

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

W. C. IVY, Editor and Publisher.

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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Vol. I

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No. 46.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Whereas the general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and the dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road to prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange for our commodities, and the best means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good; we hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of our country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by the fathers of American liberty. We therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economic government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To indorse the motto: "In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially, and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intention is "on earth peace and good will toward men."

OCALA DEMANDS.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed a per cent annum on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money; we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We denounce the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by liens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the methods of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

The agreement of the State of Virginia with the holders of her bonds, by which there is to be a reduction of about \$9,000,000 in the amount of bonds outstanding, is due principally to the action by the State Alliance favoring a settlement. For years a committee representing the bondholders had been authorized to make some reasonable concession, but as one State administration had been wrecked by an unpopular readjustment, the officials of the State seem to have hesitated to take any action that might bring upon their heads public opprobrium. When, however, the resolution of the Alliance indicated the trend of public opinion, it was taken by the present administration as justifying steps toward a settlement, and an arrangement was effected. By terms of the contract entered into, there is to be an issue of \$19,000,000 of bonds, having one hundred years to run, bearing interest at 2 per cent for ten years and 3 per cent for the remaining ninety years. It is distinctly understood that the coupons or other interest obligations are not to be receivable for taxes. The proposed new bonds shall be exchangeable for the outstanding obligations aforesaid in the proportion of nineteen of the former for twenty-eight of the latter. Thus the State has not only reduced the face of the debt to conform more nearly to the reduction of territory by the forced partition of West Virginia, but the rate of interest has been lowered and the annual tax reduced to less than one-half. The State has also, it is understood, the right to pay any part of her debt at any time she may have funds; no mean privilege, it must be admitted, and rendering a sinking fund unnecessary.

It has already been made subject of congratulation among investors and others that Virginia has now a re-established credit. It is, indeed, fortunate that the State will be able to pay what she owes in a manner acceptable to the creditors, but this has only been made possible by a process of scaling down, in which Virginia averred herself unable to pay more with her present resources, and it is, therefore, idle to presume that she will traffic upon the credit supposed to be restored by improved financial prospects. If the logical lesson of the situation be accepted, debt will be avoided, and any possible surplus derived from taxation will be used in reducing this existing evidence of State humiliation.

TARIFF REFORM.

The cherished plan of making tariff reform the slogan of the campaign of 1892 has suddenly fallen to the ground. For more than two years Mr. Mills has been roaming about the country declaring that tariff reform was the one overshadowing issue, and would be the only factor in the coming presidential campaign. This assumption was supplemented by ex-President Cleveland and the entire plutocratic press of the country. The attempt was made to ignore, belittle, or brush aside the consideration of any or all other economic questions. To aid in this scheme the subsidized dailies of both parties have kept up a continual din in its favor which has been reflected to a certain extent among the country press. The political bosses added their influence for the same object, all of which to the careless observer seemed to indicate the successful operation of the plan. But, in the midst of this beating of drums and blowing of horns, there has been a quiet, persistent, and thorough education going on among the people through the Alliance upon economic conditions that was destined to bear fruit sooner or later. Congressmen who mingled with their people were astonished, and many times confounded, at the rapidity with which this education had spread. They were convinced, many of them, of the necessity of listening to the demands of the people, and doing something during the present Congress to relieve their distress and satisfy their wants. This idea obtained to such a degree that the com-

mands of the bosses were not obeyed, and the party lash failed of its usual potency. At the first test, the vote for Speaker, the fact was disclosed that tariff reform as a sole issue was in the minority, and the assumption of its being the one great factor in Democratic politics was not well founded. After the contest was over, tariff reform, as proposed by Mr. Mills and others, was found relegated to the rear to await the adjustment of other economic demands.

The discovery is now made that financial reform is to be first in the order of discussion and settlement. The desperate means and persistent efforts made by the money lenders of the country to prevent a thorough investigation and discussion of this question is proof positive of the unsoundness of their position and their dread of the consequences that may follow. A new alignment of the two old parties upon lines of financial reform would be a spectacle worthy the attention of all. Imagine Senators Sherman and McPherson as opponents on a question of this character, or Congressmen Hoar and Mills.

IS MAJOR DREWRY A SUCCESSFUL FARMER?

By M. G. E.

