draw your attention to certain broad considerations that may be overlooked or postponed amidst the current topics of detail

that necessarily occupy the foreground of your programme and to which you are already committed. These considerations may be thus enumerated:—

a. The financial position of India dominates all its other material conditions.

b. The pressure caused by the absorption of your resources, consequent on the fatal error of thrusting military outposts beyond the natural boundaries of India, transcends in its cramping and distressing effects, all other financial and fiscal mistakes put together.

c. That error, with its concomitant military extravagance, is one of executive policy, and no reform in administration nor in the Local Legislative Councils will avail to obtain either reversal of that erroneous policy or security against repetitions of similar sacrifices of India's true interests.

d. By appealing in respect of the paramount financial peril of India, first, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State as the one directly responsible authority, and next, to the High Court of Parliament, your Congress will effectually convince independent English politicians of the capacity of your people to understand and deal with those large questions of policy, on the right solution of which depends the present and future welfare of the masses of your people.

8. The subject of the financial relations between India and the British Treasury is one that demands closer and more continuous attention than it has yet received from your leaders—with one or two notable exceptions who are so conspicuous that they need not here be named. It is not practicable in this communication to do more than indicate the course of investigation and effort required in this direction. From the very beginning of British sway over India the whole cost of maintaining that control has been thrust on the weaker power and the dependent country. By her possession of India this United Kingdom has derived power, prestige, and an incalculable amount of pecuniary profit. Yet every shilling of administrative and military expenditure incurred in maintaining the connection between the two countries has been sustained by India. It is high time that something was done to revise this unequal relation, the onesided terms of which have been settled and maintained by the stronger party alone. Your Congress can scarcely do less than ask for some remission or redress of this hard bargain. For instance, your people have had no say in the transactions that have gone to make up your public debt of nearly 200 millions, (besides the railway debt.) Why should not an Imperial guarantee of that debt be granted? This would involve no outlay by the British taxpayer, who is really ultimately responsible, while such a course would be an immense relief to India. Then, why should not the cost of the home Indian administration be borne by the British Treasury; as that of the Colonies always has been—as also the whole of the military and naval charges incurred in acquiring our Colonial Empire? There are cogent reasons, also, why the home military charges now debited to India should be sustained, or, at least, shared by our Treasury. Most obvious arguments of political justice indicate that something should be done in this direction; and the financial relief that would be thereby afforded to India would also result in real advantage to England itself by improving the material condition of your people. But the political gain would be still greater. One of the chief causes of the comparative neglect of Indian interests in Parliament is due to the feeling, unconfessed but always present, that the British taxpayer has no direct interest in the economical administration of your finances. If only a moderate proportion of the Indian home charges were defrayed by England, say a couple of millions per annum, this would secure for your country an effective representation in our Parliamentary proceedings. If your Congress were to formulate and put forward an appeal to this effect, it would meet with response from several of our fair-minded politicians, in both parties, who are sincerely desirous of doing justice to your people.

9. In thus venturing to make these few suggestions—which pressure on my time prevents being put into more complete shape—I do not, by any means, forget those other subjects that are already engaging your attention; but the topics to which I have briefly

referred comprise, as you will perceive, some that are of the *greatest relative importance*. They pertain to a class of questions which have been too much left to be dealt with by executive authorities who are virtually irresponsible, but who really control all the fortunes of India. As British subjects, you are also British *citizens* in the true constitutional meaning of that term. As such you have the obvious right of making your voice heard in the Executive Councils of the Empire. Trusting that this high patriotic function will be performed by the forthcoming Congress in the spirit of moderation and intelligent loyalty manifested in the proceedings of its predecessors.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your sincere well-wisher,  
W. MARTIN WOOD.

*West Kensington,  
November 23rd, 1888.*

## APPENDIX VI.

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### SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS.

PASSED AT THE

### FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

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#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIRST CONGRESS.

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##### RESOLUTION I.

**Resolved**—That this Congress earnestly recommends that the promised inquiry into the working of the Indian Administration, here and in England, should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, the people of India being adequately represented thereon, and evidence taken both in India and in England.

##### RESOLUTION II.

**Resolved**—That this Congress considers the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, as at present constituted, the necessary preliminary to all other reforms.

##### RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That this Congress considers the reform and expansion of the Supreme and existing Local Legislative Councils, by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members (and the creation of similar Councils for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also for the Punjab) essential; and holds that all Budgets should be referred to these Councils for consideration, their members being moreover empowered to interpellate the Executive in regard to all branches of the administration; and that a Standing Committee of the House of Commons should be constituted to receive and consider any formal protests that may be recorded by majorities of such Councils against the exercise by the Executive of the power which would be vested in it, of overruling the decisions of such majorities.

##### RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—That in the opinion of this Congress the competitive examinations now held in England for first appointments in various civil departments of the public service should henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India Office Committee of 1860, "be held simultaneously, one in England and one in India, both being as far as practicable identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit," and that the successful candidates in India should be sent to England or further study, and subjected there to such further examinations as may seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments (excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by competitive examinations held in India, under conditions calculated to secure such

intellectual, moral, and physical qualifications as may be decided by Government to be necessary. Lastly, that the maximum age of candidates for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service be raised to not less than 23 years.

**RESOLUTION V.**

**Resolved**—That in the opinion of this Congress the proposed increase in the military expenditure of the empire is unnecessary, and, regard being had to the revenues of the empire and the existing circumstances of the country, excessive.

**RESOLUTION VI.**

**Resolved**—That in the opinion of this Congress, if the increased demands for military expenditure are not to be, as they ought to be met, by retrenchment, they ought to be met, firstly, by the re-imposition of the Customs duties; and, secondly, by the extension of the license-tax to those classes of the community, official and non-official, at present exempted from it, care being taken that in the case of all classes a sufficiently high taxable minimum be maintained. And, further, that this Congress is of opinion that Great Britain should extend an imperial guarantee to the Indian debt.

**RESOLUTION VII.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress deprecates the annexation of Upper Burmah, and considers that if the Government unfortunately decide on annexation, the entire country of Burmah should be separated from the Indian Viceroyalty and constituted a Crown Colony, as distinct in all matters from the Government of the country as is Ceylon.

