

THE ARMY ROLLS

Abraham and Edmund Carr, Joseph Carr, Capt. Goodwin's company, Taylor's regiment. John, Jr., and Robert Carr, William Carr, under Capt. Jacob Barnes and Thomson, and Lieut. Smith. Wm. Carraway, corporal, Capt. Moore's independent company. Adam Carrick, Capt. Ross, Sumter, Mathew Carothers, Capt. R. Anderson's company, Pickens. Robt. Carothers, captain, Pickens' brigade, service from 1779 to 1782 as private in the companies of Capt. Anthony Hurd, John Calhoun and Wm. Freeman, probably succeeding the latter in the command. Wm. Carothers, under Capt. Anderson and Carothers. Alexander Carruth, sergeant, Capt. Martin's company, Sumter's brigade. Adam and David Carson. Wm. Carson (probably killed); widow, Elizabeth. Daniel Carroll, Col. Brandon. Edmund Carroll, driving cattle for Continental army; also in militia. Jacob Carroll. John Carroll, probably killed at Sumter's defeat. Joseph Carroll, Col. Henry Hampton, Sumter. Samuel, Thomas and Wm. Carrel. Adam Carson, Capt. John McGaw and Jos. Carson. David Carson, Capt. Jos. Carson, Pickens. James Carson, lieutenant, Pickens; commanding company on duty Aug. 20, 1782. John Carson, Capt. Jos. Carson's company. John Carson, Jr. Capt. Joseph Carson, Pickens' brigade; private from Aug. 17, 1781, to Nov. 15, 1781; then promoted to captain. Samuel Carson, under Capt. Joseph Carle and Carothers, Pickens' brigade; also under Capt. Francis Carlisle. Thos. Carson, Capt. Jos. Carson. Wm. Carson, Capt. John and Wm. McGaw's company. Walter Carson. Joseph Carswell, Capt. John McGaw. Geo. Carswell, sergeant; Capt. Jos. Calhoun and Wm. McGaw. Churchill Carter. Dudley Carter, lieutenant. James Carter, lieutenant; dead at close of Revolution. John Carter, Marion; captain of the "American Scout Company," Nov. 22, '82; had 70 men Nov. 24, '82. John Carter, Capt. Ross, Sumter. Matthew Carter. Robt. Carter, Capt. McCowan. Robt. Carter, captain; dead at close of Revolution. Robert William Carter. Randolph Carter. Samuel Carter. Thomas Carter. William Carter Continental line; sergeant major. Joseph Cartledge. Edmund Cartledge, surgeon, Col. Samuel Hammond's regiment. Thomas Cary. Joseph Cary, quartermaster, Col. H. Hampton's regiment. Wm. Cassette (?). Aaron Casey, Roebuck's regiment. A. Case, Pickens. Christy, Casey, Roebuck's regiment. John Casey. Levi Casey, captain and lieutenant colonel. Peter Casey. William Casey, Capt. Mapp's company, Pickens. John Casey, "artificer" to Colleton county regiment. John Caskey, Capt. Adams' company, Lacey. Samuel Caskey. Cannon, Willis and William Cason. Benj. John and Henry, Casels. Jesse Cassity. Peter Cassidy, Capt. Chestnut. Zachary Cassity. Thomas Castilly. William Castleberry, sergeant, Roebuck's regiment. John Caston, Littleton's Battalion. Aaron Caston, Wm. regiment. John Catterton, private and captain. John Carter, captain the "Ewhaw Scout," 1779. Wm. Cato. Surrill Cato. Henry Cato, lieutenant. James Cato. William Cato, probably Marion. John Catterton, captain. Abner, Catlet, George, John, Nathan, Richard, Sherard and Zachias Cates. William Causey. Benj. Cavil, Roebuck's regiment. Burrell Cooke, Capt. Ross' company, Sumter's brigade. Cornelius Cook, Capt. Walker's company; probably killed at Sumter's surprise. Daniel Cooke. Drury Cooke. Elinach Cook. John Cooke, Pickens' brigade. John Cooke, sergeant, Capt. Humphreys' company, under Lieut. Col. W. R. Thomson and Col. Henderson; also Col. Marshall's regiment. Capt. John Cook, Col. Taylor's regiment, Henderson's brigade. Nathaniel Cook, Capt. N. Martin's company, Sumter's brigade. Reuben Cook, Col. Ely Kershaw and John Marshall. Robert Cook, before fall of Charleston in command of Lieut. Col. Ely Kershaw and John Marshall, continuing in the command of the latter during the year 1781. Capt. Robert Cook, Marion's brigade. Reuben Cook, Jr. Reuben Cook. Thomas Cook, Col. Brandon's and Roebuck's regiments. Warmack Cook, Capt. Hughes' company, Brandon's regiment. West Cook. Wilson Cook. William Cook, sergeant, Col. Brandon's regiment. William Cooksey. John Cooley, Capt. Joseph Johnston's company. Conrad Coon, Col. Taylor's regiment. Henry Coon, Jr., Capt. Jacob Folmer's company, under Lieut. Col. John Lindsay and Col. Waters. Henry Coon. John Coon, Capt. John A. Summers' company. Lewis Coon, Col. Taylor's regiment. Uriah Cooner. Jacob Cooney. John Cooper, Continental service. Edward Cooper. Capt. Cooper (Jacob); also served as private in Capt. Geo. Neely's company, under Maj. Adair and Gen. Sumter. George Cooper, lieutenant; in charge of detail of six men, with four British prisoners, taken by Col. Irwin (William James Cooper, captured by British. James Cooper, special quartermaster, appointed by Gov. Rutledge to have charge of stores, etc., at

