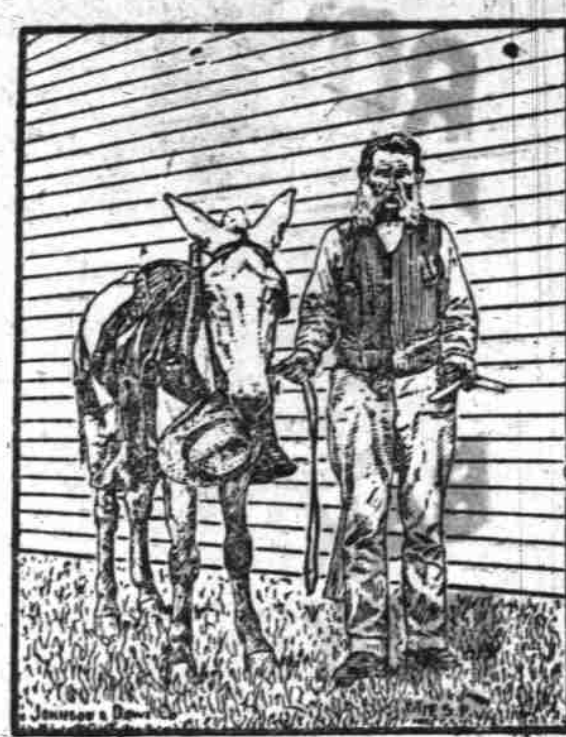


ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

National Alliance—L. L. Polk, president, North Carolina; H. L. Loucks, vice president, Dakota; J. H. Turner, secretary, Georgia; J. F. Willets, lecturer, Kansas.



RICHARD RAZOR

Attends the Veterans' Feast at Mooresville and Has a Big Time.

Richard Razor, of Mooresville, N. C., is the veteran who has been permitted in the province of Hiu who rules all things to meet again with his old comrades of the late unpleasantness.

Our association consists of three companies, Company B-50 N. C., Company C-37 N. C., and Company I-7 N. C. The time of meeting is the first Thursday in August of each year.

On Wednesday evening, August 31, in company with Mrs. R., I boarded the cannon ball train for Mooresville. Mrs. R. is not one of the old veterans, but she says she is kinder kin to some of them and she goes along some times to get some of the loaves and fishes or some of the bread and butter and other good eating that is found on such occasions.

At 9 o'clock and stopped at the hospitable home of Mr. R. L. Atwell. Thursday morning was bright and by 9 o'clock the town was full of men, women and children. There were old ladies, young ladies, married ladies and some that were not carried, there were young men and old men who have marched up to the cannons mouth when the only music was that of musketry and the cries of dying comrades.

At 11 o'clock about 60 old veterans formed in front of the postoffice and under command of Capt. A. P. Torrence marched to Oak Institute in the suburbs of the town where the old veterans took the front seats and the remainder of the large hall was filled with male and female friends of the old veterans.

The exercises were opened with a very affectionate and appropriate prayer by Rev. W. W. Pharr of Mooresville, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. A. Leazer and a reply in behalf of the old vets by your scribe. In his address of welcome Mr. Leazer told the old veterans that they had the freedom of the town and that the doors of every citizen were open.

I felt uneasy for I knew it was the intention of the veterans to remain over night and I still remembered things that had happened when they had been allowed or rather had taken the freedom of towns and cities, and in my reply I took occasion to call their attention to the fact that what had been said did not mean the kind of freedom that I had seen. The next thing in order was calling to the roll of the living and dead, which was done by J. P. Sossamon of Company K, and Dr. J. B. Alexander of Company C. So far as is known no death has occurred in either company since the last annual meeting, but we cannot expect to say that long.

Prof. Gray and Dr. J. B. Alexander made short talks. It was then announced that dinner was ready and that the meeting would adjourn for two hours. The first thing on the programme was a union treat by the citizens, after that a picnic dinner that was indulged in to the delight of all. At three o'clock the veterans met for business, J. P. Sossamon was made chairman and S. R. Andrus secretary. A. P. Torrence was elected commander, Dr. W. P. Craven lieutenant commander and J. A. Dearmond treasurer. S. R. Andrus secretary, and an executive committee consisting of J. P. Sossamon, J. C. Bell, B. D. Brown, W. B. O'Jone, A. Washburn, J. C. Beard, A. J. Hunter and W. D. Alexander were appointed to serve one year. The place of next meeting will be Hattersville, and the time will be the first Thursday in August, 1903. Prof. H. A. Gray was made an honorary member of the association. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock.