**RESOLUTION VIII.**

**Resolved**—That the resolutions passed by this Congress be communicated to the Political Associations in each province, and that these Associations be requested, with the help of similar bodies and other agencies, within their respective provinces, to adopt such measures as they may consider calculated to advance the settlement of the various questions dealt with in these resolutions.

**RESOLUTION IX.**

**Resolved**—That the Indian National Congress re-assemble next year in Calcutta and sit on Tuesday, the 28th of December, 1886, and the next succeeding days.

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**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND CONGRESS.**

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**RESOLUTION I.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress of Delegates from all parts of India do humbly offer its dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, on the approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign, and heartily wish her many, many more, and happy years of rule over the great British Empire.

**RESOLUTION II.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy, and views with grave apprehension, the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India and (although aware that the Government is not overlooking this matter and is contemplating certain palliatives) desires to record its fixed conviction that the introduction of Representative Institutions will, prove one of the most important practical steps towards the amelioration of the condition of the people.



## RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That this Congress do, emphatically, re-affirm the 3rd Resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and of the Provincial Legislative Councils therein suggested, have now become essential alike in the interests of India and England.

## RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—That this Congress is of opinion that, in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as, on a more detailed examination of the question may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions :—

- (1.)—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both provincial and of the Governor-General, to be materially increased. Not less than one-half the Members of such enlarged Council to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials having seats *ex-officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be Members, official or non-official, nominated by Government.
- (2.)—The right to elect Members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and members of the community, *prima facie*, capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay the Councillors may be elected by the Members of Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary. In Madras the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and the University, or by Electoral Colleges composed of Members partly elected by these bodies and partly nominated by Government. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab Councillors may be elected by an Electoral College composed of Members elected by Municipal and District Boards, and nominated, to an extent not exceeding one-sixth of the total number, by Government, it being understood that the same elective system now in force where Municipal Boards are concerned will be applied to District Boards and the right of electing Members to these latter extended to the cultivating class. But whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the Community and all great interests are adequately represented.
- (3.)—The elected Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws, to be elected by the elected Members of the several Provincial Councils.
- (4.)—No elected or nominated Member of any Council to receive any salary or remuneration in virtue of such Membership, but any such Member, already in receipt of any Government salary or allowance, to continue to draw the same unchanged during Membership, and all Members to be entitled to be reimbursed any expenses incurred in travelling in connection with their Membership.
- (5.)—All persons resident in India, to be eligible for seats in Council, whether as electees or nominees, without distinction of race, creed, caste or colour.
- (6.)—All legislative measures and all financial questions, including all budgets, whether these involve new or enhanced taxation or not, to be necessarily submitted to and dealt with by these Councils. In the case of all other branches of the administration any Member to be at liberty, after due notice, to put any question he sees fit to the *ex-officio* Members (or such one of these as may be especially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and to be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question, together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council to be at liberty to consider and discuss the question, and record thereon such resolution as may appear fitting to the majority. Provided that, if the subject in regard to which the inquiry is made involves matters of Foreign policy, Military dispositions or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Executive, the public interests would be materially imperilled by the communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent for them to instruct the *ex-officio* Members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and decline to furnish the information asked for.
- (7.)—The Executive Government shall possess the power of overruling the decision arrived at by the majority of the Council, in every case in which, in its opinion, the public interests would suffer the acceptance of such decision; but whenever this power is exercised, a full exposition of the grounds on which this has been considered necessary, shall be published within one month.

and in the case of local Governments they shall report the circumstances and explain their action to the Government of India, and in the case of this latter, it shall report and explain to the Secretary of State; and in any such case on a representation made through the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the overruled majority, it shall be competent to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons (recommended in the 3rd Resolution of last year's Congress which this present Congress has affirmed) to consider the matter, and call for any and all papers or information, and hear any persons on behalf of such majority or otherwise, and thereafter, if needful, report thereon to the full House.

**RESOLUTION V.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress do invite all Public Bodies and all Associations throughout the Country, humbly and earnestly, to entreat His Excellency the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the appointment of a Commission, to enquire exhaustively into the best method of introducing such a tentative form of Representative Institutions into India, as has been indicated in Resolutions III. of the past, and IV. of the present year's Congress.

**RESOLUTION VI.**

**Resolved**—That a Committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin\* be appointed to consider the Public Service Question and report thereon to this Congress.

<p>*Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji (<i>Bombay</i>).          „ S. Subramania Iyer (<i>Madras</i>).          „ Peary Mohun Mukerjee (<i>Calcutta</i>).          Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (<i>Madras</i>).          Babu Motilal Ghose (<i>Calcutta</i>).          Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (<i>Calcutta</i>).          „ Gungapershad Varma (<i>Lucknow</i>).          „ Ramkali Chaudhuri (<i>Benares</i>).</p>	<p>Mr. Guru Prasad Sen (<i>Patna</i>).          Pundit Prannath (<i>Lucknow</i>).          Munshi KashiPershad (<i>Allahabad</i>).          Nawab Reza Ali Khan (<i>Lucknow</i>).          Mr. Hamid Ali (<i>Lucknow</i>).          Lala Kanhyalal (<i>Amritsar</i>).          Rao Sahib Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis (<i>Nagpur</i>).          Mr. Rahimatulla M. Sayani (<i>Bombay</i>).</p>	
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**RESOLUTION VII.**

**Resolved**— That this Congress approves and adopts the report\* submitted by the Committee appointed by Resolution VI.

**RESOLUTION VIII.**

**Resolved**—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force.

**\*REPORT.**

We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to submit a statement in connection with the Public Service Question, have the honor to report that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by us at a meeting held yesterday:—

- 1.—That the open Competitive Examination be held simultaneously both in India and in England.
- 2.—That the Simultaneous Examinations thus held be equally open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.
- 3.—That the Classified lists be prepared according to merit.
- 4.—That the Congress express the hope that the Civil Service Commissioners will give fair consideration to Sanskrit and Arabic among the subjects of examination.
- 5.—That the age of candidates eligible for admission to the open Competitive Examination be not less than 19, nor, as recommended by Sir C. Aitchison, more than 23 years.
- 6.—That Simultaneous Examinations being granted, the Statutory Civil Service be closed for first appointments.
- 7.—That the appointments in the Statutory Civil Service, under the existing rules, be still left open to the Members of the Uncovenanted Service and to professional men of proved merit and ability.
- 8.—That all appointments requiring educational qualifications, other than covenanted first appointments, be filled by Competitive Examinations held in the different Provinces, and open in each Province to such natural-born subjects of H. M. only as are residents thereof.

