

THE ARMY ROLLS

Of the South Carolina Patriots Who Fought the British Under

MARION, PICKENS AND SUMTER.

A Document that Should Be of Great Interest to the Descendants of the Gallant Men Led by Partisan Leaders.

The Columbia State from week to week publishes the names of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, as they have been culled from the quantity of loose documents discovered by Secretary of State Gantt in the State house. We publish these rolls from week to week as they appear in The State. The fourth installment follows:

The rolls, continued from last week, are as follows:
 Thomas Coates, Pickens' brigade.
 John Cobb, Brandon's regiment.
 John Cobb, killed by Cunningham; widow, Judith; in company of Capt. Wm. Freeman and John Calhoun.
 John Cobb; alive at close of Revolution; Capt. Anderson Thomas' company.

Nathaniel Cobb, sergeant, Capt. Geo. Aubrey's company of Brandon's regiment.
 Samuel Cobb.
 Francis Cobb, Marion's brigade.
 John Cockburn, Pickens' brigade.
 John Cochran, Sr., Capt. J. Dawson's company.
 John Cockburn, Jr., Capt. J. Dawson's company.

Robert Cochran, lieutenant, Lower Ninety-Six regiment; in the company of Capt. Bacon and Lieut. Swearingen; Pickens' brigade.
 Robert Cochran, captain in South Carolina navy, Jan. 1, 1779 to April 10, 1779.
 Thomas Cochran, Charleston Battalion of Artillery.
 Thomas Cochran, lieutenant under Lieut. Col. Geo. Hicks.

Thomas Cochran, Roebuck's regiment.
 William Cochran, Pickens' brigade.
 Jeremiah Cochrane, Capt. Edward Martin's company, of Col. Winn's regiment.

Isaac Cockley, Pickens' brigade.
 Henry Coffey, captain under Maj. Robert Crawford at Hanging Rock; Lieut. Col. Henry Hampton at Blackstock; Capt. Wm. Nesbit, with Green at Camden; was at Sumter's defeat and on Stono expedition.
 Hugh Coffey, under Capt. Henry Coffey of Col. H. Hampton's regiment at Blackstock; Capt. Wm. Nesbit of Col. Fred Kimball's regiment at Camden; also under Lieut. Jno. Kirk, 1782.

Nathan Coffey, Capt. Anderson Thomas, during 1778.
 John Coffey, under Capt. Henry Coffey, at Hanging Rock; under Col. Ely Kershaw on Stono expedition. Maj. Crawford certifies "that the enemy broke into his (Coffey's) house, carrying off his papers."
 Wm. Coggins, lieutenant, Capt. Starke's company.
 Barney Coll, dead at close of Revolution; Pickens' brigade.

Joseph Coll.
 John Coll, Capt. John Wilson's company; probably killed.
 John Coll, Capt. Shannon's (?) company of Col. Winn's regiment; under Lieut. John Cameron.
 Thomas Coll, sergeant and lieutenant, Pickens' brigade.

Moses Collier, Brandon's regiment.
 Nathan Coker, Marion's brigade.
 Thomas Coker, Marion's brigade.
 William Coker, Marion's brigade.
 Capt. Alexander Colocough, at siege of Charleston under Col. R. Richardson; was taken prisoner.
 John Colotte.
 John Coldin, Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
 Samuel Colding, Lieut. Jacob Buxton.

Moses Coler, Col. Brandon.
 James Cole, sergeant, Marion's brigade.
 John Cole, Capt. Jos. Pickens and Wm. Strain of Pickens' brigade.
 Richard Cole, forage master for garrison at Georgetown under Col. Lushington.
 Thomas Cole, Roebuck's regiment.
 Abner Coleman, Brandon's regiment.

Charles Coleman, armorer, under Lieut. Col. Hopkins of Col. Winn's regiment.
 Francis Coleman, Capt. Arramans Liles's company; with Col. Winn at Russell's Ferry and with Col. Bratton at Four-Holes Bridge.
 Jacob Coleman, sergeant, Col. Hugh Horry's regiment, Marion's brigade.

James Coleman, Marion's brigade.
 Robert Coleman, sergeant, Capt. Arramans Liles's company; with Col. Taylor at Orangeburg and Col. Hopkins at Forks at Edisto.
 Robert Coleman, Brandon's regiment.
 William Coleman, Pickens' brigade.
 William Coleman, Jr., Brandon's regiment.
 William Coleman, Sr., Brandon's regiment.

