GREATLY REDUCED ROUND TRIP FARES —via— SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

In connection with Blue Ridge From Anderson, S. C.

$16.20 Louisville, Ky and return. Tickets on sale April 5 and 6th with return limit April 14th.

$4.40 Atlanta, Ga., and return account of Atlanta Music Festival. Tickets on sale April 26 to May 1st with return limit May 5th.

$7.25 Savannah, Ga., and return account of National Drainage Congress. Tickets on sale April 20, 21 and 22 with return limit April 30th.

$4.00 Charlotte, N. C., and return account of May Celebration. Tickets on sale May 17, to 21st, with return limit May 24th.

$8.30 Jacksonville, Fla., and return account of U. C. V. Reunion. Tickets on sale May 3rd, to 7th with return limit May 15th. Special car will leave Anderson 7:40 A. M. May 5th arrive in Jacksonville, 8:30 P. M. same day.

$4.40 Atlanta, Ga., and return account of Meeting of the Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale May 7 to 12th with return limit May 20th.

For complete information, Pullman reservation call on ticket agents or write, W. R. Taber, P&TA. Greenville, S. C.; W. E. McGee, AGPA, Columbia, S. C.

PIEDMONT AND NORTHERN LINES
THE GREAT ELECTRIC SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH

General Passenger Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Reduced Round Trip Fares from Anderson, S. C.

RICHMOND, VA. $12.75
Account of National Education Association. Tickets on sale Feb. 21, 22, 23, with return limit March, 4th, 1914.

New Orleans, La. $19.65
Pensacola, Fla $15.60
Mobile, Ala $15.45

Account Mardi Gras Celebration. Tickets on sale Feb. 17th to 23rd, with retur limit March, 6th 1914.

For further information call on City Ticket Agent, or write C. S. ALLEN.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carrier of the South.

IN CONNECTION WITH BLUE RIDGE RAILWAY.

Schedule Effective Jan. 18, 1914

N. B. the following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Arrival and departure of trains from Anderson, S. C.

No. Arriving From Time
20 Greenville and Belton.. 8:30 a. m.
22 Greenville and Belton..11:50 a. m.
15 Charleston, Columbia and Belton, through sleeper to Belton ....11:50 a. m.
12 Atlanta, Walhalla and Seneca .... [illegible]
25 Greenville and Belton .. 1:25 p. m.
10 Atlanta, Walhalla, and Seneca .... 6:32 p. m.
Seneca .... [illegible] p. m.
17 Charleston, Columbia and Belton. Through coach from Columbia to Walhalla .... 6:08 p. m.

Leaving For
20 Belton, Greenville .. 7:10 a. m.
22 Belton and Greenville. 9:20 a. m.
24 Belton and Greenville .. 2:35 p. m.
16 [illegible] Greenville and Columbia c. 32 p. m.
12 Belton, Columbia, Charleston and Greenville .. [illegible]
9 Seneca, Walhalla and Atlanta .... [illegible]
11 Seneca [illegible] coach from Columbia [illegible]
No [illegible] motor car [illegible]
Connections [illegible] Southern [illegible] trains to [illegible] further [illegible] agents or
W. R. Taber P. & T. A. Greenville, S. C.
W. E. McGee, A. G. P. A. Columbia, S. C.

WILLIAM C. OWENS.

Death of a Well Known Citizen of Oconee County.

Keowee Courier.

There are many friends of the family who will be grieved to learn of the death of William C. Owens, which occurred at his home near Wolf Stake Monday evening, March 30th. Mr. Owens had been in declining health for some time and for several months had been suffering from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Owens was in his 67th year having passed his 66th year last October. He was born in Greenville county, but moved to Oconee some 21 years ago with his family. He had been married [illegible] years and leaves his wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters, as follows: Tom E., who resides in New Mexico; Thos. R., Chas. P. and William L. Owens, of this county and Mrs. R. A. Thompson, Mrs. George W. Dyar and Mrs. Nancy A. Browning, also of Oconee. Mr. [illegible] a splendid citizen, a conscientious church member and consistent Christian. He will be missed from his home, church and community in a marked degree. Funeral services were conducted at the Wolf Stake Baptist church and the interment following in the cemetery of that church. [illegible] friends of the family in extending sympathy to them in their hour of sorrow.