These Resolutions, it is hoped, cover the main principles which underlie the questions set by the Public Service Commission. For a more detailed consideration there was no time.

(Sd.) DADABHAI NAOROJI,  
*President of the Committee.*

30th December, 1886.

**RESOLUTION IX.**

**Resolved**—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury, depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has proved injurious to the country, and that the powers then, for the first time, vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal, should be at once withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION X.**

**Resolved**—That, in the opinion of this Congress, a provision, similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England (under which accused persons in serious cases have the option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court), should be introduced into the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions.

**RESOLUTION XI.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some Provinces, involve some extra expenditure.

**RESOLUTION XII.**

**Resolved**—That, in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, is capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress do earnestly appeal to the Government to authorise (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government effectively in any crisis.

**RESOLUTION XIII.**

**Resolved**—That Standing Congress Committees be constituted at all important centres.

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

**Resolved**—That the Third Indian National Congress assemble at Madras on the 27th of December, 1887.

**RESOLUTION XV.**

**Resolved**—That, copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council, with the humble requests that he will cause the 1st Resolution to be submitted in due course to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE THIRD CONGRESS.

### RESOLUTION I.

**Resolved**—That a Committee is appointed, consisting of the gentlemen (marginally enumerated\*) to consider what rules, if any, may now be usefully framed in regard of the constitution and working of the Congress, with instructions to report thereon to the Congress, on the 30th instant.

\* Messrs. Namjoshi, Chandravaker, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, Hajee Mahomed Abdul Shakoor Badshaw Sahib, S. Subramania Iyer, W. S. Ganiz, Rangiah Naidu, Surendranath Banerjee, Trailokhyanath Mitra, Kali Charan Banerjee, Guru Prasad Sen, Saligram Singh, Ram Kali Chaudhuri, Hafiz Abdul Rahim, Rampal Singh, Pandit Madan Mohun, Ganga Prasad Varma, Bishan Narayan Dar, Hamid Ali, Muzlihdur, Satyanand Agnihotri, H. H. Dhruva, W. C. Bonnerjee, Norendranath Sen, Eardley Norton, Joy Govind Shome, Iswari Lal Sircar, G. Subramania Iyer, D. A. Khare, S. A. Saminada Iyer, Sabapathy Mudaliar, A. O. Hume, C. Vigija Raghava Chariar, Govind Buksh, Karandikar.

thereon to the Congress, on the 30th instant.

### RESOLUTION II.

**Resolved**—That this Congress re-affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, already set forth in Resolutions III. of the Congress of 1885, and 1886, and expresses the earnest hope that the Government will no longer delay action in the direction of this essential reform.

### RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That this Congress once again places on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of the Executive and Judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and declares that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation, without further delay, even though this should, in some Provinces, involve some extra expenditure.

### RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—That, in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, this Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to; that the Military Service in its higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country; and that the Government of India should establish Military Colleges in this country, whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army.

### RESOLUTION V.

**Resolved**—That, in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared, therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain, in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress once again earnestly appeals to the Government to authorize (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting,) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government, effectively, in any crisis.

### RESOLUTION VI.

**Resolved**—That, as the administration of the Income-Tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000, the loss of revenue thus involved being made good, and further financial difficulties, if any, met by reductions in the existing public expenditure, or, should this prove impossible, by the re-imposition of an import duty on the finer classes of cotton goods.

**RESOLUTION VII.**

**Resolved**—That, having regard to the poverty of the people, it is desirable that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of Technical Education, suitable to the condition of the country, to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of the orders, already existing, in regard to utilizing such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively, than at present, the skill and talents of the people of the country.

**RESOLUTION VIII.**

**Resolved**—That, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which the present Arms' Act (XI of 1878) causes, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter IV., and, if necessary, other portions of the said Act, as shall enable all persons to possess and wear arms, unless debarred therefrom, either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India (or any local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf) for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published.

**RESOLUTION IX.**

**Resolved**—That the rules drafted by the Committee appointed under Resolution I. stand over for consideration till next Congress, but that, in the meantime, copies be circulated to all Standing Congress Committees, with the request that they will, during the coming year, act in accordance with these rules, so far as this may seem to them possible and desirable, and report thereon to the next Congress, with such further suggestions as to them may seem meet.

**RESOLUTION X.**

**Resolved**—That the Fourth Indian National Congress assemble at Allahabad on the 26th December, 1888.

**RESOLUTION XI.**

**Resolved**—That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council, with the humble request that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration.

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**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS.**

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**RESOLUTION I.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, and of the existing Provincial Legislative Councils, already set forth in Resolutions III. of the Congress of 1885 and 1886, and Resolution II. of the Congress of 1887 (a tentative scheme for which expansion and reform was suggested in Resolution IV. of the Congress of 1886); and further urges that a Legislative Council (of the same character as those which have been suggested for Provinces where Legislative Councils already exist) be established for the Punjab.

**RESOLUTION II.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress, while appreciating the concessions proposed in the Report of the Public Service Commission, yet feels it necessary to put distinctly on record its opinion that full justice will never be done to the people of this country until the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India is held simultaneously in England and in India.

RESOLUTION III.

Resolved—That this Congress, having read and considered Resolution XI. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity ; and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay ; even though this should, in some provinces, involve some extra expenditure ”—

and Resolution III. of the Congress of 1887, to the same effect, does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

RESOLUTION IV.

Resolved—That this Congress, having read and considered Resolution VIII. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That in the opinion of this Congress, the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force ”—

Resolution IX. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That, in opinion of this Congress, the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury, depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has proved injurious to the country, and the powers then for the first time vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts of setting aside verdicts of acquittal should be at once withdrawn ”—

and Resolution X. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That in the opinion of this Congress, a provision similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England (under which accused persons in serious cases have the option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court) should be introduced into the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions ”—

does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

RESOLUTION V.