Sumter; served also as private horseman and in foot service. James Cooper, Capt. Adam's company, Lacey's regiment. James Cooper; dead at close of Revolution. Joseph Cooper. John Cooper, Roebuck's regiment; lost horse at Sumter's defeat; was under Capt. Pagan, John Mills and Robert Cooper. John Cooper, Capt. McBees' company, Roebuck's regiment; also Capt. Adams' company, Lacey's regiment; also prior to fall of Charleston under Capt. John James and Lieut. Samuel James; under Lieut. Wm. Dlok and Col. McDonald. Capt. John Cooper, 1779. Peter Cooper. Richard Cooper, commissary to Marion's brigade. Capt. Robt. Cooper, under Col. Lacey. Samuel Cooper, lieutenant, Maham's regiment. Stacey Cooper. Sylvester Cooper, quartermaster. William Cooper, Capt. Mapp and McBees' company, Roebuck's regiment. William Cooper, lieutenant. William Cooper, Jr. William Cooper, Capt. Adam's company, Lacey's regiment. William Cooper, Sr. John Copeland, Pickens' regiment. John Copeland, Bratton's regiment. Patrick Copley; dead at close of Revolution; widow, Elizabeth. Thomas Coram, engraver for making money. Brinkley Corbett. Daniel Corbett. James Corbett. Arthur Corbin, wagon conductor for Greene's army. John Corder. John Cork. Robt. Corshaddon, Capt. John Cunningham's company of Col. Hill's regiment; also under Lieut. Thos. Henderson, Capt. Garrison and Col. Bratton. James Cosby, Capt. Anderson. James Costello, Continental line. Robt. Cosby, wounded. Capt. Henry Cotter; was at Hanging Rock, under Maj. R. Crawford. Daniel Cottingham, lieutenant. Bill Cottingham. Geo. Cottingham. Millington Couch. Robert Coughran, Pickens' Brigade; dead at close of Revolution. William Coughran, Pickens' brigade. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Reminiscences of Gen. Gordon. In August, 1865, the writer heard the late Gen. Gordon lecture upon "The Last Days of the Confederacy" at Ocean Grove, N. J. There were 10,000 people present in the vast auditorium, many of whom hardly knew whether to be friendly or hostile to the great leader. He should never forget the opening remarks. After the usual preliminaries of addressing an audience, he said, in an intensely attractive and thrilling way: "My countrymen!" With those words he captured his audience and held it spell-bound for two hours. I may say that of all the impressions the lecturer made, that of intense devotion to his cause for which he stood, plus his love for the whole united country, were lasting and deep. In the vast audience were many of the Blue and Grey, whose cheers and yells were abundant. The closing part of the speech I will never forget. Some one evidently had questioned the loyalty of the South to the flag. It was an incident that fired the gallant soldier-leader. Then, too, there might have been a little home-sickness upon his part; for the tribute of undying devotion to his native Southland, what she would do in case our country was attacked, satisfied the most skeptic. It was an occasion of a life time for many of us. Long before this incident the speaker had caught the inspiration of his vast audience; and it will always remain unimpaired, meditated, seized a large American flag, amid tumultuous cheering, interspersed with the old yell of "God for the Union!" He said he believed more men were slain in this battle than any other battle during the war, according to the number of men engaged. He then said: "I suppose there is one here who was in this battle." Up arose a tall gentleman, Major MacMurray, and said: "General, I commanded the men you refer to." Both were oblivious to the hundreds present, as they talked as men can who fought one another here. It was graphic in the extreme. The Major's comment afterwards was: "He (Gordon) was not only a fine fellow, but a brave man." Let me close this narrative with an amusing incident of a Deacon of the church I was pastor of in Brookville. Deacon L. drew a large pension from the government. It was generally conceded that the deacon's feelings were hurt more during the war than his pocket was. This good man approached his pastor and said: "I understand you have heard that rebel Gordon." Now, the deacon was in the front seat in church, until I called upon him to pray. Ever after he was near the door, when he was at church. So my reply was: "Deacon, I have heard Gen. Gordon. I will go and hear him, and if you are not satisfied let me know and I will refund your money." He went, and as usual occupied the front seat. Gen. Gordon spoke of some battles that were won by the Federals. Each incident increased the deacon's enthusiasm until the audience was amused at his actions. The lecturer then mentioned battles which were won by the Confederates. It was a case of quiet, quiet, then graying stillness upon the face of the deacon, when Gordon turned and gravely and frankly upon the shoulder said: "Shout, comrade! Why don't you shout?" In both of these cases the gallant soldier made hosts of friends. His devotion to his comrades of the '60's and his country were uplifting to many. All eagerly listened, laughed, cried and cheered during his thrilling lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy." This extra session of Congress did not one thing except pass a joint resolution granting \$250,000 in mileage to members. Then they spent a day under fire. The State Department was to be organized by the law, requiring it to be organized in a separate bound volume the acts of each session of Congress; it was a volume of empty pages.

