

A POINT IN GRAMMAR

CAUSTIC COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

A Criticism That Was Born of the Habit of Writers in Using Qualifying Words Between the Infinitive Verb and the Preposition.

The following pointed correspondence touching a question of grammatical construction calls attention to the practice of placing qualifying words between the infinitive verb and its preposition "to." The late Dr. Grier of South Carolina, for 28 years president of Erskine college, was not only an accomplished speaker, but noted for the purity and elegance of his diction. He was also the editor of The Associate-Reformed Presbyterian, the church paper of the southern "seceders," published at Due West. An editorial in that paper in 1865, while Mr. Cleveland was president, caused Mr. J. Altheus Johnson, a member of the Washington bar and an Erskine alumnus, to write to his former college instructor under date of Nov. 16, 1865, as follows: "Did the cat that guards the editorial sanctum relax its vigilance for a moment last week, or did it admit as entitled to entrance the expression which has a qualifying word between the preposition 'to' and the infinitive verb? I refer to the expression, 'To fairly test the experiment' (of the dispensary), occurring in the editorial on the constitutional convention.

"I know that poets, when forced by the exigency of their art, have now and then placed an adverb between the infinitive and the word 'to,' as when Burns says, in his 'Cotter's Saturday Night,' 'To nobly stem tyrannic pride, and Byron, in his 'Childe Harold,' 'To slowly trace the forest's shady scene.' "I know, too, that such an expression is often used by the newspaper writers of the day, many of whom are quite crude and careless in regard to the literary quality of their composition.

"It is true, too, that such an expression is finding its way into places where before it has been utterly unknown. Under Mr. Cleveland it has crept now and then into official and state papers, as, for instance, in the Thanksgiving proclamation of this year, also published in the last issue of The Presbyterian, in which is the expression 'To so incline the hearts of our people.' "The justices of the supreme court of the United States have generally been masters of good English, scrupulously exact in all their expressions. Indeed many of them have afforded splendid models of good composition, but the above construction has found an entrance even into that tribunal through one of the present justices, whose freedom in this regard would have been shocking to some of the distinguished men who have sat upon that bench.

"The construction likewise appears now and then in an act of congress, particularly when the committee which considered the bill did not have a person in its membership who had ever carefully studied literary style.

"There are scores of persons of respectable scholastic and professional attainments who might use such an expression, and I would think nothing of it, for there would be other marks in abundance to indicate that they had never given much attention to the beauties or niceties of speech and composition. But when The Presbyterian under its present editorial management alights itself with the construction here referred to I shall think that the day is dawning when respectable usage will no longer be a unit in saying that such a construction is a blemish not to be tolerated in prose composition.

"I am sure that good usage at the present time is overwhelmingly in favor of interposing nothing between the infinitive and its preposition, but if The Presbyterian, in its editorial columns, is giving aid and comfort to a construction which the classic writers of our language have heretofore so studiously avoided the grammarians will soon have occasion to take down the pillory in which they have always been delighted to expose the expression, declaring it to be an offense that was unpardonable save only when a poet was 'the criminal.' "

Dr. Grier published the above letter in the next issue of The Presbyterian, with the following remarks: "The point made by our good friend, Mr. J. Altheus Johnson, is well taken. The criticism is just. It may soothe one's feelings to be in company with Burns and Byron in such a case, not forgetting the distinguished president of the United States and the justice of the supreme court, but their usage does not justify aliphoid English any more than the editorials in The Presbyterian. Our friend might have extended his list and added even greater names, perhaps. For example, the author of a standard textbook on English literature (Hall) uses this expression, 'Whoever desires to truly know,' etc. A greater than he, Matthew Arnold, says in his essay on 'Culture and Anarchy,' 'To unwittingly disparage and discredit,' etc. These and other instances admit of no justification. It is charged by critics, and with reason, that newspapers are the great corruptors of our noble tongue. Some words and phrases that have been unsparingly condemned have yet won their way and now claim their place solely through newspaper usage. 'Caption' is one of them, used as synonymous with title or heading. Others might be named. If, then, the newspapers are such potent factors in forming our habits of speech and molding our literary taste, they should remember the maxim, 'Noblesse oblige.' "—Washington Post.