Resolved—That, as it is the general belief of the people of this country that the existing system of police administration in India is highly unsatisfactory in itself and oppressive to them, the Government be respectfully urged to appoint a commission, consisting of official and non-official members, to investigate the entire question as speedily as possible.

RESOLUTION VI.

Resolved—That this Congress having read and considered Resolution IV. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“ That in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian Subjects, the Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to ; that the Military services in the higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country ; and that the Government should establish Military Colleges in the country whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a Military career as officers of the Indian Army.”

Resolution XII. of the Congress of 1886, and Resolution V. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“ That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, the Congress once again earnestly appeals to the Government to authorize (under such rules and restrictions as to it may seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government effectually in any crisis ;”

and Resolution VIII. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“That in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which the present Arms Act (XI of 1878) causes,  
“and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved  
“so to modify the provisions of Chapter IV., and, if necessary, other portions of the said Act, as shall  
“enable all persons to possess and wear Arms unless debarred therefrom, either as individuals, or  
“members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India, (or any  
“local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf), for reasons to be recorded  
“in writing and duly published;”

does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

#### RESOLUTION VII.

**Resolved**—That, having regard to the fact that a serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants has taken place under the systems of Abkari and Excise now prevailing in India, the Government be respectfully urged to adopt some such improved system as shall tend to discourage insobriety.

#### RESOLUTION VIII.

**Resolved**—That, as the administration of the Income-Tax, specially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000.

#### RESOLUTION IX.

**Resolved**—That this Congress being of opinion that it is the first duty of the British Government in India to foster and encourage education, as well general as technical, in all its branches, and that the declaration made in the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of education is calculated to encourage the tendency to reduce imperial expenditure on education, and to withdraw from the control of it, respectfully urges upon Government the extreme importance of increasing, or at any rate of not decreasing, the present expenditure on education, and of the Government continuing to control the Educational Institutions of all kinds now existing.

#### RESOLUTION X.

**Resolved**—That, having regard to the poverty of the people, the importance of encouraging indigenous manufactures, and the difficulty of practically introducing any general system of technical education with the present imperfect information, Government be moved to delay no longer the appointment of a mixed commission, to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

#### RESOLUTION XI.

**Resolved**—That the foregoing Resolutions be submitted for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy, and for transmission by him to Her Majesty's Government, with the humble request of this Congress that the reforms suggested in the said Resolutions (based as most of these are on Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858) may now be effected; and that should it be deemed necessary first to institute any enquiry into any of the matters forming the subjects of these resolutions, such enquiry may be made, as speedily as possible, by a Parliamentary Committee.

#### RESOLUTION XII.

**Resolved**—That this Congress, having watched with interest and sympathy the exertions that are being made in England for the total abrogation of laws and rules relating to the regulation of prostitution by the State in India, places on record its appreciation of the services thus rendered to this country, and its desire to co-operate by all means in its power in the attainment of this laudable object.

**RESOLUTION XIII.**

**Resolved**—That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindu or Mahomedan Delegates as a body object, unanimously or nearly unanimously; and that if, after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that all the Hindu or all the Mahomedan Delegates, as a body, are unanimously, or nearly unanimously, opposed to the Resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such Resolution shall be dropped; provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion.

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

**Resolved**—That the question of the introduction of a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue Demand into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and other provinces be referred to the several Standing Congress Committees, with instructions to report upon the same, in so far as it affects their respective circles, to the Congress of 1889.

**RESOLUTION XV.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress puts on record its disapproval of the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax, as involving a perceptible increase to the burthens of the poorer classes, as also the partial absorption, in a time of peace and plenty, of the only Financial Reserve of the Empire.

**RESOLUTION XVI.**

**Resolved**—That the Fifth Indian National Congress do assemble in the Bombay Presidency (either at Bombay itself or at Poona, as may be settled hereafter) on the 26th of December, 1889.

**RESOLUTION XVII.**

**Resolved**—That Mr. A. O. Hume be re-appointed General Secretary for the ensuing year.

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**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIFTH CONGRESS.**

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**RESOLUTION I.**

**Resolved**—That an address be presented to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., on behalf of this Congress here assembled, and that Messrs. Adam, Pherozshah Mehta, and W. C. Bonnerjee are appointed a Committee to settle the wording of the said address.

**RESOLUTION II.**

**Resolved**—That the following skeleton scheme for the reform and reconstitution of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, is adopted, and that the President of this Congress do submit the same to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M. P., with the respectful request of this Congress that he may be pleased to cause a Bill to be drafted on the lines indicated in this skeleton scheme and introduce the same in the British House of Commons :—

**SCHEME.**

- (1) The Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to consist respectively of members, not less than one-half of whom are to be elected, not more than one-fourth to sit *ex-officio*, and the rest to be nominated by Government.



- (2) Revenue districts to constitute ordinarily territorial units, for electoral purposes.
- (3) All male British subjects above 21 years of age possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications (both of which will be settled later) to be voters.
- (4) Voters in each district to elect representatives to one or more electoral bodies, according to local circumstances at the rate of 12 per million of the total population of the district, such representatives to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which will be settled later.
- (5) All the representatives thus elected by all the districts included in the jurisdiction of each electoral body, to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of 1 per every five millions of the total population of the electoral jurisdiction, and to their own Provincial Legislature at the rate of 1 per million of the said total population, in such wise that whenever the Parsees, Christians, Mahomedans or Hindus are in a minority, the total number of Parsees, Christians, Mahomedans or Hindus, as the case may be, elected to the Provincial Legislature, shall not, so far as may be possible, bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto, than the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus or Mahomedans, as the case may be, in such electoral jurisdiction, bears to its total population. Members of both Legislatures to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which will be settled later.
- (6) All elections to be by ballot.