Except Those Where There is No Element of Chance. ARE DEAD IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Franchise Tax Bill Passed. Several Other Bills Received Their Third Reading in the Senate. At the morning session of the senate Wednesday two bills of much importance were disposed of. The slot machine bill, which provides with certain amendments that no slot machines shall be either operated or kept on any premises. The exemptions made are as to machines in which the coin put in gets a certain and uniform return and in which there is no element of chance. The other bill is that to tax the franchise of corporations, that is, on a basis of the amount of business done. Both of these bills were sent to the house. As said, the slot machine bill was amended so as to exempt weighing, measuring, musical and vending machines and all machines which give for the coin a certain fair and uniform return and in which there is no element of chance. Thus it is seen that slot gas and electric meters, telephone booths, shoe lace, chewing gum machines, weighing machines and those of a like kind will not be shut out. The exemptions were made through amendments by Senators Hydrick and Sheppard. The bill also provides that the slot machines not exempted shall be kept on anyone's premises. There was a very lengthy debate on the bill, some senators wishing to exempt the slot machines indicated, others wishing to kill the use of all and others taking the position that the bill was striking against the rights of the individual. The matter of Chief Boyle's raiding the machines in Charleston was closely linked with the debate. The immigration bill with its amendments was received by the senate, which concurred in the amendments. The tax commission's house bill to require corporations to pay annual license fees and to report their statistics to the secretary of state was for discussion, Senator Ransom wishing the reports to be made to the comptroller general. His amendment was adopted. Senator Peurifoy opposed the one-half mill tax on the property values of corporations as he was convinced that it would keep the State foreign corporations and force some domestic ones to suspend business. Senator Walker made an expected move when he proposed to kill the bill. He did not think that the State should enforce double taxation and that was what the bill amounted to. John Smith, the merchant, cannot be taxed if his firm is the John Smith company he is subject to taxation unless protected by "limited liability" which Senator Walker thought was really meant by the constitutional convention as a help to corporate interests. He could understand the taxation of the intangible property of the express, telegraph and telephone companies, but of the railroad own tangible property which could be taxed. Senator G. W. Ragsdale said he did not think this was the right way to raise money and that he agreed with Senator Walker. He did not think it would be just to exempt mercantile institutions. It is not right to make one pay a tax which his competitor does not pay and it is not right to exempt any. If more money is needed he proposed so extravagantly in the past 10 years there would be no need for the bill. Senator Hood thought there were some corporations which enjoyed such privileges that they should be taxed. Others, however, enjoyed no more privileges than individuals and they should be taxed. He wanted to strike out the section providing that all State corporations other than those of a quasi public nature be charged the one-half mill tax. Senator Ransom spoke against any distinction of this kind. He thought any corporation of any kind should be willing to pay the fee for the privilege of being incorporated. Senator McLeod announced that he was personally interested in mercantile concerns and that he thought it perfectly fair for them to be required to pay this fee. They are not now required under the present laws to bear their proper share of taxation. As a member of the committee which framed the bill, Senator McLeod explained its purposes clearly and intelligently. He said that it was merely a tax on the franchise of the corporations. The line was drawn between quasi public corporations and others. The committee had made the most equitable disposition that it could; nothing was taxed in the bill which is unfair to one class of men. Let me close this narrative with one amusing incident of a Deacon of the church I was pastor of in Brookville. Deacon L. drew a large pension from the government. 