A French engineer has invented a cloth that is warm, not in merely retaining bodily heat, but in the sense of being a source of heat. It is being used commercially in hospital wor[illegible]

Financial and Commercial

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Dun's Review of the Conditions of the Country is Generally Optimistic

New York, April 3.—Dun's review will say tomorrow:

"Current movement of merchandise continues somewhat below normal, particularly in the East; in the West and South, more activity and more sentiment and is quite promising because of the general confidence and agricultural outlook. At a number of interior centers bank clearings exceed those of the two years immediately preceding and at Chicago the clearings for March are the largest ever reported for a single month.

"Mercantile collections are somewhat backward, which is not unusual at this season and in spite of the attractive rates for money borrowing is light and offerings of commercial paper continue restricted. Retrenchment still characterizes the iron and steel trade. Some betterment, however, is still manifest in copper. A steadier tone has developed in practicall all the dry goods markets.

"Failures this week 343 against 271 last year; Canada 45 against 32."

Hester's Statement.

New Orleans, April 3.— Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued today shows the total movement for March to 761,094 as against 863,413 last year. The amount brought into sight, Sept to March, inclusive, is 777,000 ahead of last year and 933,000 behind the year before.

The total movement of the cotton crop brought into sight for the seven months ending close of March was 13,341,254 against 12,563,959 for last year.

Foreign exports for the seven months of the season have been 7,646,857, showing an increase over the last year of 535,016.

Statements of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 5,725,833 against 5,852,587 last week and 5,074,544 last year.

The total world's visible supply of cotton to date shows a decrease compared with the last week of 126,754, and an increase compared with last year of 651,289.

Weekly Cotton

New York, April 3.—While the cotton market has shown considerable nervousness during the past week, prices have worked much higher; once March commitments were out of the way with May contracts selling some 65 a bale over recent low records. It was argued that the short interests had been much reduced, that April was usually a dull month in the spot department, and that the market was entitled to reaction.

On the other hand, however, a bullish view of the situation was encouraged by reports of improving trade in Manchester, the continued steadiness of Southern spot markets and reports that unsettled weather was delaying new crop preparations.

Uncertainty as to just what trading conditions will exist here during the Autumn or even during the summer as a possible result of proposed legislation of [illegible] reform measures has undoubtedly restricted fresh business. Meanwhile the firmness of the immediate spot situation, combined with the large straddle of hedging short interests in May and July, has been to the advantage of contract holders in the evening up of old commitments.

New York Cotton

New York, April 3.—The cotton market made new grounds for high movement during today's trading on a continued, and at times, excited demand from both old and new crop shorts. The feature was the active buying of May and July contracts by Liverpool and leading spot house brokers [illegible] the latter took [illegible] bales of May between 12.88 and 12.9[illegible] on the early advance. There was heavy realizing of May between 12.88 and 12.9[illegible] on the early advance. There was heavy realizing during the entire day, and prices eased in the late trading, but closed steady and from 3 to 8 points higher.

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	12.[illegible]	12.62	12.53	12.54
July	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]
Oct.	11.[illegible]	11.62	11.[illegible]	11.61
Dec.	11.[illegible]	11.69	11.65	11.67

Spots 13.40—Same.

New Orleans Cotton

New Orleans, La., April 3.—Cotton maintained a good tone today and it closed at a net advance of 3 to 5 points. Fairly good buying was in evidence.

Reports from Liverpool and Manchester that English weavers were doing a large business with India, reports that the spot demand in the side were improving, and that the bullish turn taken by statistics were the main sustaining influences.

Cotton Seed Oil

New York, April 3.—Cotton seed oil suffered a decline of 4 to 6 points under liquidation for account of the West and lack of outside demand. Refiners were [illegible]

[illegible]

New York, April 3.—Cotton goods market was steady today with trade moderate. Wool markets, both home and foreign, were firm. Uncertainty as to the fabric styles for fall is delaying the placing of orders in the [illegible]

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, April 3.—Cotton spot was steady; good middling 768; middling 742; low middling 686.

Sales 8,000 and exports 2,00. Receipts 17,000. Futures steady.

Receipts 17,000.
Sales 8,000.
Spots 7.36.