### RESOLUTION III.

Resolved—That this present Congress does hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses as to—

- (a) the urgent necessity for the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, such that, in no case, shall the two functions be combined in the same officer ;
- (b) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury ;
- (c) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts, the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries ;
- (d) the necessity of introducing, into the Code of Criminal Procedure, a provision enabling accused person, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions ;
- (e) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of Police Administration in India, and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein ;
- (f) the expediency of both, establishing Military Colleges in India, where at the Natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army, and of authorising, under such rules and restrictions as may seem necessary, such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis ;
- (g) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the Income Tax Administration, especially as regards incomes below rupees one thousand, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount ;
- (h) the extreme importance of increasing, instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, the public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity, in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country ;
- (i) the impolicy and injustice involved in the late increase of the Salt Tax in a time of profound peace, and the urgent necessity for an immediate reduction of this tax, and the reimposition, to balance the deficit thus caused, of light *ad valorem* import duties ;
- (j) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continual increase to, the military expenditure of the country.

### RESOLUTION IV.

Resolved—That this Congress hereby tenders its sincere thanks to Messrs. Caine and Smith, and the members who voted with them, in connection with the debate on the Indian Excise Question in the House of Commons ; and, while fully appreciating what has

been done by some of the local Governments towards the improvement of their systems of Excise and Abkari, desires to express the earnest hope that no further time may be lost in giving full effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons.

**RESOLUTION V.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress, while thanking Her Majesty's Government for raising the age for the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination from 19 to 23, does hereby put on record an emphatic expression of the universal disappointment which has been created by the rest of that Government's orders in regard to the Public Service Question, (the net result of which orders is to place the people of India in a worse position than they previously held), and reiterates the national conviction that no real justice will be done to India, in this matter, until the simultaneous holding in India, and in England, of all examinations, for all Civil branches of the Public Service in India, at present held only in England, be conceded.

**RESOLUTION VI.**

**Resolved**—That, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships, that the Arms Act (XI of 1878), as at present administered, entails, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon them, the Government be moved so to modify the rules made under this Act that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India; that licenses to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops; and that these and all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all, shall operate throughout the Provincial jurisdiction within which they are issued, be only revocable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

**RESOLUTION VII.**

**Resolved**—That the Government be urged to take the subject of a Permanent Settlement once more under consideration in view to practical action thereon, such that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government Land Revenue demand without further delay, at any rate, in all fully populated and well cultivated tracts of country.

**RESOLUTION VIII.**

**Resolved**—That, in view of the fall that has already occurred in the price of silver and in the exchange value of the Indian Rupee, it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to maintain any hindrances whatever to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes; and that this Congress strongly urges upon Her Majesty's Government that, not only as an act of justice to India (a matter which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers), but also as an act of expediency in the interests of Her Majesty's British as well as Indian subjects, the plate duties should be immediately abolished, and Hall-marking be made a voluntary institution.

**RESOLUTION IX.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that, in the interest of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right, formerly possessed by members of that Honourable House, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India, before Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget statement, and earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will, in future, take into consideration the Annual Indian Budget statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion; and further authorizes the President, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., to sign a petition in the name and on behalf of this Congress for presentation to the House of Commons in accordance with the terms of this Resolution.

## RESOLUTION X.

**Resolved**—That, in view to his approaching departure, this Congress puts on record an expression of the high sense entertained, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but throughout India, of the ability, integrity and impartiality that have characterised Lord Reay's administration, as also of the gratitude which the whole country feels to be his due for the sympathy that he has ever extended to Indian aspirations and efforts.

## RESOLUTION XI.

**Resolved**—That the Subjects Committee be instructed to settle the question, (left open in the skeleton scheme for the reconstruction of the councils, embodied in Resolution II.), of the qualifications requisite for, and the disqualifications which should debar from, becoming—

- (a) a Voter ;
- (b) a Representative ;
- (c) a Member of a Provincial Legislative Council ; and
- (d) a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council ;

and to submit their Report thereon to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M.P., for the purpose of the Bill which he has been requested to have drawn.

## RESOLUTION XII.

**Resolved**—That Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., be re-elected General Secretary of the National Congress for the ensuing years.

## RESOLUTION XIII.

**Resolved**—

- (a) That in view of the large number of delegates this year assembled and the probability arising from past experience, of their number continuing to increase year by year, henceforth the number of delegates to be allowed from each Congress circle be limited to five per million of the total population of the circle : the Standing Committee of each circle allotting the number which their jurisdiction, as a whole, is entitled to elect, amongst their several electoral divisions, as may seem most expedient.
- (b) That from the date of Mr. Hume's departure for England, the Hon'ble Pundit Ajoodhianath be appointed Joint General Secretary, and that Rs. 5,000 be assigned for the payment by him of such Assistant Secretaries as he may find it necessary to employ, clerical assistance, postage, telegraphs and printing ; and further that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee be appointed Standing Counsel for Bengal, Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, Standing Counsel for Bombay, and Mr. Ananda Charlu, Standing Counsel for Madras, to the Joint General Secretary.
- (c) That the tentative rules for the constitution and working of the Congress, which were first considered at Madras, and in regard to which various addenda have from time to time been circulated, be thoroughly considered during the coming year by the several Standing Congress Committees, and definitely dealt with by the Congress at its next session.
- (d) That this Congress does hereby confirm the appointment of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., and Messrs. W. S. Caine, M.P., W. S. Bright Maclaren, M. P., J. E. Ellis, M. P., Dadabhai Naoroji and George Yule, as a Committee (with power to add to their number) to guide and direct the operations and control the expenditure of the National Congress Agency in England, and does further tender its sincere thanks to these gentlemen, and to Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the Secretary for the service which they are rendering to India.
- (e) That this Congress does formally appoint Mr. George Yule, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Adam, Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. J. E. Howard,\* Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. Surendrnath Banerjee, Mr. Mono Mohan Ghose, Mr. Shurfuddin, Mr. R. N. Mudholker, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee to represent its views in England and press upon the consideration of the British Public the political reforms which the Congress has advocated.
- (f) That a sum of Rs. 45,000 be raised for the expenses of the Congress work in this country and in England during the ensuing year, and that the different Standing Committees do send their res-

\* By some oversight, this gentleman's name was omitted, when the Resolution was read to the Congress ; the error has been rectified with the consent of the several Standing Congress Committees.

pective apportioned amounts to the General Secretary, the one half in three, and the balance in six months.