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THE BILL PASSED. To Establish the State Bureau of Information to Aid Commerce and Agriculture. The Bill Provides for a Bureau of Investigation With a Commissioner of Certain Qualifications. South Carolina will have a department of agriculture, immigration and of commerce. The bill establishing the bureau was passed by the House on Wednesday. The bill passed the Senate several days before and now awaits the Governor's signature to make it a law. After much discussion pro and con a motion to table this bill was made on Tuesday before the bill had passed its second reading. On this the vote was yeas 41, nays 64. The bill then passed its second reading without further discussion. The vote on the motion to table the bill was as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Banks, Bates, Black, Blackwood, Brown, Carville, Davis, DeBruhl, DesChamps, Donald, Dorey, Edwards, Ehlrd, Fox, Hendrix, Hill, Hinton, Olmatt, Humphrey, Kirby, Lancy, Lide, Little, Lyles, Middleton, Nichols, Pearman, Potts, Quick, Rankin, Ready, Richardson, Russell, Stuckey, Tatum, Wingard, Wingo, Wright, Jarnegan, Bailey and Youmans. Nays—Speaker Smith; Messrs. Aycock, Baker, Bledsoe, Cannon, Beaman, Bennett, Bonin, Brooks, Bunch, Callison, Culler, Dennis, DeVore, Dowling, Coggeshall, Colcock, Cooper, Dow, Doyle, Ford, Gaston, Gause, Gourd, Halle, Harrelson, Haskell, D. O. Herbert, James, Johnson, Kelley, Kibbler, Leverett, Lof-fer, Logan, McCain, McCall, Magill, Mauldin, Morgan, Mosses, Mims, Moss, Parratt, Patterson, Pennington, Pollock, Pyle, Rainsford, Rawlinson, Richards, Seabrook, Jeremiah Smith, Stackhouse, Strong, Toole, Towill, Tribble, Wade, Walker, Webb, Whaley, Williams and Wise. The following pairs were announced: Mr. Kirby, yeas, with Mr. Sinkler, nays. Mr. Irby, yeas, with Mr. Frasier, nays. Mr. L. Lanham, yeas, with Dr. Lancaster, yeas. When the bill came up Wednesday it passed its third reading without much opposition. The bill provides for a department of agriculture, commerce and immigration, which shall be a bureau of publicity. The governor, with the consent of the senate shall appoint a commissioner for a term of four years. He shall have the qualifications of a good moral character, and competent knowledge of matters of immigration, agriculture, manufactures, etc. The commissioner is authorized to appoint outside clerks. The commissioner is to receive \$1,000 per annum and his clerk \$1,000, \$2,000 is appropriated for expenses, stationery and stamps. The commissioner is to make an annual report. Other State officials are required to assist the commissioner by giving information for a handbook. The other duties of the commissioner are set forth in the following paragraphs: Sec. 6. That the commissioner shall be charged with all work looking to the promotion of agriculture, manufacturing and other industries, cattle raising, and all matters tending to the industrial development of the State, with the collection and publication of information in regard to localities, character, accessibility, modes and modes of utilization of soils, and more specifically to the inducement of capital and desirable immigration by the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resource and industrial opportunities offered in this State. That he shall also collect from the farmers and other owners of the State and list information as to lands, stating the number of acres, location, the terms upon which they may be bought, leased or shared to desirable settlers; that a land registry shall be kept and in connection therewith, from time to time publication shall be made, descriptive of such listed agricultural, mineral, forest and trucking lands and factory sites as may be offered to the department for sale or share, which publication shall be in attractive form, setting forth the county, township, number of acres, names and addresses of owners, and such other information as may be helpful in placing inquiring home-seekers in contact with the land owners. Sec. 7. That the commissioner shall compile in the form of a handbook of the State, to be issued when practical, the information showing the natural and industrial resources and advantages of the State of South Carolina, dealing with soil, climate, raw and manufactured products, agricultural and manufacturing industries, mines and mining, native products, means of transportation, cost of living, the market and all material and social advantages for those seeking homes and investments in agricultural or manufacturing industries. Sec. 8. That the commissioner be empowered to make such arrangements with oceanic and river steamship companies and the migration agencies in this country and abroad as may best serve the interests of successful immigration, the necessary expenditures being made within the annual appropriation for the general expense of this department; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall forbid the commissioner acting without the aid of the State treasury of the State, with the consent of the South Carolina immigration association and the department