	Open	Close
April-May	6.81	6.81
May-June	6.80	6.80
June-July	6.72	6.73
July-Aug	6.68	6.68

Stocks and Bonds

New York, April 3.—The last traces of the bullish spirit which propelled the market upward earlier in the week seemed to have disappeared today. At no time was the list under pronounced pressure, although in isolated instances prices gave way sharply.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, April 3.—Profit taking by speculative holders of wheat developed into more than an offset today for stories of green bugs in Oklahoma.

WHEAT—		
May	98	91
July	87	87
CORN—		
May	91	91
July	87	87
CORN—		
May	68	68
July	69	69
OATS—		
May	38	38
July	38	31
LARD—		
May	10.60	10.52
July	10.80	10.72
RIBS—		
May	11.20	11.15
July	11.35	11.32
PORK—		
May	20.97	20.85
July	20.77	20.87

Two New Orleans Papers Consolidate

New Orleans, April 3.—It was announced here tonight by those interested that negotiations for consolidation of The Times-Democrat and The Picayune, two of the oldest morning newspapers in the country, practically had been completed.

It is planned to increase the capital stock of The Times-Democrat and to increase the number of directors, some of those financially interested in the Picayune, becoming members of the new board. Just when the merger will become effective has not been decided.

The Picayune is one of the oldest English daily newspapers in the United States, having been continuously by the Nicholson family, Leonard Nicholson now being president. For many years the paper was ably managed by Thomas G. Rapier, one of the best known newspaper men in the country. He is a director of the Associated Press. Mr. Rapier three years ago relinquished active management of the property.

The consolidated paper probably will be published as the Times-Picayune under the management of D. D. Moore, now general manager of the Times-Democrat.

Executive Clemency to Fifteen More Convicts

Columbia, April 3.—Governor Blease has granted freedom to fifteen convicts on the various chaingangs throughout the State. In the batch was one white man who received a pardon to restore citizenship. The governor made this batch of pardons from the cases which were contained in the report of the pardon board at its January meeting. The pardon board is again in session for clemency where laid before them.

The following were the prisoners who received clemency: J. H. Haynes, [illegible] dispensary law at Oconee county at July 1913, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or serve [illegible] months on the chaingang, the sentence being suspended upon payment of a fine of $50, was paroled on condition that he pay [illegible]. [illegible] Marshall, colored, convicted of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature at Pickens in the fall of 1913, and sentenced to two years, received a parole. [illegible] Walker, colored, convicted of manslaughter at Yorkville in July, 1912, and sentenced to two years was paroled. George Epps, alias Sonny Gillison, colored, convicted of manslaughter at Union in February, 1912, and sentenced to four years, paroled. John [illegible], colored, convicted of housebreaking and larceny at Yorkville in November, 1912, and sentenced to one year, paroled. Dennis Wilks, convicted of violation of the dispensary law at Yorkville in July, 1913, and sentenced to a fine of $100 or twelve months, paroled. Jonas Lawrence, colored, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons at Pickens in September, 1912 and sentenced to three years, paroled. James [illegible], colored, convicted of murder with recommendation to mercy at Union, the sentence being commuted to twenty years on the chaingang of Union county in January 1904, paroled. Gus James, colored, convicted of larceny at Columbia, in 1911, and sentenced to [illegible] years was paroled. [illegible], white, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretenses at [illegible] in September, 1913, and sentenced to three months or a fine of $50 was paroled to restore his citizenship. Will [illegible], colored, convicted of manslaughter at Hilton in June, 1912 and sentenced to one year was paroled. John Lindsay, colored, convicted of violation of the dispensary law at Newberry in March, 1913 and sentenced to six months was paroled. Will Guyton, colored, convicted of burglary at Anderson in January, 1908 and sentenced to 12 years was paroled. Jim Rogers, white, convicted of petit larceny at Pickens in December, 1913 and sentenced to the Florence industrial school until he reached the age of 21 years was pardoned. Cato Williams, colored, convicted of highway robbery at Marion in 1908, and sentenced to 9 years was paroled. It was stated here yesterday that there were only 186 prisoners left in the penitentiary 150 are men and 36 women. All those on the farms are men. The governor has freed over 1,100 convicts since being in office.

M. L. BRITTIAN.

State Superintendent of Schools of Georgia.

BLIGHTSOME MRS. FOUL AIR AND HER DEADLY OFFSPRINGS.

If one-half of the present day enthusiasm applied to many less pressing problems could be switched over to and concentrated on the ventilation problem—wouldn't it be great.