James Colk, Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade.
 William Colk, sergeant, Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade; Col. Waters' regiment.
 James Colley, sergeant, Capt. McCConnell, Bratton, and Sergeant Hutchinson.

Daniel Collins, Capt. John Moffett's company of Col. Bratton's regiment.
 Edmund Collins, Marion's brigade.
 Leven Collins, lieutenant, 1781.
 Lewis Collins, lost mare while under Col. Hammond in 1781.
 Joseph Collins.
 John Collins, Capt. John Cowan's company.

John Collins, captain, Roebuck's regiment; with Pickens on tour to Augusta prior to fall of Charleston; served as captain 359 days after fall of city.
 John Collende, Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade.
 Joseph Collins, third company, Charleston Battalion of Artillery.
 Moses Collins.

Robert Collins, under Col. Joseph Kershaw and Fred Kimball; lieutenants in Col. John Marshall's regiment.
 Richard Collins, Capt. John Collins' company of Roebuck's regiment.
 Robert Collins, Pickens' brigade.

Samuel Collins.
 William Collins, Capt. John Collins' company of Roebuck's regiment; lost horse at Fishdam battle.
 Thomas Collicutt.
 John Collier.
 Andrew Colley, Roebuck's regiment.

James Colley.
 John Colley.
 Anthony Colter, Roebuck's regiment.
 Thomas Colton, served prior to fall of Charleston.
 James Colwell, sergeant, Col. Thomson.

Joseph Colwell, Col. Thomson.
 William Colwells, Capt. Jno. Barry and Samuel Nesbitt's company of Roebuck's regiment.
 Sam Commander, Capt. Armstrong and Lieut. Gordon's company of Marion's brigade.
 Nicholas Coma, Waters' regiment.
 Philip Combs, under Col. Winn at Orangeburg and Four-Holes; with Maj. John Pearson at Edisto.
 James Comur, quartermaster, Polk's regiment, Sumter's brigade.
 Daniel Comber, lieutenant, Brandon's regiment.

George Con, Capt. Robbins.
 Jeremiah Conaway, dead at close of Revolution.
 Jeremiah Conaway, alive at close of Revolution; Capt. Anthony Coulter's company, Roebuck's regiment.
 Philip Conaway, Lieut. Jacob Buxton.

Nicholas Cove, sergeant, Col. Waters' regiment.
 Matthew Cone.
 Adam Confree, Pickens' brigade.
 Benjamin Covenhoven, sergeant, Col. Brandon's regiment.
 Thomas Conn, Capt. Pearson's company, Col. Benton's regiment; Adj. T. Col. Benton's regiment.

George Connal, Roebuck's regiment.
 Jesse Connal, Roebuck's regiment.
 William Connal, Capt. Ellison, Col. Baxter, Marion.
 Lieut. Archibald Conner, under Maj. Gamble of Marion's brigade.
 Isaac Conner, lieutenant, Marion's brigade.
 James Conner, quartermaster, Marion's brigade.

John Conner, Roebuck's regiment.
 Maximilian Conner.
 William Conaway, Roebuck's regiment; Capt. Pearson's company.
 James Conner.
 Pat Connelly; lost horse at Sumter's defeat; also at Briar Creek.

Uriah Conner, on expedition to "Indenation;" Capt. Pearson's company, Roebuck's regiment.
 Charles Conyers, Col. Maham's regiment.
 Daniel Conyers, lieutenant and captain in service 582 days, Marion.
 James Conyers, of the "Horse Shoe company," also Capt. Youngblood's "Troop of Horse."
 James Conyers, Jr., captain; probably killed; widow, Susannah.
 Jas. Conyers, major, Maham's legion.

Stran, Conyers.
 Bennett Crafton, adjutant, Upper and Lower Ninety-Six regiments from Sept. 1, 1778 to June 15, 1780; then taken prisoner by the British and paroled; in confinement part of the time. Gen. Pickens certifies "that Mr. Crafton, as soon as the general exchange took place, again entered the service of the State."
 George Craig, under Capts. Ragan, Mills and Cooper, and Lieut. Gill of Col. Lacey's regiment.

Henry Craig, Capt. Jos. Howe's company, Sumter's brigade, from June 1, 1780 to Nov. 10, 1780.
 James Craig, lieutenant, Col. Henry Hampton; was at Hanging Rock; Blackstock and Sumter's defeat; under Col. Jos. Howe; and probably killed in service; widow, Rhoda.
 Jas. Craig of Waxhaws, lieutenant; was in Capt. Coffey's company at Hanging Rock; with Col. Henry Hampton at Blackstock; also served under Col. Frederick Kimball and John Marshall.