Realistic Reporter. City Editor—How did that deaf and dumb wedding come off? Reporter—Quietly.—Baltimore American.

"It's no trouble at all to get married," remarked the girl with the new engagement ring. "No," replied her married sister, with a sigh. "The trouble doesn't begin until shortly after the ceremony."

A scientist says that greenbacks breed disease. There is no question that the fever from it is contagious.

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When You Hang Your Pictures.

By hanging pictures low you increase the apparent height of the room.

Colored pictures should not be hung in hallways or on staircases unless there is plenty of light for them. In such places strong photographs, engravings and drawings in black and white go best.

A picture should not be hung from one nail; the diamond lines formed by the cord have a very discordant effect. Two nails and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord.

Picture cords should be as near the color of the wall upon which they are put as possible, so that they may be but little seen. When one picture is hung beneath another the bottom one should be hung from the one above, and not from the top; thus we avoid multiplying the cords, which is always objectionable.

A good hue for wall where prints or photographs are to be hung is a rich yellow brown or a leather color. Luster to the black of the print of the tone of the photograph is thus imparted. The wall paper should have no strongly defined pattern.

The centre of the picture, as a rule, should not be much above the level of the eye.

A Surprise to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Sectional feeling in this blessed land of ours must indeed have passed away forever when such an incident as that which recently occurred in the city of New York could be chronicled as a fact.

At the dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was attended by over 400 representative men and women, a remarkable demonstration occurred. While the orchestra was playing one of our national hymns, "Dixie," a gray-haired lady, in widow's weeds, entered. The diners at once arose, as did all the spectators on the floor and in the galleries, to wave their handkerchiefs in an enthusiastic greeting to a venerable but sprightly woman, whose gentle face smiled down upon them amid its tears. The lady was Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and before the evening had passed every prominent guest had visited her box to pay his or her respects to the widow of the former Confederate President. It was a generous, spontaneous, heartfelt greeting. If any one, twenty years ago, had said that such an incident was possible in the great Northern metropolis he would have been thought crazy. Truly we are a united people, with one country and one flag, and long may it wave.

—Lettie's Weekly.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record writes: "Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, administered a rebuke to sectarian controversialists the other day. He is one of the noblest of Indians and has never done a dishonorable act. With a handful of braves he fought the entire United States army all one summer, but since his surrender Chief Joseph has strictly kept the letter and the terms he made with the Government. He is now here trying to induce the Government to fulfill its pledges. Chief Joseph wants school houses but he does not want churches on his reservation, and when asked to explain why, he replied that he feared the ministers would teach his people to quarrel about God. 'We quarrel about men sometimes,' he said, 'but we never quarrel about the Great Spirit. We worship Him, but we never quarrel about Him.' "

Gunpowder was not always as powerful an explosive as it is now. In the time of Cromwell, for instance, it was so weak that the pistol was advised not to discharge his weapon until he could place the muzzle of the pistol close to the body of the enemy—under the cuirass, if possible—as then he would be sure not to waste his powder.

"John," she said, "bundle up your throat. You can't afford to run any risks. What would you leave for me if you were to die suddenly?" "Well, Julia," he replied, "you ought to be able to answer that question better than I. You know you get the pay envelope every Saturday night."

The greatest sea depth known to man is in the South Atlantic Ocean, midway between the Island of Tristan de Cuba and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, the bottom being here reached at a depth of 40,346 feet, or eight and three quarter miles.

Never try to make too good a bargain either for yourself or your employer. Be always fair, avoiding anything like sharp practice. It is a poor bargain when both parties to it are not benefited and therefore happy at having made it.

John Mansfield, a farmer living near Muncie, Ind., died the other day from inflammation of the head, caused by a bug which flew into his ear. The insect was removed in two pieces, but too late to save the man's life.

It isn't so much what a man thinks as what he does that counts. He who would avoid sin must not stand at the door of temptation.

Wheeler's Highest Ambition.