Every day we read of the splendid activities of societies and associations for the suppression of other foes of humanity, but as yet we have not heard of a single organization formed for a campaign against the greatest destroyer of human life. BAD AIR.

And yet BAD AIR needlessly kills more people and causes more real sorrow than all the other evils now receiving such marked public attention.

A campaign against bad air offers greater hope of [illegible] than any other, or in fact all others—of our well advertised campaigns against recognized common evils. It would benefit a far greater number of people, it would save more lives, more misery and more money than any other campaigns combined.

How much longer will the people or the public sit complacently by and permit this [illegible] to exist.

The greatest need of the age is a campaign for the elimination of the Impure-Air Diseases.

Why not concentrate our energies on this problem?

Will our various public welfare organizations take note of these facts.

It's time to act.

Its your move.

WARNING

Blightsome Mrs. Foul Air and her Death-Dealing Offsprings are about to pay us their annual, unwelcome visit.

They will take in their abode in the unventilated homes, street cars, work places, schools, theatres and other places of public assemblage.

Closed windows are invitations for them to enter.

To avoid their visit KEEP YOUR WINDOWS OPEN.

These thieves of Health never come in through an open window.

The Mother—Mrs. Blightsome Foul Air.

The two oldest sons—TUBERCULOSIS—PNEUMONIA.

The two children—ENFLUENZA—BRONCHITIS.

The Baby—Colds.

Destination—Hospital.

Permanent residence—Grave yard.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell
Commissioner of Health.

SOUTH CAROLINA MEN WORK FOR BIG DRAINAGE MEETING.

Five eminent, public spirited citizens of South Carolina have been appointed a special committee to undertake the work of securing a strong delegation from this state to the fourth annual meeting of the National Drainage Congress which is to be held at Savannah, Ga., April 22-25, inclusive. They are Col. E. J. Watson of Columbia, state Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, who is the first vice-president of the Drainage Congress, and a member of the Board of Governors; Reid Whitford, engineer of the Sanitary and Drainage District of Charleston, who is national executive committeeman; Thomas O. Lawton of Brighton, who is the honorary vice-president for South Carolina; Capt. Samuel G. Stoney, president of the Agricultural Society of Charleston and W. F. Maher, of Garnett; the latter two being members of the General Educational Committee of the organization.

South Carolina is vitally interested in the success of the National Drainage Congress, which would result in the drainage and reclamation of more than 3,000,000 of rich farm lands that would add at least $50,000,000 a year to the value of the agricultural products of the state. These acres can be drained and reclaimed quickly and at comparatively low expense, and this work would greatly improve the public health by largely eradicating malaria.

JACKSONVILLE AND THE REUNION

Veterans Will Find a Modern, Progressive City

Many Points of Historic Interest To Be Visited By Survivors of Gray Army During Week.

Jacksonville, Fla.—When the Confederate veterans and their friends assemble here for their 24th annual reunion, they will be introduced to a city and community, proud of the present and loyal to the ideals of the old South. Making Jacksonville the hub of a wheel twenty-five miles in diameter, a territory is covered rich in historic associations and interest and at the same time a fit exponent of all that is progressive in the Southern States.

Jacksonville is a city of 85,000 population, with handsome business blocks, modern skyscrapers, commodious hotels and residence sections that compare favorably with the best in the country. The city's business has grown into large proportions, embracing every line known to a modern city. Jacksonville of to-day is in all [illegible] and commerce, much of its commerce going across the seas into foreign countries on ocean steamships. Its transportation facilities are superb, both by rail and water. Railroads feeding the great Florida Peninsula center here. Thousands of tourists and uncounted tons of freight pass through the city and port every year, the one hunting health and pleasure, the other scattering out over the civilized world to do its part in supplying the demands of the consumers of the earth.

And while the visitors are enjoying this view and prospect of modern [illegible] will be given an opportunity to look down the past three hundred and fifty years. All of this territory was in dispute three and a half centuries ago between the French and Spanish with the wild Indian holding the balance of power between the combatants. The Frenchman and the Spaniard both laid claim to the Florida territory. Which was first to discover it is a matter over which historians differ, but it is well authenticated that the first white men to set foot upon the soil now covered by Jacksonville were Frenchmen under René Laudonnière.