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

**Resolved**—That the Sixth Indian National Congress do assemble at some City in Bengal, the exact place to be fixed hereafter, on the 26th of December, 1890.

**RESOLUTION XV.**

**Resolved**—That the Fifth Indian National Congress hereby tenders its heart-felt thanks to its President, Sir William Wedderburn, as well for his ready sacrifice of personal and political considerations involved by his journey from England to India, as for that courtesy, impartiality and never-failing sympathy which, characteristics of his long and honourable career as an official of this country, have marked his control of the proceedings of this assembly.

**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SIXTH CONGRESS.**

**RESOLUTION I.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress, having considered the draft Bill recently introduced into Parliament by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, entitled "an Act to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861," approves the same as calculated to secure a substantial instalment of that reform, in the Administration of India, for which it has been agitating, and humbly prays the Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to pass the same into law; and further that its President, Mr. J. M. M. M. M., is hereby empowered to draw up and sign, on behalf of this assembly, a resolution to the House of Commons to the foregoing effect, and to transmit the same to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh for presentation, thereto, in due course.

**RESOLUTION II.**

**Resolved**—That this present Congress does hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses as to—

- (a) the urgent necessity for the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, such that, in no case, shall the two functions be combined in the same officer;
- (b) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury;
- (c) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries;
- (d) the necessity of introducing, into the Code of Criminal Procedure, a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the Magistrate they be committed to the Court of Sessions;
- (e) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of Police Administration in India, and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein;
- (f) the expediency of both, establishing Military Colleges in India, whereat the Natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army, and of authorising, under such

rules and restrictions as may seem necessary, such a system of volunteering, for the Indian inhabitants of the country, as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis ;

- (g) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the Income Tax Administration, especially as regards incomes below rupees one thousand, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount ;
- (h) the extreme importance of increasing, instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, the public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity, in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country ;
- (i) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continual increase to, the military expenditure of the country ;
- (j) the necessity, if any real justice is to be done to the people of India, of holding, simultaneously in India and England, examinations, at present held only in England, for the Civil branches of the Public Service in India ;
- (k) the expediency of so modifying the rules made under Act XI of 1878 (the Arms Act) that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India ; that licenses to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops ; and that these and all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all, shall operate throughout the Provincial jurisdiction within which they are issued, be only revocable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

### RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That this Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that in the interest of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right formerly possessed by members of that Honourable House, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India before Mr. Speaker leaves the chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget statement, and earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will, in future, take into consideration the Annual Indian Budget statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion, and further authorizes its President to sign a Petition, in the name and on behalf of this Congress, for presentation to the House of Commons, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution.

### RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—That, while recognizing the action taken, in response to its previous prayers, in the matter of Excise Reform by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India and the Supreme Government here, and noting with pleasure the increase to the import duty on Spirits, the taxation imposed on Indian-brewed malt liquors, the decision of the Bengal Government to abolish the outstill system, and the closing of over 7,000 liquor shops by the Madras Government in 1889-90, this Congress regrets that it is still necessary to urge the Government of India to insist on all Provincial Administrations carrying out in their integrity the policy in matters of Excise enunciated in paras. 103, 104 and 105 of the despatch published in the *Gazette of India* of March 1st, 1890, especially as to sub-section 4 of para. 103, *vis.*—

“That efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained.”

RESOLUTION V.

**Resolved**—That the condition of the Finances of India having materially improved, and those special circumstances on which the Government relied to justify the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax having practically ceased to exist, this Congress considers it essential that the enhancement referred to should be remitted at an early date, and empowers its President to submit a special memorial on the subject in its name and on its behalf to H. E. the Viceroy in Council.

RESOLUTION VI.

**Resolved**—That having reference to the expectations created throughout the country by the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1862, the principles of which were re-affirmed in a subsequent Despatch of 1865, promising the extension of a Permanent Settlement to all temporarily settled tracts in which certain conditions were fulfilled, and to the fact that throughout large portions of the country those conditions have long since been fulfilled, this Congress respectfully submits that the Government of India is now in honour bound to take up this question of Permanent Settlement, without further delay, in view to practical action thereon such that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government Land Revenue demand as explicitly promised, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, more than a quarter of a century ago.

RESOLUTION VII.

**Resolved**—That this Congress, having observed with surprise a notice, apparently official, in various Calcutta newspapers which runs as follows :—

THE CONGRESS.

"The Bengal Government having learnt that tickets of admission to the visitors' enclosure in the Congress pavilion have been sent to various Government officers, and heads of departments subordinate to it, pointing out that, under the orders of the Government of India the presence of Government officials, even as visitors at such meetings, is not advisable, and that their taking part in the proceedings of any such meetings is absolutely prohibited :—"

and having also considered a letter addressed by the Private Secretary of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, of which the following is an exact copy :—

BELVEDERE, 26th December, 1890.

"DEAR SIR,—In returning herewith the seven cards of admission to the visitors' enclosure of the Congress pavilion, which were kindly sent by you to my address yesterday afternoon, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of his household could not possibly avail themselves of these tickets, since the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings.

"To

J. GHOSAL Esq.,

Secretary, Congress Reception Committee."

Yours faithfully,

P. C. LYON,

Private Secretary.

authorizes and instructs its President to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the declaration embodied in these papers that Government servants are prohibited from attending any meetings of this Congress even as spectators, and to enquire, most respectfully, whether His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, or has not, correctly interpreted the orders of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION VIII.

**Resolved**—That the best thanks of this Congress be tendered to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., for the invaluable services rendered by him during the past year, as also to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. J. Bright Maclaren, M. P., Mr. J. Ellis, M. P., Mr. George Yule, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for the unselfish zeal and ability with which

they have presided over the British Agency of the Congress ; further that they put on record an expression of their high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Digby, C. I. E., Secretary of the Agency, and Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, R. N. Mudholkar, W. C. Bonnerjee, Eardley Norton, and A. O. Hume, delegates to England, respectively, discharged the onerous duties imposed upon them, and of their gratitude to all those members of the British public who so kindly welcomed and so sympathetically gave audience, in a fifty public and a far larger number of private meetings, to one or more of these delegates.