We have received from our Major Drewry, of Virginia, a somewhat lengthy rejoinder to our criticism of the use made of his opinions by the Religious Herald. Regretting that the limited space at our disposal renders it impossible to publish it entire, we will give here the important points made. There have been a number of articles going the rounds of the partisan and religious press, by various writers, to the effect that if there is any depression of the business of agriculture it is due to the laziness and shiftlessness of farmers, and not to misgovernment, or to any cause which can be remedied by wise and just legislation. Usually some farmer described as "successful" is made to lay these imputations upon his brother farmers who are not successful. This was the use sought to be made of Major Drewry in the capacity of a successful farmer. The Religious Herald hauled him before the public in this character, and it was immediately caught up by the New South, by the Baltimore Sun and other papers and spread far and wide. Major Drewry says: "It is true that I met the editor of the Religious Herald at the White Sulphur Springs, and having seats at the same table had many pleasant conversations with him, and at his request expressed my views on farming, farm life, and the Farmers Alliance with little thought or reserve." It is this kind of talk, with little thought or reserve, that the partisan press is constantly quoting

the Alliance. Major Drewry goes on now to justify his criticism of the Alliance, at the same time disclaiming any intention of casting any imputation on the motives or integrity of the great majority of the members, who, he declares, are as intelligent and patriotic as himself or anybody else. He further says of the leaders named by us in his own State, that they are not "miserable old hacks," but his friends whom he regards with affectionate esteem; but he repeats that the Order is misled by some "miserable old hacks," who are so blinded by inordinate desire to be in office as to be willing to imperil the welfare of us all to obtain one. Who are these men, then, who lead us, leaders and all, by the nose? There are no such men; they are mere men in buckram—people of the imagination.

Major Drewry goes on to criticize the Ocala demands as dangerous, and especially the demand for advances of money on land and products by the government at a per cent as the worst kind of class legislation. He claims to be as much entitled to this opinion as the advocates of the plan to theirs. Undoubtedly so. This same line of statement has been made and repeated tens of thousands of times, and as often refuted by arguments wholly unanswerable, and which no man has attempted to meet by argument. Vain repetitions of vigorous assertion in that behalf may well be allowed to pass. Major Drewry claims to be a successful farmer, and eligible to the Alliance, and at various times invited to join. In reply to this we may content ourselves by quoting the mercantile advertisement of Drewry & Co. on the back of the envelope which covers Major Drewry's present communication. It reads as follows, to wit: "Drewry & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Twelfth street, Richmond."

It is admitted without reserve that Major Drewry has farmed with skill and success, but he is a professional merchant and financier, and a business man of unusual capacity. Even in farming he made large increments of his fortune by the enhanced value of judicious investments. He states himself that the famous Drewry's bluff farm cost him only \$13,000, and that he was offered and refused \$75,000 for it. His superior sagacity enabled him to get over the civil war without being wrecked in fortune, and to sell Drewry's bluff and buy the magnificent estate of Westover on terms of great advantage. All this does not alter the fact that he yet plainly exhibits the class feeling of the successful merchant and financier, and that he is out of touch and sympathy with the agricultural class; and his opinions of the Alliance and its leaders and policy must be estimated and valued accordingly. We differ, and differ widely, with Major Drewry in his opinions on these subjects, but that is no cause of quarrel between friends who love and esteem each other, and of whom neither will suffer the rectitude and integrity of the other to be for one moment called in question by anybody. In this spirit of mutual forbearance, we will now set Major Drewry right on a question of fact. He says that the Alliance was gotten up on pretense of helping the farmer and having nothing at all whatever to do with politics. The fact is that the earliest and all subsequent official declarations of purposes by the Alliance negative this notion, and such official declarations must be allowed to settle this question. We refer Major Drewry to the Alliance History and Agricultural Digest, by Mr. Dunning, where he will find all such declarations and will learn that this idea is entirely erroneous and the statement untenable. The first meeting of the original State Alliance of Texas formulated its purposes and demands; at the second meeting a legislative committee was appointed to urge these demands upon our legislators, national and State; nor was this thing done in a corner, for wide publication of these demands through the public press was provided for. At the organization of

the national order the same action was taken, and has been reaffirmed and reindorsed at all subsequent meetings. How, then, does any man undertake to say that the Order was gotten up under pretense of having nothing to do with politics? One of the earliest declarations of purpose was as follows, to-wit: "To labor for agricultural education in the science of economic government in a strictly non-partisan spirit." It is this strictly non-partisan spirit which is the head and front of our offending. The Alliance is not a political party. It is neither a Democratic nor a Republican annex, nor has it been "captured" by a third party. It can not be worked in any such way.