James Craig, on duty in Forks of Edisto; under Col. Winn.
 James Craig, dead at close of Revolution; Capt. Jos. Calhoun's company, Pickens' brigade.
 James Craig, captain, Col. Taylor's regiment; served May and June, 1781; in July 1781, in the expedition against Monk's Corner; from Dec. 11, 1781, to Feb. 4, 1782; at Orangeburg; during July and August, 1782, at South Edisto; was in service in Charleston in 1779, and was taken prisoner by "Maj. Cunningham."
 John Craig, Col. Wm. Bratton's regiment.

John Craig, dead at close of Revolution; widow, Eleanor.
 John Craig, Jr., Capt. Robert Montgomery's company, Col. Joseph Kershaw's regiment, during 1779; at Hanging Rock under Capt. Coffey; later under Lieut. James Craig of Col. Henry Hampton's regiment.
 John Craig, Capt. John Turner of Col. Winn's regiment.
 John Craig, sergeant, Pickens' brigade.

Quentin Craig, Capt. James Craig's company, Taylor's regiment; at Monk's Corner, Orangeburg and Four-Holes.
 Robert Craig, Capt. James Craig's company, Taylor's regiment.
 Samuel Craig, dead at close of Revolution; widow, Ann; was at Briar Creek under Col. Neel, where he lost "one great coat and one pair of saddlebags, one bell and one pair of stockings;" lost a "ride gun" at Hanging Rock; was in Capt. Jos. Howe's company of Col. Bratton's regiment, and probably killed there.
 John Creighton.

Charles Crain, Putnam and Jolley's company of Brandon's regiment.
 Macefeate Crane, Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade.
 Samuel Crane, Col. Brandon.
 William Crane, Col. Brandon; Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade.
 John Craps, killed; South Carolina Continental artillery.
 William Craps, drummer, Second regiment.

Col. John Cratton, 1779.
 Alexander Crawford from July, 1780; with Sumter; 1781 with Capt. Geo. Neely's company; 1782 captain in Lacey's regiment; lost horse while under Col. Winn.
 Andrew Crawford, dead at close of Revolution; Capt. Jos. Calhoun's company, Pickens' brigade.

Bellamy Crawford, dead at close of Revolution; widow, Susannah; clerk and quartermaster; also deputy par-

veyor to Continental hospital.
 Geo. Crawford, Capt. John and William McGaw.
 Enos Crawford.
 Gilbert Crawford, wagoner, Col. Brandon's regiment.
 James Crawford, was captured by British while serving under Capt. Knox of Sumter's brigade.
 James Crawford, Brandon's regiment.
 James Crawford, Sr., dead at close of Revolution.
 John Crawford, lieutenant.
 John Crawford, (brother of James) Capt. Tate's company, Sumter's brigade; probably killed at Fishing Creek.

Nathaniel Crawford, "Anderson Horse."
 Patrick Crawford, Roebuck's regiment.
 Robert Crawford, Captain 1776; major commanding brigade at battle of Hanging Rock.
 Robert Crawford, private, Pickens' brigade.
 Robert Crawford, sergeant-major of Col. Richardson's regiment at siege of Charleston; adjutant of Marion's brigade; later lieutenant in Capt. T. Elliott's company.
 Robert Crawford, Capt. Joseph Calhoun's company, Pickens' brigade.
 Samuel Crawford, Capt. John and William McGaw's company, Pickens' brigade.

Thomas Crawford, 1780 and 1781 with Sumter; was with Marion at battle of Eutaw; prior to fall of Charleston under Lieut. Jas Crawford.
 William Crawford, under Sumter at Fishing Creek and Hanging Rock.
 Richard Creech, 1779-80, lieutenant, and in 1781-82 captain; under Col. Harden; also in Col. William Davis' regiment.

Stephen Creech, Harden.
 William Creech, Capt. William Weekly's company, Col. Garden's regiment; dead at close of Revolution.
 William Creech, Col. Harden.
 Stephen Creech.
 Richard Creech, lieutenant and captain.

Micajah Crenshaw, Col. Kimball's regiment.
 Allen Crenshaw, Col. Hopkins' regiment.
 John Creighton, Pickens' brigade.

John Creighton, state quartermaster general; also with Col. Marshall and Col. Kimball.
 Thomas Creighton, Capt. Ballard's company; also in the regiments of Col. Kershaw, Marshall and Kimball.