I forgot to say that a string band from Coddle Creek, which we will call young American band, furnished the music and it was very fine. Right here we will say that we want them to consider themselves a part and parcel of the old vets and to be with us hereafter.

At 8 o'clock the old veterans, the young American band a large number of friends met and had a good lively time for two hours telling war stories and promiscuous talks, and to wind up with two old veterans danced a regular old before the war break down. After entering a vote of thanks to the committee of arrangements and to each and every citizen of Mooresville for their hospitality the meeting adjourned to meet at Hattersville the first Thursday in August, 1903.

Why the People's Party Should Elect the Next President.

Should the republicans elect the president the utmost that they could accomplish in the way of legislation would be the redemption of their platform promises. The people would still be left groaning under the McKinley tariff, the national banking system, the contraction of currency, corporation rule and the exemption of annuaries from taxation on their incomes.

Let the republicans win at the next election and it may be fairly said that government by the people is dead and that class is perpetuated. Suppose every plank of the democratic platform was enacted into law, what relief would come to the masses of our people. The national banks would remain, incomes would not be taxed, tariff burdens if molested at all would be only scaled slightly, corporations would retain their special privileges, currency would remain contracted and only be filtered out to the people through the banks.

We deal generally with either party in admitting their honest intention to redeem platform pledges. The democratic platform of 1884 demanded the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. The coinage of that era was free and unlimited gold and silver upon a ratio of fifteen to one. Mr. Cleveland was elected upon this platform and the first thing he did after the election was to trundle to Wall street and repudiate the free silver pledge. Both parties are responsible for the vicious legislation which now oppresses the country.

In 1873 the millionaires demanded the repeal of the income tax. Democrats and republicans united in obeying. In the Senate only two democrats voted against the repeal; the House vote is not recorded. In February 1878 an effort was made to restore the tax. It failed. Had the democrats who under the lead of S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood and Mr. Springer, leader of the present democratic House, who voted against the proposition, voted in favor of it it would have succeeded.

Another attempt the following June failed for a similar reason. Upon the tariff question the record is much the same. Neither of the old parties will support a bill that is not distinctly protective.

If we concede that the People's party will do what it promises, we have a different state of things: To pass the income tax, to sweep away national banks, to restore the free coinage of gold and silver, to have money issued direct to the people in sufficient volume to meet the needs of legitimate business. There are reforms which are entirely within the reach of earnest persistent agitation. They address themselves favorably to the sober sense of every citizen who is dissatisfied with present conditions. Land loans and produce loans would surely follow, as the national legislation of the great highways of commerce. Briefly the People's party should elect the next president because it is pledged to real vital imperative reforms whose purpose is to destroy class rule and restore the government to the people. —Congressman Thomas E. Watson, in Literary Digest.

Congressman Watson's Charge. Considerable excitement was stirred up in the House of Representatives, the other day, by an attempted arraignment of Mr. Watson, of Georgia. He is the Alliance Representative and was accused of slandering the House by something he had published in a campaign book or pamphlet. What seemed to give the most offense was that he had charged his fellow-members with drunkenness. It was insisted on the floor of the House that he should take back this charge. He refused to do it and, instead, succeeded in having a longer extract from his book read. Mr. Watson not only maintained that every word he had written was true and that he was ready to prove its truth. A committee was appointed to allow him to prove the truth of his allegations.

But it will be seriously doubted whether all the fuss about the charge of drunkenness was not put on for effect. The other charges, as against a legislative body, are more serious. The other charges are as follows: "The Congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring."

These are points made against the body as such. The majority is answerable to such charges. If the committee will investigate and report on these it will do a service to the country. It might furnish important material also for use in the approaching campaign. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

The Press Upon Good Roads.

"Who shall make and maintain country roads?" The county officials, we think, are the proper authorities to care for the work, to expend the money and to lay out the roads of the county, and the cities and towns should be charged with the duty of paying for the city and town approaches of the country roads, which they as well as the farmers need. —Omaha World-Herald.

The condition of the roads is a potent factor in the business of a farmer. Bad roads may prevent the advantageous marketing of the crops and cost him heavily in the breaking down of his stock and the wear and tear upon his vehicles. Good roads all the year round would mean many dollars in his pocket. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The United States is the richest country on the face of the globe to-day and, outside of its cities, it has the poorest roadway of any of the civilized nations. There is no ground on which its state of things can be successfully defended. —Denver Times.