CO GRESS.

Speaker Crisp announced the committees of the 52d Congress on Wednesday, December 23. The following list shows the distribution of the chairmanships by States:

Alabama.....	3	Missouri.....	4
Arkansas.....	2	New Jersey.....	1
California.....	1	New York.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	North Carolina.....	4
Florida.....	3	Ohio.....	3
Georgia.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	2
Illinois.....	3	Rhode Island.....	1
Indiana.....	3	South Carolina.....	2
Iowa.....	2	Tennessee.....	2
Kentucky.....	2	Texas.....	2
Louisiana.....	2	Virginia.....	2
Maryland.....	3	Wisconsin.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Mississippi.....	2
Minnesota.....	1		59

In all there are fifty-six committees in the House of Representatives and the Speaker manages to get every member on some committee. Many of the committees are of minor importance. The following is a list of the most important committees:

Electors—Charles T. O'Ferrall, Virginia; L. W. Moore, Texas; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; T. H. Paynter, Kentucky; Jason B. Brown, Indiana; D. N. Lockwood, New York; T. C. Lawson, Georgia; N. P. Gillespie, Missouri; George Johnstone, South Carolina; Nils Haugen, Wisconsin; A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; R. E. Doan, Ohio; H. U. Johnson, Indiana; John E. Rayburn, Pennsylvania; and C. D. Clark, Wyoming.

Ways and Means—William M. Springer, Illinois; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; R. G. Turner, Georgia; W. L. Wilson, West Virginia; A. B. Montgomery, Kentucky; J. E. Whiting, Michigan; F. F. Shivers, Indiana; W. Rourke Cochran, New York; Moses T. Stevens, Massachusetts; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; T. B. Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan; Joseph McKenna, California; S. E. Payne, Utah; and John Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

Appropriations—S. S. Holman, Indiana; W. H. Forney, Alabama; J. D. Sayers, Texas; W. C. Breckinridge, Kentucky; C. F. Lockett, Missouri; William Mitchell, Pennsylvania; C. R. Breckinridge, Arkansas; Barnes Compton, Maryland; J. H. O'Neill, Massachusetts; L. E. Livingston, Georgia; D. E. Henderson, Iowa; William Gogswell, Massachusetts; H. H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Nelson Dingley, Maine; and W. W. Grout, Vermont.

Judiciary—D. B. Caldwell, Texas; W. C. Oates, Alabama; W. D. Bynum, Indiana; T. R. Stockdale, Mississippi; I. H. Goodnight, Kentucky; C. J. Boatner, Louisiana; J. A. Buchanan, Virginia; A. C. Chapin, New York; F. L. Layton, Ohio; S. P. Wolverton, Pennsylvania; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; James Buchanan, New Jersey; G. W. Ray, New York; H. H. Powers, Vermont, and Case Broderick, Kansas.

Banking and Currency—Henry Bacon, New York; Scott Wick, Illinois; W. H. Crain, Texas; W. H. Cate, Arkansas; W. W. Dickerson, Kentucky; Louis Speer, Connecticut; W. K. Gantz, Ohio; N. Cox, Tennessee; W. Cobb, Missouri; J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; M. Brosius, Pennsylvania; Hosea Townsend, Colorado, and T. J. Henderson, Illinois.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—R. P. Blass, Missouri; Charles Tracy, New York; J. R. Williams, Illinois; C. B. Kilgore, Texas; S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; Rice Pierce, Tennessee; J. F. Epps, Virginia; G. F. Williams, Massachusetts; W. A. McKeigan, Kansas; H. M. Bartine, Nevada; Abner Taylor, Illinois; T. W. Stone, Pennsylvania, and M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—R. Q. Mills, Texas; G. D. Wise, Virginia; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Isadore Raynor, Maryland; G. H. Bricker, Wisconsin; T. J. Geary, Colorado; G. W. Houk, Ohio; S. R. Mallory, Florida; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; J. J. O'Neill, Missouri; Charles O'Neill, Pennsylvania; John Lind, Minnesota; C. S. Randall, Massachusetts; Bellamy Storer, Ohio, and J. H. Ketcham, New York.