The first white man to enter the mouth of the St. Johns river was Jean Ribault, in command of a company of Huguenots, who had left France because of religious persecutions. He [illegible] May 1, 1562, fifty years after the landing of Ponce de Leon at a point to the south of Jacksonville. Some historians are of the opinion that Ponce de Leon sailed as far north as the mouth of the St. Johns, but the weight of evidence is against this opinion. If he were here he left no trace. The evidence is that he did not travel in a direction from his original landing that would have brought him to the vicinity of Jacksonville. It is thoroughly established that Ribault entered the mouth of the St. Johns river May 1, 1562, and sailed up the river some miles to a bluff, where he erected a stone column on which was inscribed the arms of France. But Ribault did not ascend the river as high as Jacksonville. He went from the mouth of the river to Port Royal, S. C.

In 1564, one year after the departure of Ribault, Rene Laudonniere, who had been with Ribault on the first expedition, came to the mouth of the St. Johns with another colony of Huguenots, and ascended the river as far as the present site of Jacksonville, camping probably on the south side of the river on territory now covered by South Jacksonville. These were the first white men to penetrate the country above the mouth of the river. In honor of the day of discovery, May 1, Ribault gave the river the name of May, and this stood until the Spaniards whipped out the French, some years later. The Spaniards called it the River San Mateo at first, but later changed its name to San Juan. From this it finally became the St. Johns. Old Fort Caroline was situated at St. John's bluff some miles below the city of Jacksonville. No sign of this historic fort remains, not even a slab to commemorate its mournful story.

During the reunion, steamboat excursions will be run to all these points of historic interest on the St. Johns river. It is but twenty-seven miles from Jacksonville to the mouth of the St. Johns, where the government has constructed, with the aid of Jacksonville, and the State of Florida, a system of jetties, deepened the water on the bar and otherwise protected navigation. In passing between Jacksonville and the jetties, the visitor will have no trouble locating the sites of old forts that were erected nearly four hundred years ago by the French and Spanish. The trip is one of the most delightful in the Southern States.

While Jacksonville has not advertised itself as a large manufacturing city, of recent years many large industrial plants have been established, giving employment to 7,000 wage-earners and turning out $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of products per annum. In [illegible] the city makes a showing that but few other communities can equal. New industries are secured almost every month, and the Board of Trade, one of the most active in the South, is steadily pushing a campaign for more industrial establishments.

You can lead a horse to water but—

YOU can determine just how much an Ad in the paper is worth by the results you get from it.

YOU possibly haven't been getting the desired results from your advertising—

There's a Reason!

YOU can increase your business—sell anything—supply your every want—by A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-I-N-G —in the— Anderson Daily Intelligencer

IF IN NEED —OF A VEHICLE OF ANY KIND—

let us show you our stock before you buy.

We carry a complete stock of all kinds. Also Harness, Whips and Robes.

We have some extra good values in Mules and Horses. Liberal terms and courteous treatment to all.

J. S. FOWLER

ANDERSON, : SOUTH CAROLINA

IT'S ICE CREAM TIME

And We've Got It.

Any quantities, any kind—only one quality, the best.

Delivered Promptly to any part of the city at the following prices:

1 Qt. 50c. 1-2 Gal. 90c. 3 Qts. $1.40. 1 Gal. $1.75.

Phone us Your Order.

OLYMPIA CANDY CO. AND ICE CREAM PARLOR

PHONE 78

Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railway Company.

(Condensed Passenger Schedule.)

Effective March 29th, 1914.

Anderson, S. C.

Arrivals.		Departures.	
No. 31	7:35 a.m.	No. 30	6:25 a. m.
No. 33	9:35 a.m.	No. 32	8:25 a. m.
No. 35	11:45 a.m.	No. 34	10:35 a. m.
No. 37	1:20 a.m.	No. 36	12:00 m.
No. 39	3:25 p.m.	No. 38	2:15 p. m.
No. 41	6:05 p.m.	No. 40	4:35 p. m.
No. 43	9:05 p.m.	No. 42	8:00 p. m.

C. S. Allen,
General Passenger Agent.

It's Jus: Like This

When you need glasses you naturally want the best and at a living price. Right here is where you get both, as well as the services of a graduate Optometrist with twenty-two years experience. Examination entirely free.

DR. McCREARY GLYMPH

Eye-Sight Specialist.

Over Evans Pharmacy No. 2.