wish to meet excess expenses of bringing desirable immigrants to their farms or other lands. That in the discharge of these duties the commissioner or such person as he may select, is empowered to visit such immigration centers whenever necessary to produce the best results. amend the traveling expenses of the county superintendent of agriculture to extend the deer hunting season in Darlington by beginning in January instead of 1 February; relating to magistrates in Kershaw; to grant lands in Columbia, Spartanburg, Georgetown and York to the government for federal buildings; to pay L. M. Kearney past due school salary; to extend the county line between Sumter and Lee. Killed by Bolomen. A dispatch from Manila says: Lieut. McLaure and six privates of the Connecticut have been killed by a bolo in the east coast of the island of Samar. Private Saloman, of the Fourth cavalry, stationed at Jolo, has also been killed by bolomen.

STORY OF A BATTLE. The Whole Truth About the First Fight at Port Arthur. What an English Correspondent Says About the Losses of the Russians and the Japanese War Ships. There has been a great deal written about the first battle between the Japanese and Russians at Port Arthur. It was claimed that the Russians lost three vessels, while the Japanese loss was nothing. These dispatches came from Japanese sources, as was censured to suit them. It now appears that the Japanese lost more than the Russians. The correspondent of the London Morning Post, which paper is opposed to the Russians and in favor of the Japanese, writing from Manchuria to his paper on Wednesday says: "I have just reached here by special train from Port Arthur, and to save time, have written my account while traveling on a locomotive. About midnight on Monday, Feb. 8th, the town was roused by the firing of big guns. I hastened to a hill battery and saw that six Japanese torpedo boats had approached within half a mile of the Russian fleet and were showing lights, funnels and signals just like those of the Russians. The Japanese torpedo boats crept quite close to the Russian ships before they were discovered. Each Japanese boat discharged three torpedoes, which took effect, striking the battleships 'Tsarevitch' and 'Retzivan' and the cruiser Pallada. The three damaged ships returned to the harbor to avoid sinking. Notwithstanding the continuous fire from the ships and forts, four of the Japanese torpedo boats escaped. One, however, was sunk, another, deserted by her crew and was afterwards captured by the Russians. The action ceased at 3 a. m. The loss on the Russian ships was eight killed and twenty wounded. Apart from the disablement of three Russian ships, the damage done to the fleet and forts was not serious. There were many Russian torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor, but they were not ready to resist the attack. The Japanese, in fact, created a great deal of surprise, not only by their unexpected onslaught, but by the promptness and bravery with which they acted. On Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, news arrived from Dalny that the Japanese fleet was steering westward, in attack formation. It came in sight about 11 a. m. There were in all fifteen ships, two lines of battle—six battleships, six first-class cruisers and three second-class cruisers. The Russians had outside thirteen large vessels, under Admiral Rozhanski, the 'Tropayev', 'Pavlovsk' and Rear Admiral Prince Moktovsky, on the flagship 'Peresviet', excluding the 'Pallada' and the 'Tsarevitch', the latter the flagship of Rear Admiral Mollas, and the 'Retzivan', which was lying aground across the inner harbor entrance. It was low water. The action was commenced by the big guns of the land battery. The morning was dull, with a light wind, and the heavy smoke rendered it difficult to observe the details of the action, but I witnessed all that was possible from Beacon Hill, opposite the entrance to the harbor, in line of the two shells fell near us and about two miles from the old town and the western harbor, many steamers flying neutral flags were anchored. After the commencement of the action all of the people fled toward a hill outside the town, under protection. A little while after the first shell was fired a big 12-inch one exploded, smashing the office fronts of the 'Suenberg' and 'Yalu Concessions Company' and the 'Russian Bank'. The streets were then entirely deserted but the local police kept splendid order. There was no looting; women and children were very brave. On both sides I encountered over 300 shells, few of which reached the mark. Others did not explode. During the action several merchant steamers outside the harbor were shot at, but none was allowed to leave its anchorage in the harbor. Regiments from the adjoining barracks and camps came pouring through the town to take up defensive positions in the event of the Japanese landing. The Japanese warships steamed slowly past, in line of battle, to