Rivers and Harbors—N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; T. C. Catchings, Mississippi; Charles Stewart, Texas; R. E. Lester, Georgia; R. H. Clarke, Alabama; W. E. Haynes, Ohio; T. A. E. Weadock, Michigan; W. A. Jones, Virginia; Charles H. Baiger, Rhode Island; Samuel Byrnes, Missouri; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; Binger Herman, Oregon; S. M. Stevenson, Michigan; W. A. Stone, Pennsylvania, and J. A. Quackenbush, New York.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Samuel Fowler, New Jersey; G. W. Fithian, Illinois; L. W. Moore, Texas; A. J. Caruth, Kentucky; J. A. Buchanan, Virginia; Robert E. De Parrest, Connecticut; T. F. Wagner, New York; Herman Skimp, Maryland; H. H. Wheeler, Michigan; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; L. E. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; J. H. Wilson, Kentucky, and G. D. Perkins, Iowa.

Iowa; Anthony Caminetti, California; Charles L. Moses, Georgia; J. B. Long, Texas; E. H. Funston, Kansas; J. H. Wilson, Kentucky; J. L. Jolley, South Dakota; Daniel Vaughn, Indiana and Georgia; P. Cheatham, North Carolina.

Foreign Affairs—J. H. Blount, Georgia; J. B. McCreary, Kentucky; C. E. Hooker, Mississippi; L. E. Chipman, Michigan; A. P. Fitch, New York; J. F. Andrew, Massachusetts; B. T. Cable, Illinois; Isadore Rayner, Maryland; T. J. Geary, California; R. R. Ritt, Illinois; A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; James O'Donnell, Michigan; and John Sanford, New York.

Military Affairs—J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; W. C. Newberry, Illinois; D. H. Patton, Indiana, H. H. Rockwell, New York; J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Oscar Lapham, Rhode Island; E. F. McDonald, New Jersey; J. C. Crosby, Massachusetts; H. H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; C. E. Belknap, Michigan; W. W. Bowers, California, and J. A. T. Hull, Iowa.

Naval Affairs—H. A. Herbert, Alabama; William Platt, New Jersey; A. J. Cummings, New York; J. A. Pearson, New Hampshire; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; J. W. Lawson, Virginia; William McClintock, Pennsylvania; Henry Page, Maryland; C. A. Bostelle, Massachusetts; Lodge, Massachusetts; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa, and J. W. Wadsworth, New York.

Post Office and Post-Roads—John N. Hendon, North Carolina; J. H. Blount, Georgia; B. A. Enloe, R. F. C. Wilson, Missouri; E. J. Dunphy, New York; J. D. Alderson, West Virginia; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; J. C. Kyle, Mississippi; M. P. Mattison, Ohio; J. C. Crosby, Massachusetts; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; J. A. Caldwell, Ohio; J. L. Wilson, Washington; C. A. Bergen, New Jersey; B. F. Loud, Colorado, and John T. Caine, Utah.

Public Lands—T. C. McRae, Arkansas; J. A. Pendleton, West Virginia; H. St. G. Tucker, Virginia; L. Amerman, Pennsylvania; J. W. Bailey, Texas; D. A. De Armond, Missouri; J. J. Seely, Iowa, D. Hare, Ohio; R. G. Stout, Michigan; John A. Pickler, South Dakota; J. P. Townsend, Colorado; Willis Sweet, Idaho, and C. D. Clark, Wyoming.

Indian Affairs—S. W. Peel, Arkansas; J. M. Allen, Mississippi; L. A. Turpin, Alabama; H. H. Rockwell, New York; W. H. Brawley, South Carolina; Thomas Lynch, Wisconsin; T. D. English, New Jersey; B. H. Clover, Kansas; O. M. Kern, Nebraska; J. L. Wilson, Washington; Joseph B. McKenna, California; B. A. Hooker, New York; A. C. Hopkins, Pennsylvania, and D. A. Harvey, Oklahoma.