William Cremer, enlisted July 21, 1781, for one year; taken prisoner by British Jan. 3, 1782, and confined in prison nine months; served under Capt. Meo of Col. Marshall's regiment; also in Capt. Marshall Jones' company, same regiment.
 Henry Cresswell, lieutenant of Capt. John Henderson's company under Bratton and Sumter; also served in Capt. Robert Thomson's and Benjamin Garrison's companies.

Robert Cresswell, under Lieut. Barry, Lieut. Henderson and Capt. Henderson.
 Phill. Cress (Capt. Martin's company, Sumter's brigade.
 Conrad Crider, Capt. Jacob Rumph, Lieut. Col. W. R. Thomson, Gen. Henderson.
 Peter Crim, Capt. Jas. Craig, Col. Taylor.

Samuel Criswell.
 Elizabeth Crittenden (or Creighton); nursed 84 sick and wounded of Gen. Williamson's brigade and British prisoners, from Feb. 17 to Sept. 15, 1779.
 Elijah Crockett, Capt. Geo. Dunlap's company and Capt. Geo. Meo's company, Sumter's brigade; also under Lieut. James Kennedy of Marion's brigade.

Robert Crockett, quartermaster, Col. Wm. R. Davis' regiment.
 Samuel Crockett, Capt. Anderson and Carthers.
 Anthony Crocker, Roebuck's regiment.
 Solomon Crocker, Roebuck's regiment.
 William Crocker, Roebuck's regiment.

Abiah Croft, (of Camden) Col. Taylor's regiment.
 Edward Croft, Capt. Hartridge and Gill; taken prisoner by British and died in prison.
 John Croft, second lieutenant, Capt. Moore's company, Col. Mydleton's regiment, Sumter's brigade.
 (To be continued.)

Two Full Moons for March.
 This month is to be honored with two full moons, such abundant opportunity for love-making not being afforded in any month for over three years to come. Section Director Bauer resents the idea that he is to blame for the occurrence; he says it kind of slipped up on him. One of these full moons broke in on the 1st and the other is booked to blossom on the 31st. The lunar month is 28 to 29 days long and it happens once in a few years that the full moons get in on the tip ends of a calendar month.

Mention of the circumstance caused a superintendent of a New England hospital for the insane visiting in Columbia to remark on the fact that inmates of such an asylum are notably affected by the changes in the moon; that they are much more violent and difficult to manage in times of full moons. "The study of the care and cure of the insane," he said in answer to a question, "discovers that nearly all of us have traits of eccentricity which if allowed to run to the extreme will land us in a mad house. Though I see no ground for getting stamped with fear," he added, smiling, "over the fact that we are to have two full moons in March. Though it does seem to one who reads your South Carolina newspapers that this State has started out with more than her share of murders and other forms of crime and violence. It might prove interesting if at the end of the month you sum up these things and compare the result with the records of other months here and elsewhere in the country."

Caused by a Pin.
 Miss Susie Scofield, a teacher in Clifford Female seminary, Union, is in a dangerous condition, due to a pin scratch which caused blood poisoning. It is feared that one of her arms may have to be amputated, and even this may not save her life.

A QUERER STORY.

Dying Man Said to Have Confessed to Murder of His Wife.

The Charleston Post says a story is being told in Colleton county that Section Foreman Jones of the Atlantic Coast Line, while on his deathbed a few weeks ago, confessed to the murder of his wife, who was killed at Ravenel in May, 1902, and that the three negroes, Jim Black, James Ford and Thomas Pryor, who were lynched for the crime, were entirely innocent of it.

The murder of Mrs. Jones was one of the most shocking ever committed in the State. Her dead body was found one morning during the latter part of May in the dog house in the rear of the yard with her throat cut and her head crushed in from terrific blows delivered with some heavy instrument. The body of the murdered woman was discovered by her little daughter, who reported to her father, who was at work down the railroad track, that her mother had been killed. Hurrying home Jones found the body in the dog house and he seemed completely overcome with grief.

It was believed that the crime was committed by the negroes for the purpose of robbery. The theory was that the negroes went to Jones' residence that morning after he had gone off to work, killed Mrs. Jones and dragged her body into the yard and threw it into the dog house and became frightened and ran away before looting the house.