If the roadways which go through the main parts of a country town were constructed upon the plans followed in England and France there would be but little trouble in the spring in traversing them. —Boston Herald.

If the farmers will send to the legislature men who will work and vote for good roads instead of sparrow-scalping acts the impassable roads will soon cease to be a tax on the farming communities. —Peoria Herald.

A roadbed properly laid and composed of good materials, even though it may require additional expenditure at the outset, quickly pays for itself by reduced cost of maintenance. —St. Paul Globe.

On the good roads we build now our children will go to market by electricity instead of by mule power, assisted by fence rails at the midholes, as our custom now is. —St. Louis Republic.

The country road in spring and fall is a severer tax on the farmer than the charges of railroad corporations or of vessel lines. —South Bend Post.

Dixon on Homestead.

I am loath to speak of the appalling state of things that exist at Homestead. If I say much I am apt to say too much, but I cannot resist letting my voice be heard as a citizen and a minister.

It has been said that Andrew Carnegie has rights. Yes, he has rights. It has been said that he has a right to do what he likes with his money. I deny that. I deny that any man, white or black, rich or poor, has the right to do what he pleases with his money. He has a right to do with it what he ought to do, but has no right to do wrong with it. [Applause.] The value of money comes from the community. It should not be used to the injury of the people. Had Carnegie the right to use his money in fortifying his works with his electric cannons? When he did that he violated the law. He broke the peace. He declared a war that meant starvation and death to men, women and children, as far as he could do it. Labor has the right to live. Carnegie has no right to shoot men down. When the Pinkerton manager sent a band of armed thugs to Homestead, he really committed murder. The men who are responsible for the sending down of the Pinkertons are guilty of manslaughter, and should be punished accordingly. —Rev. Dr. Thos. Dixon.

Forecasting Thunderstorms.

Uncle Rusk and the force of assistants which he has to assist him in the weather trade are trying a new departure in that business. It is nothing more nor less than an experiment in forecasting thunderstorms. It is thought that if a thunderstorm can be successfully forecasted a sufficient length of time ahead of its occurrence, it will be of great benefit to the farmers. The plan is to have the observer of a station near which a storm is passing, note its force, velocity, etc., and telegraph to other stations the data thus gathered. They will communicate with correspondents in the route of the storm, and they will put bulletins for the benefit of the farmers of that vicinity. The thunderstorms considered by the department as a very annoying circumstance to the farmer, especially in harvest time, when it comes up unawares and catches him with a large meadow newly mown before the hay has been raked or stacked or stored away. —St. Louis Republic.

"Master John Stone, aged thirteen years, is the youngest editor in the State. He is editor and proprietor of the Daily Hustler, published at Hendersonville, N. C. It is related of this young hustler that he writes his own editorial and sets his own type, and from the proceeds of his paper supports a widowed mother. It is safe to predict a credible future for this youth."

The above is taken from the Bakersville News, the editor of which has failed to locate the young editor spoken of, as the Times is the only paper published in this place, and the editor of which, while he has enough work to keep him "hustling," is considerably over thirteen years of age. —Hendersonville Times.

We notice that when a woman asks to be taken to the silk counter, she speaks in a much louder voice than when she asks to look at the calico remnants.

The small pox has made its appearance near Newport, Rhode Island. The hotels are quarantined. Nearly all the summer guests have fled.

Smiles.

Inquiring child—"Papa, why do people cry at weddings?" Papa (abstractedly)—"Most of 'em have been married themselves."

Father—"Well, Tommy, how do you think you will like this little fellow for a brother?" Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully)—"Have we got to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?"

Mrs. Porkly—"I often wonder how people manage to understand each other in France." Mrs. Gotham—"How absurd!" Mrs. Porkly—"I don't think it absurd at all. Both my daughters speak French and they can't understand each other."

"I had to be away from school yesterday," said J. M. "You must bring an excuse," said the teacher. "Who from?" "Your father." "He ain't no good at making excuses; na catches him every time."

"Now, little boys, can you tell me," said a teacher, "what the effect of tobacco upon the stem is?" Little Billy, who has wrestled with his first chew, promptly held up his hand. "Well, Billy, what is the effect?" "Makes ye wish ye wuz dead."