Washington, May 15.—Special: Gen. Joe Wheeler has relieved the anxiety of his constituents in the 8th Alabama district by giving them formal notice that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress this fall. He had already announced that he would not be a candidate for the short term created by the refusal of Speaker Henderson to recognize his credentials as long as he held a commission in the volunteer army, and who even went so far as to declare that his resignation of that commission made no difference, so long as he was holding his commission at the time Congress convened. A good many lawyers in Congress—better lawyers than the Speaker—believe that Gen. Henderson had no right to assume the responsibility for keeping Wheeler out of Congress, but the Speaker is a Scotchman with a scotch head, and having made up his mind one way, refused to change it.

This statement by Gen. Wheeler is equivalent to the announcement that President McKinley has given him a definite promise that he is to be given a commission in the regular army. It is well known that this has been Gen. Wheeler's greatest ambition. Such a step will round out his career, making it in many respects the most unique in American history. Educated at West Point, he was an officer in the regular army when the civil war broke out. How he followed his State and became the brilliant cavalry leader of the Confederacy is history with which everybody, of course, is familiar. For a man who was a prominent Confederate leader to have won fresh laurels while wearing the blue in Cuba and the Philippines, and then to round out his career as a general officer in the regular army—it is indeed unique. He is one man of seventy-five millions.

Gen. Wheeler believes that he is the only officer of the Confederacy who saw actual fighting and had part in it during the war with Spain, and he believes further, that he is the only man who was a general commanding troops in the civil war, the war in Cuba and the war in the Philippines. Is he right? He is certainly the only former Confederate to attain to such distinction and it is very likely that no other man in the United States can show such a record.

His ambition to round out his career in the regular army is easily understood when these things are considered. He could keep on going to Congress as long as he chose and there is no certainty that when he is on the list of the army he will not again get into politics.

A Tough Story From Georgia.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—Word was received here to-day to the effect that yesterday morning about 3.30 o'clock a Mr. Gleaton rode out to the home of his sweetheart, a Miss Raines, about eight miles from Cordele, and was accompanied by a friend, intending to have a wedding. When they arrived at the home of the young lady she joined them, but her father interfered and tried to induce her not to leave him. One word brought on another, and finally a quarrel began. The young lady's brother rushed up with his pistol and commenced to shoot at Gleaton and Gleaton's friend. Gleaton drew his pistol and shot the young lady's father, killing him instantly. He then shot the brother. By this time a friend of the Raines family rushed up to try to stop the trouble and was himself shot down. Gleaton then drove away, returning to his home, and the young lady went into her house.

Since then the brother has died. The friend of the Raines family is believed to be mortally wounded, and the friend of Gleaton is in a critical condition. The situation at last reports was as follows: The young lady's brother and father are dead and the friends of the opposing parties are expected to die.

The initials of the parties could not be given. They were all planters and are prominent in their communities. The killing caused a profound sensation and threw the entire county into a state of mourning.

The China-Berry Tree.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I notice Mr. Wood's article in your issue of this date about this valuable tree, whose merits have been long unappreciated by our people.

In addition to the desirable qualities named by Mr. Wood that the Indian Pride is distinguished for there are others still more remarkable. I will name them with unimpeachable evidence that what I say of it is correct:

I. As a germicide and preserver. If a chest is made of the wood the good housewife may throw all of her woolens in it at the close of spring with entire confidence that they will pass through the hot season and open up in the fall in excellent condition, without the aid of camphor or other insect-proof substances.

II. If a bedstead is made of it no bugs will infest it.

III. If a chest is made of it no weavils or other insect will attack its contents.

IV. If a gun box is made of it the sportsman at the close of the hunting season may clean up his apparatus and pack it away in it with no lingering doubt but that at the beginning of another season his guns and trappings will be kept in perfect order—free from rust as well as from the ravages of insects.