**RESOLUTION IX.**

**Resolved**—That a vote of thanks be recorded to Kumar Debendra Mullick and brothers, proprietors of the Tivoli Gardens, Mr. N. C. Bose and Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, proprietors of Mohan Bagan Villa, and to the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra, Mr. T. N. Palit, Babus Janokee Nath Roy, Gopee Mohan Roy, Harendra Nath Roy, Kissory Mohan Roy, Ramanath Ghose; and Jamadar Ghasiram, owners of houses kindly lent for the use of delegates.

**RESOLUTION X.**

**Resolved**—That the Seventh Indian National Congress do assemble on the 26th December, 1891, at either Madras or Nagpore, as may be hereafter settled; in consultation between the Madras, Central Provinces and Berar Committees, and the Joint General Secretary.

**RESOLUTION XI.**

**Resolved**—That provisional arrangements be made to hold a Congress, of not less than 100 delegates, in England, all things being convenient, in 1892, and that the several Standing Congress Committees be directed to report, at the coming Congress, the names of the delegates that it is proposed to send from their respective circles.

**RESOLUTION XII.**

**Resolved**—That of the funds now in the Joint General Secretary's hands and about to be received, a further sum of twenty thousand rupees be added to the Permanent Fund and placed in fixed deposits, and that the rest of the funds accruing on account of this current year, 1890, be held by him available for the immediate purposes of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, but to be replaced as the subscriptions for 1891 are received, and ultimately, also added to the Permanent Fund.

**RESOLUTION XIII.**

**Resolved**—That a sum of Rs. 40,000, exclusive of individual donations, is assigned for the expenses of the British Committee of the Congress and Rs. 6,000 for the General Secretary's Office and Establishment, and that the several circles and districts do contribute as arranged in Committee.

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

**Resolved**—That Mr. A. O. Hume and Pandit Ajoodhia Nath are re-elected General and Joint-General Secretaries for the ensuing year.

**RESOLUTION XV.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress does formally appoint Messrs. G. Yule, Pherozshah Mehta, W. C. Bonnerjee, J. Adam, Mono Mohan Ghose, A. O. Hume, Kali Charan Baherjee, Dadabhai Naorojee, D. A. Khare, and such other gentlemen as may volunteer for the duty with the sanction and approval of the Standing Congress Committees of their respective circles, to represent its views in England, and press upon the consideration of the British Public the political reforms which the Congress has advocated.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SEVENTH CONGRESS.

## RESOLUTION I.

**Resolved**—That a Committee be appointed to consider and report, on or before the morning of the 30th instant, whether, or not, it is advisable to discontinue the Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress until after the British Session, and, if not, under what regulations, as to numbers of delegates, localities for assemblage, and the like, future Congresses shall be held. The Committee to be composed as follows :—

## EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS :

- The President.
- The Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- The General Secretary.
- The Joint General Secretary.
- The Standing Counsels to the Congress.

## ORDINARY MEMBERS :

Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjee.  
Viraraghava Chariar.  
Hafiz Abdul Raheem.  
Gangapersad Varma  
Pringle Kennedy.  
Guruprasad Sen.  
D. E. Watcha.  
M. B. Namjoshi.  
Hamid Ali Khan.  
Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide.

Messrs. Murlidhar.  
Mudholkar.  
Deo Rao Vinayak.  
Gopal Rao Bhide.  
Bipin Krishna Bose.  
Dajee Abajee Khare.  
Madan Mohan Malaviya.  
Saligram Singh.  
Sankara Nair.

## RESOLUTION II.

**Resolved**—That this Congress re-affirms the conclusion arrived at by all previous Congresses, *vis.*, that India can never be well or justly governed, nor her people prosperous or contented, until they are allowed, through their elected representatives, a potential voice in the Legislatures of their own country, and respectfully urges the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose good will towards India it gratefully recognizes, to permit no further delay in the concession of this just and necessary reform.

## RESOLUTION III.

**Resolved**—That this Congress, concurring in the views set forth in previous Congresses affirms—

That fully fifty millions of the population, a number yearly increasing, are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and that, in every decade, several millions actually perish by starvation.

That this unhappy condition of affairs is largely due to—

- (a) the exclusion of the people of India from a due participation in the administration, and all control over the finances, of their own country, the remedy for which has been set forth in Resolution II;



- (b) the extravagant cost of the present administration, Military and Civil, but especially the former ; and to
- (c) a short-sighted system of Land Revenue Administration, whereby not only is all improvement in the agriculture of the country, on which nine-tenths of the population depend for subsistence, rendered impossible, but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assured.

That hence it has become imperatively necessary—

that the cost of the administration be greatly reduced ; in the military branch, by a substantial reduction of the standing army, by the substitution of long term local European troops like those of the Hon. E. I. Company, for the present short term Imperial regiments with their heavy cost of recruitment in England, in transport and of excessive mortality amongst non-acclimatized youths ; by the cessation of the gigantic waste of money that has gone on now for several years, on so-called Frontier Defences, and by a strict economy in the Commissariat, Ordnance and Store Departments ; and in the Civil branch, by the wide substitution of a cheaper indigenous agency for the extremely costly imported Staff ; and that measures be at once taken to give, as was promised by the British Government thirty years ago, fixity and permanence to the Land Revenue demand and thus permit capital and labour to combine to develop the agriculture of the country, which, under the existing system of temporary settlements, in recent times often lasting for short periods, in some cases only extending to 10 and 12 years, is found to be impossible ; and to establish agricultural banks.

That this Congress does most earnestly entreat the people of Great Britain and Ireland not to permit any further sacrifice of life by the shortcomings of the existing, doubtless well-intentioned, but none the less unsatisfactory, administration, but to insist, and speedily, on these reforms.

#### RESOLUTION IV.

**Resolved**—That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, is of opinion that, to ensure the adequate protection and efficient defence of the country, it is desirable that the Government should conciliate Indian public opinion and encourage and qualify the Indians to defend their homes and their Government—

- (a) by so modifying the rules under the Arms Act, as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India, without distinction of creed, class 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) by establishing Military Colleges in India, whereat 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) of the Indian army ;
- (c) by organising, throughout the more warlike races of the Empire, a system of militia service ; and
- (d) by authorizing and stimulating a widespread system of volunteering, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India.