Quite up with the times: An old negro, who had business in a lawyer's office, was asked if he could sign his name. "How is it, sah?" "Lashed," the lawyer answered, "if you could write your name?" "Well, no, sah. I never write my name—I jes dictate it, sah."

Railroad or Baby.

Senator Stanford met a poor man recently whom he had helped freely on former occasions. The Senator stopped Tom and inquired how he was getting along. "Pretty well, Mr. Stanford," replied Tom, "but it is mighty hard work; we just manage to keep out of the poor house." "How many children have you got now, Tom?" "Ten, sir, I think," said Tom. "I tell you what, Tom," responded the Senator, "you give me one of them to bring up, and I'll give you a railroad in exchange." Tom looked embarrassed, but stammered on: "Well, now, I don't want to be disobligeing, Mr. Stanford, but while you might know what to do with a baby, I was thinking that I wouldn't know what to do with a railroad when I got it." The Senator thought Tom was one of the wisest men he had met for some time.

The political tussle in Georgia is now on Tom Watson has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the Tenth district. All the Democratic strength that can be gathered will go to the tenth to secure his defeat. Longston sees as on his resignation is secured he is going right into the tenth. There will be a strong study put in the tenth, however, by the People's party to defeat Mr. Longston. It is useless to disguise the fact that Watson has a strong hold on his district. In his district, as well as over the State, the People's party element have been meeting twice a month, on Sunday afternoons in school houses, for two years, and several times in every hill-top. They are imbued with the spirit of turning things upside down and whether or not they succeed they will give the old parties a fearful scare. Speaker Crisp will come in for his share of the third party tussle. His people are alarmed at Tom Watson's thrust and have rallied an army of 1,000 and now bid Tom open defiance. The Third district will be the arena of some hard work before November. Mr. Watson goes by America on his way home, and his feud against the "Ten Hundred Club" is awaited with interest. The third party people of the Third district today named F. J. Wimberly, of Polk, to oppose Speaker Crisp. —Charlotte News.

It is reported that hereafter every soldier in active service in the British army will have a card attached to his clothing bearing his name, rank and regiment. This plan is to facilitate identification in case of death on the battlefield. It has long been in vogue in the German army.

Watermelon candy is the latest.

The juice of the melon is boiled to a consistency of syrup and from this the candy is made. It is said to be very nice.

The electoral college this year will have 444 votes, making 222 the majority the winner in the presidential race must have.

The only thing that walks back from the tomb with the mourners and refuses to be buried is character.

There are people in every church who stop believing the Bible the minute they look at a dollar.

Richmond & Danville Railroad. F. W. Ruttle, agent and steven Foster, Engineers. Condensed schedule in effect July 5, 1902.