Somewhere about 1850 died Mr. Francis Withers, one of our leading rice planters of that time. Thirty years prior to that event he placed two samples of rice, dressed and polished for market at his own water mill, in his two secretaries, one in each. These pieces of furniture were made, one of mahogany, the other of India Pride wood. There they remained until the old gentleman's death. Upon being taken out by his executors, the late Dr. James R. Sparkman and the late Francis W. Heriot, the sample from the India Pride secretary was found in perfect condition, while that from the mahogany was a parcel of dust, having been destroyed by insects. This story was related to me by one of the aforementioned executors. The late Mr. I. R. Ford was in the habit of keeping his gun in a case made of the India Pride. He told me that it always passed through the summer in fine order.

I may mention the fact that I have in my house a large clothes chest made of the wood. My woolens are placed in it at the close of spring. It never fails to preserve them clear of all attacks of all insects.

V. A library fitted up with shelves of the wood would be invaluable, as it would be proof against the fatal book worms.

This last is a pointer for your Library Society when they rehabilitate their present quarters. S. S. F.

The Good Old Days.

"They made a strenuous matter of religion in the good old days, as is shown by this extract from the diary of Charles Creamer, of Waldoboro, under date of June, 1828: 'Sunday, there was a knockdown in the Congregational meeting house between the Universalists and Congregationalists. The Universalists came off victorious. I was there. Saturday night the pulpit was guarded all night by men with clubs; Sunday was the great day. Both parties occupied the church, and there were great music and singing. Afterwards the Congregationalists bought out the Universalists, and there was no more trouble.' "—Kennedec (Me) Journal.

People in the country who are annoyed by flies should remember that clusters of the fragrant clover, which grows abundantly by nearly every roadside, if hung in the room and left to dry and shed its faint fragrant perfume through the air, will drive away more flies than sticky saucers of molasses and other fly-traps and fly-papers can ever collect. —New York Tribune.

No woman should think of marrying until she acquires a forgiving disposition.

Heavy Insurance Losses.

The fire underwriters of the country have been passing through times of sorrow and bitterness. At the annual meeting of the national board held in this city a few days ago the reports were not of a joyous and sanguine kind. The official figures showed that the fire losses in the United States in 1899 amounted to \$153,597,830. This startling sum surpassed by more than \$23,000,000 the total of 1898, and by more than \$37,000,000 that of 1897. In this State alone the figures rose to \$85,727,285, exceeding the amount in 1898 by more than \$14,000,000. Insurance men feel disturbed and disheartened over ravages of this sort. It ought to be possible to enforce so effective precautions among the owners and guardians of insured property that the destruction by fire hereafter shall fall much below the amounts now chronicled. It is admitted by broad minded and candid experts that the competition among the companies has been carried to excess, and that in the fierce struggle for business the interests of the stockholders and the principles of sound management have been too frequently disregarded. —New York Tribune.

Bishop J. S. Key wrote: Teethina (Teething Powders) was more satisfactory than anything we ever used.

No Japanese is ever guilty of swearing, for the simple reason that oaths are unknown to the Japanese language. —Young men nowadays need guardians rather than wives.

THE FIRST BABY.

Its Coming is Looked Forward to With Both Joy and Fear and its Safe Arrival is Hailed With Pride and Delight by All.

The arrival of the first baby in the household is the happiest and most important event of married life. The young wife who is to become a mother delights to think of the happiness in store for her when the little one shall nestle upon her breast and later she shall hear it hiss the sweet and holy name, "mother." But her happy anticipation quickly vanishes when she realizes the terrible pain and suffering through which she must pass while bringing the little one into the world. An indescribable fear of the danger attendant upon the ordeal soon displaces her joyousness.

Thousands of women have learned by experience that there is absolutely no necessity for the sufferings which attend child-birth; they know that by the use of "Mother's Friend"—a scientific liniment—for a few weeks before the trying hour, expectant mothers can so prepare themselves for the final hour that the pain and suffering of the dreaded event are entirely obviated and it is safely passed through with comparatively little discomfort.

All women are interested, and especially expectant mothers who want the first time to have to undergo this trial, in such a remedy; for they know the pain and suffering, to say nothing of the danger which is in store for them. "Mother's Friend" is woman's greatest blessing, for it takes her safely through the severest ordeal of her life. Every woman should be glad to read the little book "Before Baby is Born," which contains information of great value to all. It will be sent free to any one who sends their address to The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Jail Contractors.