Territories—J. F. Washington, Tennessee; C. B. Kilgore, Texas; C. H. Mansur, Missouri; T. J. Campbell, New York; W. F. Parrett, Indiana; W. A. V. Branch, North Carolina; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; J. W. Rife, Pennsylvania; G. W. H. Enoch, Ohio, and Willis Sweet, Idaho; James O'Donnell, Michigan; and Antonio Joseph, New Mexico.

Railways and Canals—T. C. Catching, Mississippi; P. G. Leste, Virginia; W. H. Calkins, Arkansas; J. H. Beeman, New York; F. Poltzoover, Pennsylvania; W. W. Causey, Delaware; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; Kittel Halvorsen, Minnesota; John Davis, Kansas; C. S. Randall, Massachusetts; A. Bergen, New Jersey; F. Hull, Iowa, and R. F. Loud, California.

Manufactures—C. H. Page, Rhode Island; L. F. McKinney, New Hampshire; D. B. Lagan, Louisiana; J. D. Taylor, New York; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; Sherman Hoar, Massachusetts; A. H. Williams, North Carolina; M. D. Harter, Ohio; Ezra B. Taylor, Ohio; E. A. Morse, Massachusetts, and J. O. Reynolds, Pennsylvania.

Mines and Mining—W. H. Cowles, North Carolina; G. W. Cooper, Indiana; S. W. Peel, Arkansas; T. J. Campbell, New York; J. O. Pendleton, West Virginia; J. J. Gannett, California; Marshall Arnold, Missouri; Thomas Bowman, Iowa; L. M. Miller, Wisconsin; Hosea Townsend, Colorado; S. M. Stevenson, Michigan; P. S. Post, Illinois; G. F. Hull, Pennsylvania, and M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Public Buildings and Grounds—J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Jo Abbot, Texas; Clarke Lewis, Mississippi; J. C. Tarsney, Missouri; J. G. Warwick, Ohio; W. M. McKenna, Maryland; W. C. Newberry, Illinois; J. D. Warner, New York; H. H. Williams, North Carolina; S. L. Miken, Maine; George W. Shook, Pennsylvania; W. H. Enoch, Ohio, and Willis Sweet, Idaho.

Pacific Railroads—J. B. Reilly, Pennsylvania; S. T. Lanham, Texas; Edward Lane, Illinois; Jason Brown, Indiana; W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. W. Covert, New York; James N. Cass, Minnesota; J. C. Coolidge, Massachusetts; H. C. Snodgrass, Tennessee; John Raines, New York; J. P. Flick, Iowa; John Lind, Minnesota; D. A. Taylor, Ohio, and John T. Caine, Utah.

Leaves and Improvements of Mississippi River—S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; T. R. Stockdale, Mississippi; Rice Pierce, Tennessee; Richard Morton, Missouri; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; R. W. Everett, Georgia; M. D. Hartner, Ohio; S. R. Mallory, Florida; D. H. Patton, Indiana; J. C. Burrows, Missouri; Edward Scull, Pennsylvania; J. M. Willson, Kentucky, and P. S. Post, Illinois.

Education—W. L. Hayes, Iowa; D. B. Brunner, Pennsylvania; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; J. L. Bretz, Indiana; B. F. Grady, North Carolina; F. P. Coburn, Wisconsin; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; Edwin Halliwell, Pennsylvania; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; H. P. Chestnut, North Carolina; John Sanford, New York, and Andrew Stewart, Pennsylvania.

lucky; W. J. Coombs, New York; E. T. Stackhouse, South Carolina; H. H. Wheeler, Michigan; Louis Stewart, Illinois; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; T. E. Watson, Georgia; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; J. T. Cutting, California; W. H. Enoch, Ohio, and M. R. Griswold, Pennsylvania.

Patents—G. D. Tillman, South Carolina; J. T. Heard, Missouri; Louis Turpin, Alabama; H. S. Greenleaf, New York; J. M. S. Mitchell, Wisconsin; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; O. Lapham, Rhode Island; J. T. Hamilton, Iowa; R. E. De Forest, Connecticut; James Buchanan, New Jersey; C. E. Belknap, Michigan; J. A. Quackenbush, New York, and Edward Scull, Pennsylvania.