SOUTHBOUND. No. 9. No. 11. No. 13. No. 15. No. 17. No. 19. No. 21. No. 23. No. 25. No. 27. No. 29. No. 31. No. 33. No. 35. No. 37. No. 39. No. 41. No. 43. No. 45. No. 47. No. 49. No. 51. No. 53. No. 55. No. 57. No. 59. No. 61. No. 63. No. 65. No. 67. No. 69. No. 71. No. 73. No. 75. No. 77. No. 79. No. 81. No. 83. No. 85. No. 87. No. 89. No. 91. No. 93. No. 95. No. 97. No. 99. No. 101. No. 103. No. 105. No. 107. No. 109. No. 111. No. 113. No. 115. No. 117. No. 119. No. 121. No. 123. No. 125. No. 127. No. 129. No. 131. No. 133. No. 135. No. 137. No. 139. No. 141. No. 143. No. 145. No. 147. No. 149. No. 151. No. 153. No. 155. No. 157. No. 159. No. 161. No. 163. No. 165. No. 167. No. 169. No. 171. No. 173. No. 175. No. 177. No. 179. No. 181. No. 183. No. 185. No. 187. No. 189. No. 191. No. 193. No. 195. No. 197. No. 199. No. 201. No. 203. No. 205. No. 207. No. 209. No. 211. No. 213. No. 215. No. 217. No. 219. No. 221. No. 223. No. 225. No. 227. No. 229. No. 231. No. 233. No. 235. No. 237. 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No. 1113. No. 1115. No. 1117. No. 1119. No. 1121. No. 1123. No. 1125. No. 1127. No. 1129. No. 1131. No. 1133. No. 1135. No. 1137. No. 1139. No. 1141. No. 1143. No. 1145. No. 1147. No. 1149. No. 1151. No. 1153. No. 1155. No. 1157. No. 1159. No. 1161. No. 1163. No. 1165. No. 1167. No. 1169. No. 1171. No. 1173. No. 1175. No. 1177. No. 1179. No. 1181. No. 1183. No. 1185. No. 1187. No. 1189. No. 1191. No. 1193. No. 1195. No. 1197. No. 1199. No. 1201. No. 1203. No. 1205. No. 1207. No. 1209. No. 1211. No. 1213. No. 1215. No. 1217. No. 1219. No. 1221. No. 1223. No. 1225. No. 1227. No. 1229. No. 1231. No. 1233. No. 1235. No. 1237. No. 1239. No. 1241. No. 1243. No. 1245. No. 1247. No. 1249. No. 1251. No. 1253. No. 1255. No. 1257. No. 1259. No. 1261. No. 1263. No. 1265. No. 1267. No. 1269. No. 1271. No. 1273. No. 1275. No. 1277. No. 1279. No. 1281. No. 1283. No. 1285. No. 1287. No. 1289. No. 1291. No. 1293. No. 1295. No. 1297. No. 1299. No. 1301. No. 1303. No. 1305. No. 1307. No. 1309. No. 1311. No. 1313. No. 1315. No. 1317. No. 1319. No. 1321. No. 1323. No. 1325. No. 1327. No. 1329. No. 1331. No. 1333. No. 1335. No. 1337. No. 1339. No. 1341. No. 1343. No. 1345. No. 1347. No. 1349. No. 1351. No. 1353. No. 1355. No. 1357. No. 1359. No. 1361. No. 1363. No. 1365. No. 1367. No. 1369. No. 1371. No. 1373. No. 1375. No. 1377. No. 1379. No. 1381. No. 1383. No. 1385. No. 1387. No. 1389. No. 1391. No. 1393. No. 1395. No. 1397. No. 1399. No. 1401. No. 1403. No. 1405. No. 1407. No. 1409. No. 1411. No. 1413. No. 1415. No. 1417. No. 1419. No. 1421. No. 1423. No. 1425. No. 1427. No. 1429. No. 1431. No. 1433. No. 1435. No. 1437. No. 1439. No. 1441. No. 1443. No. 1445. No. 1447. No. 1449. No. 1451. No. 1453. No. 1455. No. 1457. No. 1459. No. 1461. No. 1463. No. 1465. No. 1467. No. 1469. No. 1471. No. 1473. No. 1475. No. 1477. No. 1479. No. 1481. No. 1483. No. 1485. No. 1487. No. 1489. No. 1491. No. 1493. No. 1495. No. 1497. No. 1499. No. 1501. No. 1503. No. 1505. No. 1507. No. 1509. No. 1511. No. 1513. No. 1515. No. 1517. No. 1519. No. 1521. No. 1523. No. 1525. No. 1527. No. 1529. No. 1531. No. 1533. No. 1535. No. 1537. No. 1539. No. 1541. No. 1543. No. 1545. No. 1547. No. 1549. No. 1551. No. 1553. No. 1555. No. 1557. No. 1559. No. 1561. No. 1563. No. 1565. No. 1567. No. 1569. No. 1571. No. 1573. No. 1575. No. 1577. No. 1579. No. 1581. No. 1583. No. 1585. No. 1587. No. 1589. No. 1591. No. 1593. No. 1595. No. 1597. No. 1599. No. 1601. No. 1603. No. 1605. No. 1607. No. 1609. No. 1611. No. 1613. No. 1615. No. 1617. No. 1619. No. 1621. No. 1623. No. 1625. No. 1627. No. 1629. No. 1631. No. 1633. No. 1635. No. 1637. No. 1639. No. 1641. No. 1643. No. 1645. No. 1647. No. 1649. No. 1651. No. 1653. No. 1655. No. 1657. No. 1659. No. 1661. No. 1663. No. 1665. No. 1667. No. 1669. No. 1671. No. 1673. No. 1675. No. 1677. No. 1679. No. 1681. No. 1683. No. 1685. No. 1687. No. 1689. No. 1691. No. 1693. No. 1695. No. 1697. No. 1699. No. 1701. No. 1703. No. 1705. No. 1707. No. 1709. No. 1711