Office County Supervisor, Anderson, S. C., May 3, 1900.

THE undersigned will receive sealed bids at his office, at Anderson, S. C., up to 1 o'clock p. m., on the 7th day of June, 1900, for furnishing and erecting the jail cells now in the Anderson County Jail, complete ready for occupancy, four Steel Cells and Centre Corridor, with Bath Cell, comp. etc., attached, also balcony on each side of cells. Size of cells to be furnished the same as cells now in the Anderson County Jail. Reserving the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Successful bidder will be required to enter into bond in double the amount of bid for faithful performance of the work. J. N. VANDIVER, County Supervisor A. C. J. F. CLARDY, Clerk Board C. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY.

By R. Y. H. NANCE, Judge of Probate.

Whereas, John C. Watkins has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of B. D. Dean, deceased, and whereas, B. D. Dean, deceased, There are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said B. D. Dean, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 8th day of June, 1900, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1900. R. Y. H. NANCE, Probate Judge. May 2, 1900.

CARLISLE BROS. ARE NOW READY TO SUPPLY YOU WITH GRAIN CRADLES. The Counts' Cradle is given up to be the best on the market. We also handle the 14-Finger Josh Berry Cradle. Heel Sweeps of all kinds, Plows, Plow Stocks, Singletrees, Side Harrows, Hames, Traces, Backbands, Cotton Hoes of all sizes. If you want a good Razor or Pocket Knife try one made by the Electric Cutlery Co., every one of them sold under a strict guarantee. We also carry a full line of GROCERIES. CARLISLE BROS., Anderson, S. C.

BOYS' STEAM LAUNDRY! The Most Complete and Up-to-Date Laundry in the State. Every Machine the latest improved, and designed to do most perfect work under the superintendence of an experienced Laundryman, with a corps of skilled assistants. Every piece of work carefully inspected, and no sorry work allowed to pass from Laundry. PRICES LOW. Quality of work unexcelled. Give us a trial. N. B. SHARPE, Business Manager. Located at rear of Fant's Book Store.

The "Confederate Veteran." LOW CLUB RATES GIVEN WITH THE INTELLIGENCER.—The growth of the Confederate Veteran, published by S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., is remarkable. Its circulation of eighty-four issues, monthly, aggregated to January, 1900, 1,195,462 copies. Average for 1899, 7,688; 1898, 10,187; 1895, 12,916; 1894, 13,444; 1897, 16,175; 1898, 19,100; 1899, 20,160. Subscriptions for the Veteran will be received at this office. It and the Intelligencer will be sent for a year at the club rate of \$2.15. By application to the Intelligencer copies of the Veteran will be sent to our veteran friends who are unable to subscribe.

Blue Ridge Railroad. H. C. BEATTIE, Receiver. Effective February 25, 1900. WESTBOUND. Daily Mixed. No. 11. 0 Anderson Lv 3:35 pm 5:30 am 7 Denver 3:45 pm 5:58 am 10 Atlanta 3:50 pm 6:00 am 16 Cherokee Crossing 3:55 pm 6:22 am 18 Adams Crossing 4:04 pm 6:42 am 24 Seneca 4:15 pm 7:08 am 32 West Union 4:45 pm 7:26 am 43 Walhalla 4:50 pm 7:58 am EASTBOUND. Daily Mixed. No. 12. No. 6. 34 Walhalla Lv 8:35 pm 9:10 am 32 West Union 5:41 pm 9:16 am 24 Seneca 6:08 pm 9:40 am 18 Adams Crossing 6:34 pm 9:48 am 16 Cherokee Crossing 6:40 pm 9:53 am 10 Atlanta 6:47 pm 10:01 am 7 Denver 7:00 pm 10:09 am 0 Anderson 7:09 pm 10:18 am