The news of the killing spread over Colleton county and armed men started in pursuit of Black, Pryor and Ford, who, it is said, had been seen near the Jones cottage on the morning of the tragedy. About three weeks after the commission of the crime Black was captured in Georgia and he was brought to Ravenel and taken before Magistrate Behling, who committed him to jail. While the constable was en route to Walterboro with Black he was met by a mob of white citizens and the prisoner taken to the scene of the crime and strung to a telegraph pole and his body riddled with bullets. It was said that before being lynched Black confessed the crime, implicating Ford and Pryor. Ford is said to have watched the house while Black and Pryor committed the murder. Both Ford and Pryor suffered the same fate as Black, though at different times.

A short while ago Section Master Jones was taken ill in Colleton county and after a few weeks he died. Before death, however, it is said, according to the story in Colleton, that he told his physician that he had killed his wife. He said that he knew he was going to die, but he could not die until he had told all about the crime. He then recited the details of the killing, saying that he killed his wife while in a passion. Immediately after making the confession he is said to have turned over on his side and breathed his last.

There are a great many people in Colleton who are not disposed to attach any importance to the alleged confession of Jones, declaring that it was only the ravings of a dying man whose mind had become affected from sickness and suffering. The story is being widely talked about in Colleton county.

No Sleep in Ten Years.

Albert Herpin, born in France in 1862 and for fifteen years a hostler in the employ of Walter Phares, of Trenton, N. J., declares he has not slept a wink in the last ten years and that his eyes seldom closed in slumber for several years preceding. Notwithstanding this, he does not seem to suffer any discomfort from his remarkable condition. He goes to bed regularly, but says he never closes his eyes, or at least never for an instant loses consciousness of all that is going on about him. In the morning he arises refreshed and ready for another day's work. He declares the change of position and the darkness of the room seem to give him all the rest he requires. The man's story is sustained by physicians who have examined him and who have made vain efforts to afford relief.

Should be Punished.

A dispatch from Hartsville to The State says Lawrence Scott, a white man living nearby, and running a farm for Mr. O. D. Lee, was arrested Wednesday for the burning of Mr. Dwight Harrington's barn some ten days before Christmas. It will be remembered that Mr. Harrington's barn, stock and supplies were burned and he was left severely crippled under this great loss. A negro was arrested at the time and it was reported that he had confessed to the deed. Subsequently the negro escaped from jail at Darlington and has not been recaptured. But there must have been something wrong about his alleged confession, for Scott was arrested Wednesday and taken to Darlington for a preliminary hearing Thursday.

Seven Years Wedded.

Mr. and Mrs. Nias Preble of Independence Iowa, have just celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary, and it is believed, hold the record for married life in Iowa, if not in the United States. Mr. Preble is 92 years old and his wife is 87.

They are both in good health, and Mr. Preble was found splitting wood by the friends who called to congratulate. He reads the newspapers and keeps abreast with the affairs of the day. Mrs. Preble is quite deaf, but otherwise in good health. Of their long married life, forty-eight years have been spent in Buchanan county and forty years in Independence. Both were born in Vermont. They have had seven children, and three are now living.

Pointed Paragraphs.

When a married man loses anything he suspects his wife of taking it.
 Most of our worry is due to the anticipation of things that never happen.
 A girl never learns to play solitaire until she no longer has matrimonial hopes.
 Any man who says he is satisfied with his lot is either a shiftless individual or a liar.

PROTECTS A NEGRO.

The Man Who Murdered a Mail Clerk Has Been Caught.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says three full companies of state troops surrounded the county jail here, in which is lodged J. P. Paris, a negro, who is charged with the killing of John R. Stockton, a mail clerk, the serious wounding of J. A. Bass, another clerk, and the robbery of the mail car on the Alabama Great Southern train, which left that city early Monday morning for Birmingham.

Paris was captured early Monday, bloodhounds following a bloody trail, strewn with bits of registered letters and other mail matter, from the scene of the hold-up to a negro cabin, where Paris was found. As soon as the capture of the supposed bandit was noised abroad, there were indications that a mob might attempt to lynch him, and the sheriff of this county immediately notified Governor Vardaman by telegraph. Very promptly Governor Vardaman wired Major Demgott, of this city, to call out the state militia and to protect the negro prisoner "at all hazards."

The two militia companies here and one from Newton were put under arms at once and Sunday night were drawn about the jail square, permitting none to enter without a pass from the military commander.

The train had stopped at the Mobile and Ohio railroad crossing, when a negro sprang into the mail car and, without warning, opened fire on the two clerks and a mail weigher, named Evans. At the first shot Stockton, fell dead, shot in the mouth. Bass was hit in the shoulder and arm, and fell unconscious. Evans escaped injury by jumping from the car into the darkness.