RESOLUTION V.

Resolved—That as one step towards ensuring the wider employment of Indians in the administration of the country, and as a matter of simple justice to the people of India, this Congress, agreeing with previous Congresses, declares it to be essential that all examinations for any and all of the Civil Branches of the Public Service in India, which at present are held only in England, should henceforth be also held simultaneously in India.

RESOLUTION VI.

Resolved—That this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—

- (a) the reduction of the salt tax, by at least the amount of its latest enhancement ;
- (b) the raising of the income tax taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 ;
- (c) persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations, to induce them to carry out, in its integrity, the excise policy enunciated in paras. 103, 104 and 105 of the despatch, published in the *Gazette of India*, of March 1st, 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages.

RESOLUTION VII.

Resolved—That having regard to the unsatisfactory character, in many respects, of the Judicial and Police Administration, this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—

- (a) the complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions such that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same officer ;
- (b) the extension into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, of the system of trial by jury ;
- (c) the withdrawal from High Courts of the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittals by juries ;
- (d) the introduction, into the Code of Criminal Procedure, of a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the Magistrate they be committed to the Court of Sessions ;
- (e) the fundamental reform of the Police Administration, by a reduction in the numbers and an increase in the salaries, and in the qualifications of the lower grades, and their far more careful enlistment, and by the selection for the higher posts of gentlemen of higher capacities, more in touch with the respectable portions of the community, and less addicted to military pretensions, than the majority of the existing Deputy Inspectors General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

RESOLUTION VIII.

Resolved—That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, affirms the importance of increasing (instead of diminishing, as appears to be the present policy of the Government) the public expenditure on all branches of education, and the expediency of increasing (instead of diminishing, as appears to be the present policy of the Government) in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of appointing a mixed Commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

RESOLUTION IX.

*Read the following telegram from General Booth :—*

" May I be allowed to commend, to the attention of the Congress, the claims of the millions of India's starving poor and to urge the consideration of some scheme by which these destitute multitudes can be placed upon the waste lands of the country, in such an organised and befriended manner, as will enable them to gain, for themselves, those necessaries of a healthy existence which, in their present circumstances, are denied; praying for the blessing of God upon the labours of the Congress, yours in sympathy with every effort for the amelioration of the miseries of mankind."

**Resolved**—That the following telegram be despatched in reply to General Booth :—

" The Congress having received and considered your kindly message thank you cordially for the same. No possible scheme of internal immigration can perceptibly relieve the fifty to sixty millions of half-starving paupers, whose sad condition constitutes the primary *raison d'être* of the Congress. It is only by modifying the adverse conditions out of which this widespread misery arises, and by raising the moral standard of the people, that any real relief is possible. As regards the first, the Congress programme now embodies all primarily essential reforms; as regards the second, in every province and in every caste, associations, public or private, are working with a yearly increasing earnestness. Many good missionaries are labouring in same field, and we have to thank you that your army too is now engaged in the good work of elevating our masses. May your efforts and ours, in both directions, be crowned with success. Congress, including men of many creeds, welcomes cordially all who seek to benefit our suffering brethren."

RESOLUTION X:

*Read the Report of the Committee appointed, under Resolution (I.), which runs as follows :—*

" Your Committee have considered the matter referred to them and have also consulted, informally, various members of the Subjects Committee and other delegates. They are clearly of opinion that it is not advisable to discontinue the Annual Session of the Indian National Congress until after the British Session, and that future Congresses should be held under the same regulations as heretofore."

**Resolved**—That the Annual Sessions of the Congress in India continue to be held until all necessary reforms have been secured.

RESOLUTION XI.

**Resolved**—That having regard to the very serious discontent created, especially in Peninsular India, by the practical administration of the Forest Laws, the Government of India be most respectfully, but earnestly, entreated to investigate this carefully, and endeavour to mitigate its harshness and render it less obnoxious to the poorer classes.

RESOLUTION XII.

**Resolved**—That this Congress hereby tenders its most grateful acknowledgments to Sir W. Wedderburn, and the members of the British Congress Committee, for the services rendered by them to India during the past year, and respectfully urges them to widen henceforth the sphere of their usefulness, by interesting themselves, not only in those questions dealt with by the Congress here, but in all Indian matters submitted to them, and properly vouched for, in which any principle accepted by the Congress is involved.

**RESOLUTION XIII.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress puts on record an expression of the gratitude felt, throughout India, for the signal services rendered by the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh to that country's cause, and of the deep and universal sorrow which his untimely death has engendered; and that a copy of this Resolution, signed by the President, be transmitted through the British Committee for presentation to Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner,

**RESOLUTION XIV.**

**Resolved**—That this Congress, hereby, puts formally on record its high estimate and deep appreciation of the great services which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has rendered, during more than a quarter of a century, to the cause of India; that it expresses its unshaken confidence in him and its earnest hope that he may prove successful, at the coming elections, in his candidature for Central Finsbury, and, at the same time, tenders, on behalf of the vast population it represents, India's most cordial acknowledgments to all in England, whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided, or may aid him, to win a seat in the House of Commons.

**RESOLUTION XV.**

**Resolved**—That in view of the General Election now impending in England, and in accordance with the recommendation of our British Committee, the provisional arrangements, set on foot in pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress of 1890, for holding, all things being convenient, a Congress of not less than 100 Delegates in England in 1892, be now suspended until after such General Election.

**RESOLUTION XVI.**

**Resolved**—That a sum of Rs. 40,000, exclusive of individual donations, is assigned for the expenses of the British Committee of the Congress, and Rs. 6,000 for the General Secretary's office and establishment, and that the several circles do contribute as arranged in Committee for the year 1892.

**RESOLUTION XVII.**

**Resolved**—That Mr. A. O. Hume and Pandit Ajoodhianath are re-elected General and Joint-General Secretaries for the ensuing year.

**RESOLUTION XVIII.**

**Resolved**—That the Eighth Indian National Congress do assemble on the 26th December, 1892, at Allahabad.