TIRE SETTING. Let us save your wheels by having men of long experience to re-set your tires. Repainting and Revarnishing a specialty. PAUL E. STEPHENS. CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY. AUGUSTA AND ASHEVILLE SHORT LINE In effect April 26th, 1900.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect May 6th, 1900. STATIONS. Daily No. 15. Daily No. 16. Lv Charleston 6:00 p.m. 7:30 a.m. Summerville 12:30 p.m. 1:00 a.m. Branchville 1:55 a.m. 2:25 a.m. Kingville 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. Savannah 12:00 p.m. 1:00 a.m. Greenville 4:00 a.m. Columbia 7:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Prosperity 8:14 a.m. 12:10 a.m. Ninety-Six 9:20 a.m. 1:20 p.m. Greenwood 9:49 a.m. 1:35 p.m. Abbeville 10:24 a.m. 2:00 p.m. Belton 11:18 a.m. 3:10 p.m. Anderson 10:45 a.m. 3:25 p.m. Greenville 12:20 p.m. 4:15 p.m. Atlanta (Con. Time) 3:55 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO ALL POINTS North, South and Southwest. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 6th, 1900. SOUTHBOUND. No. 403. No. 41. Lv New York, via Penn. R. 8:41 am 9:00 pm Lv Washington, via Potomac 9:10 am 9:35 pm Lv Richmond, A. C. L. 9:57 pm 9:58 am Lv Ft. Smith, S. A. L. 8:45 pm 9:50 am Lv Atlanta 11:10 pm 11:45 pm Lv Charleston, S. C. 9:25 pm 1:25 am Lv Savannah 9:25 pm 1:25 am Lv Jacksonville 9:47 am 1:00 pm Lv Wilmington 9:58 pm 1:00 am Lv Norfolk 9:58 pm 1:00 am Lv Charlotte 9:58 pm 1:00 am Lv Chesler 9:58 pm 1:00 am Lv Greenwood 9:58 pm 1:00 am Lv Atlanta 9:58 pm 1:00 am

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. TRAVEL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1900. Fast Line between Charleston and Ocala between Charleston and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Florida. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. GOING WEST. No. 62. 7:00 am Lv Charleston 8:00 pm 8:00 pm Lv Columbia 8:00 pm 8:00 pm 11:00 pm Lv Sumter 11:00 pm 11:00 pm 1:00 pm Lv Newberry 1:00 pm 1:00 pm 3:00 pm Lv Clinton 3:00 pm 3:00 pm 5:00 pm Lv Greenville 5:00 pm 5:00 pm 7:00 pm Lv Spartanburg 7:00 pm 7:00 pm 9:00 pm Lv Charleston 9:00 pm 9:00 pm

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND ASHEVILLE. STATIONS. Daily No. 17. Daily No. 18. Lv Charleston 6:00 p.m. 7:30 a.m. Summerville 12:30 p.m. 1:00 a.m. Branchville 1:55 a.m. 2:25 a.m. Kingville 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. Savannah 12:00 p.m. 1:00 a.m. Greenville 4:00 a.m. Columbia 7:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Prosperity 8:14 a.m. 12:10 a.m. Ninety-Six 9:20 a.m. 1:20 p.m. Greenwood 9:49 a.m. 1:35 p.m. Abbeville 10:24 a.m. 2:00 p.m. Belton 11:18 a.m. 3:10 p.m. Anderson 10:45 a.m. 3:25 p.m. Greenville 12:20 p.m. 4:15 p.m. Atlanta (Con. Time) 3:55 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

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CATARRH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION. Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, it is serious and far-reaching in its results. The foul secretions entering the circulation poison the entire system. The stomach, kidneys—in fact all the organs—feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption. It frequently happens that the senses of hearing and smell are in part or entirely lost, the soft bodies of the nose eaten into and destroyed, causing intense suffering and greatly disfiguring the face. While sprays, washes and salves may give temporary relief, no permanent benefit can be expected from such treatment. CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE, and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease. S. S. S. cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations. Mrs. Josephine Pohl, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarrh, which became so deep-seated that I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all inside of my nose, including part of the bones, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to use it. It seemed to get at the seat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than seven years have had no sign of the disease." S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonic and purifying properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this.



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