The negro seized a through registered mail pouch and sprang from the car. The firing had not attracted the attention of any of the train crew, and the train started forward. Bass regained consciousness before the train had gained full momentum, and, though severely wounded, crawled to the emergency air valve and succeeded in bringing the train to a stop.

The train was then backed into Meridian, posse organized and the chase of the bandit begun. Bloodhounds took the trail, and followed it to the cabin, where Paris was captured. Paris was in bed at the time and an investigation showed that one of his feet had been recently cut off at the ankle. Pairs protest his innocence of any complicity in the hold up, but will make no statement regarding his peculiar injury. He claims to live at Selma, Ala., and says that a negro named Joe Murray, of Birmingham, Ala., was the author of the hold-up.

Paris was taken before Mail Clerk Bass and identified by him as the bandit who perpetrated the robbery. A special session of court has been called to try the prisoner. It is thought that more than one person was implicated in the robbery and the negro family in whose cabin Paris was captured has been placed under arrest.

LAW AGAINST USURERS.

The Legislature Has Passed a Law Against Small Money Lenders.

Small money lenders and the public generally in this and other cities of the State are interested in the bill passed during the session of the legislature just closed in regard to the regulating of the amount of interest and expense to be charged by firms lending money in sums of less than twenty-five dollars, taking as security household furniture or other personal property. There has from time to time been a great deal of complaining in reference to this matter, it having been claimed that these firms were accustomed to lend small amounts in sums ranging from three to ten dollars, and so drawing the papers to evade the present state law against usury.

There have been many instances told of where ignorant people have borrowed from these firms, say three dollars, and after having paid interest for several months at the rate of five to six dollars per month have in the end found themselves greater in debt than in the beginning, and not only lost the original securities, but also the money paid by them from time to time as interest on the amount borrowed.

The need of some legislation to prevent this excess interest, if it may be so called, though a stronger name is generally used, has long been felt. Several bills aside from the general State law have been framed from time to time, but none of these have as yet been able to prevent the evil, and "loan firms" have flourished up to this time as the green bay tree. During the meeting of the legislature just closed Representative Huger Sinkler of Charleston county, introduced a bill bearing on this matter, and this bill passed the house and the senate, and there seems to be no reason to believe that the governor will refuse to give it his approval when it comes before him for his signature.

The bill itself is beginning to attract a great deal of attention throughout the State, and seems to be so framed as to meet all of the present methods used to evade the usury law. The bill which is beginning to attract attention and is eliciting favorable comment from the press, is in full as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for the lender of money on a mortgage or bill of sale of chattels, as security for a loan, his agents, employees, or any person in his behalf, where the sum loaned is under twenty-five dollars to charge the borrower with any sum, or sums of money for the drawing of the mortgage, bill of sale or any papers connected with said loan, unless the said papers be drawn up and prepared by a duly licensed and practicing attorney at law, magistrate or notary public not connected in business with the lender, which said officer so drawing said papers shall receive the whole amount so paid by the borrower for the services so rendered, and no part of said fee shall be given by the said attorney at law, magistrate or notary public, or the lender, his agents, employees or any persons in his behalf.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person in his behalf, as set forth in Section 1 hereof, to charge any sum or sums for the examination of any property proposed to be given as security for said loan, or for any services whatsoever rendered in the negotiating, making or effecting of said loan, under whatsoever name the same may be denominated.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for the lender of money as aforesaid, his agents, employees or any person in his behalf, to have inserted in his mortgage or bill of sale, as representing the indebtedness of the mortgagee or vendor, an amount in excess of the actual amount of money received by the borrower.

Section 4. All mortgages or bills of sale hereafter given as security for loans in or on which charges have been made or on which there shall show an indebtedness greater than the amount actually received by the borrower in violation of the preceding sections, shall, void and of no effect.

Section 5. This Act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the governor.

Some people instead of praying for peace should pray for grit.

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Caught the Disease.

Three members of a family in Slout Falls, S. D., have recently died of typhoid fever, and it is said the disease was caught by opening the coffin of a member of the family who died of the disease in Louisiana and whose body was shipped home for burial.

FREE TO MEN

Dr. HATHAWAY'S FREE TO MEN PILLS cure the most stubborn cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and other venereal diseases. They are the only pills that cure the disease in the blood, and they are the only pills that are safe for the system. They are the only pills that are guaranteed to cure the disease in ten days, and they are the only pills that are sold in the United States of America.

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