Invald Pensions—A. N. Martin, Indiana; L. F. McKinney, New Hampshire; R. W. Fyan, Missouri; George Van Horn, New York; H. W. Snow, Illinois; G. F. Kribbs, Pennsylvania; A. J. Pearson, Ohio; H. H. Harries, Minnesota; E. F. McDonald, New Jersey; W. H. Butler, Iowa; J. P. Flick, Iowa; A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; N. M. Curtis, New York; J. J. Jolly, South Dakota, and J. B. Robinson, Pennsylvania.

Pension—R. P. C. Wilson, Missouri; John S. Henderson, South Carolina; J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; R. N. Norton, Missouri; W. F. Parrett, Indiana; Charles Barwig, Wisconsin; W. A. Jones, Virginia; C. L. Moses, Georgia; Lewis Stewart, Illinois; Edward Scull, Pennsylvania; Dan Waugh, Indiana; J. C. Houk, Tennessee, and W. W. Bowers, California.

Claims—B. H. Bunn, North Carolina; C. H. Mansur, Missouri; W. G. Stahlnecker, New York; Robert Bullock, Florida; Samuel Byrnes, Missouri; N. N. Cox, Tennessee; L. E. McGann, Illinois; L. N. Cox, New York; J. W. Kendall, Kentucky; C. H. Pace, Rhode Island; J. R. Revburn, Pennsylvania; L. E. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; George W. Smith, Illinois; E. F. Loud, Colorado, and J. M. Weaver, New York.

War Claims—F. E. Beltzhoover, Pennsylvania; W. J. Stone, Kentucky; B. A. Enloe, Tennessee; J. M. Clancey, New York; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; T. E. Winn, Georgia; Owen Scott, Illinois; C. W. Shell, South Carolina; T. F. Dolliver, Iowa; J. A. Pickler, South Dakota; J. C. Houk, Ohio, and J. W. Rife, Pennsylvania.

District of Columbia—J. J. Hemphill, South Carolina; J. T. Heard, Missouri; J. D. R. chardson, Tennessee; H. W. Rusk, Maryland; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; J. R. Fellows, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; E. E. Meredith, Virginia, C. A. Cadmus, New Jersey; A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; P. S. Post, Illinois; William Cogswell, Massachusetts, and J. B. Elden, New York.

Revision of the Laws—W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Robert Bullock, Florida; P. C. Edmunds, Virginia; R. H. Norton, Missouri; T. F. Magner, New York; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; L. Amerman, Pennsylvania; J. Patterson, Tennessee; Case Broderick, Kansas; J. B. Robinson, Pennsylvania; and C. A. Taylor, Ohio, and D. Waugh, Indiana.

It is often said that there is as much in knowing when to die as how to live. Many men have died in exactly the right time to have their names perpetuated as heroes. Others have lived a little too long and spoiled a brilliant career by some senile act of folly. Tom Payne is an illustrious example of the latter. His writings were of great service during the Revolutionary war, and had he died before writing his Age of Reason he would today have been worshipped as one of the most useful heroes of that time.

Had Cleveland and Mills and Henry Watterston died a year or two ago, future historians would not have been compelled to make records which will tarnish their glory with posterity. Up like a rocket, down like a stick, is too often the record of the ambitious. When a man's career of usefulness is ended, there should be some way to remove him from the active walks of life. Of course they can not be executed, nor is it wise to encourage them to commit suicide, but a national museum of living and superannated heroes might be established.

SENATOR DOLPH recently introduced a bill to aid the States and Territories to reclaim the arid land within their boundaries. It provides for the loaning by the United States of funds to the States and Territories for the purpose of assisting in the construction of the reservoirs, fountains, canals, artesian and other wells, and any and all other works to be used for the development, conservation and furnishing of water supplies for irrigation in aid of agriculture.

The loans are to be made in any sum not exceeding \$2,500,000 in any one year to a single State or Territory, nor exceeding a grand total of \$10,000,000 to any one State or Territory. The terms on which loans are to be made provide for the issue, by a State or Territory accepting them, of irrigation bonds of denominations of \$500 each, redeemable in five years and maturing in fifty years, and bearing interest at 1 per cent. All payments of interest, sinking fund and principal to be made at the United States treasury. The idea seems to be gaining ground that the government can loan money under certain conditions. This is a long step in advance, and the indications are that the time may yet come when the honest farmer will stand an equal chance to share the benefits of government that the trickster and manipulator now enjoys.