the westward and about four miles off, each vessel beginning to fire when opposite the Russian ships, which were in line of battle. The action became general. There was no maneuvering, simply heavy and fast firing. The firing ceased at noon, the Japanese ships withdrawing to the southward, having lost one battleship and one large cruiser put out of action. One small boat was chased and sunk by the 'Novik' (Russian), which afterwards received a shell at the water line, but reached port at eight Admiral Stark signalling 'Well done!' while all the rest of the fleet cheered her arrival. Even the three Russian ships aground fired during the action. Afterward the 'Tsarevitch' got off at high water and was towed into a large basin, where she is now being repaired. The 'Pallada' effected her own repairs and rejoined the fleet. The 'Retzivan' was still aground when I left. The casualties on the Russians side were twenty-two killed and sixty-four wounded. Nearly half of the casualties occurred on the 'Pallada' and the 'Novik'. The Japanese fleet sailed southward at 1 p. m. and all was quiet. The wounded were brought ashore and removed to hospitals. After Monday night's action many Japanese torpedo boats were found floating outside the harbor. They were secured by their mechanism was extracted and their afternoons Viceroy Alexieff ordered all the women, children and non-combatants to leave. The slow special trains were crowded and ran as often as possible from Dalny. The women and children were immediately removed in an English steamer. Agricultural Course. Will Join the Marines. Jeter R. Horton, for the past three years, city editor of the Greenville News, has received the appointment of lieutenant of marines through the influence of Congressman J. G. Johnson. His place on the News has been taken by Douglas Jenkins. Should Japan whip Russia, in less than three years from the time she did it, she would try her hand on England or the United States.

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CHARLESTON, S. C. Building Material of all kinds: High Grade Roofing "RUBEROID." Write for prices. WE ARE LOOKING FOR YOUR ORDERS. COLUMBIA LUMBER & MFG CO. COLUMBIA, S. C. Everybody Should Read This. We sell the best goods for the least money that they can legitimately be sold at. If you need anything in the machinery supply line, write for prices. Just sending you one load of pipe and ear load of iron. Cheapest place in state to buy pianos and organs. G. A. GUIGNARD, Pres. COLUMBIA SUPPLY CO., C. Atkinson, Sec and Treas. Columbia, S. C. Fine Watch Repairing. Don't think that every one who hangs out a sign as a watchmaker is competent to repair your fine watch. Repairers who really compete are few. We do work only one way—the best—we can make any part of a watch, or a complete watch. Our prices are often no more than you pay for inferior work. When our charge for work is \$1.00, we will pay express charges any—Send us your watch. P. H. LAOCHICHOTTE & CO. Cured by Keely's Institute of S. C. 1329 Lady St. (or P. O. Box 75) Columbia, S. C. Confidential correspondence solicited. Lime Cement, Plaster, Terra Cotta Pipe, Roofing Paper, Car lots, small lots, write, Carolina, Portland Cement Co., Charleston, S. C. IT WAS VETOED. A School of Matrimony. Young men and women desiring to enter the blessed state of matrimony will soon be afforded an opportunity to take a course of instruction and receive a diploma showing that they are in every way eligible as husbands and wives, says a Des Moines dispatch. Such is the purpose of a bill recently introduced in the Iowa State legislature by Representative Daniel, a physician. The bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a "state director of marriage reform instruction." His duties are to "formulate a course of instruction for candidates for matrimony and furnish the same to every reputable physician in the state." The proposition is meeting hearty endorsement, and, strange as it may seem, physicians are foremost in its advocacy. Men and Women. who are in need of the best medical treatment should not fail to consult Dr. Hathaway. He is recognized as the leading and most successful physician in the South. You are safe in consulting him. He has established the longest and most successful medical practice in the South. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland, and has spent several years in the study of medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and has been elected to the position of President of the South Carolina Medical Association. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his services are of great value to the community. He is located at 28 Inman Building, 22 1/2 S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga. Help and Be Helped. We want all the carpenters to send us their address. Just for the Address we will send a present. We will get orders all over the State. 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