

are separated from the context by a comma or commas. So are many adverbs and conjunctions when they modify a clause or a sentence or connect it with another sentence (e).

(a) By the law of *nations*, *citizens* of other countries are allowed to sue and to be sued.

(a) The *book*, *greatly* to my *disappointment*, was not to be found.

(b) Without attempting a formal definition of the *word*, I am inclined to consider rhetoric, when reduced to a system in books, as a body of rules derived from experience and observation, extending to all communication by language and designed to make it efficient.

(b) Returning to the *question*, let me add a single word.

(c) Violent as was the *storm*, it soon blew over.

(d) To make a long story *short*, the company broke up, and returned to the more important concerns of the election.

(d) To state my views *fully*, I will begin at the beginning.

(e) The pursuers, *too*, were close behind.

(e) *Finally*, let us not forget the religious character of our origin.

(e) *Here*, *indeed*, is the answer to many criticisms.

(e) *Therefore*, *however* great the changes to be accomplished, and *however* dense the array against us, we will neither despair* on the one hand, nor on the other* threaten violence.

* Commas omitted here for reasons of taste. See p. 491.

"Many words ranked as adverbs are sometimes employed conjunctively, and require a different treatment in their punctuation. When used as conjunctions, *however*, *now*, *then*, *too*, *indeed*, are divided by commas from the context; but when as adverbs qualifying the words with which they are associated, the separation should not be made. This distinction will be seen from the following examples:—

"1. *HOWEVER*.—We must, *however*, pay some deference to the opinions of the wise, *however* much they may be contrary to our own.

"2. *NOW*.—I have *now* shown the consistency of my principles; and, *now*, what is the fair and obvious conclusion?

"3. *THEN*.—On these facts, *then*, I then rested my argument, and afterwards made a few general observations on the subject.

"4. *TOO*.—I found, *too*, a theatre at Alexandria, and another at Cairo; but he who would enjoy the representations must not be *too* particular.

"5. *INDEED*.—The young man was *indeed* culpable in that act, though, *indeed*, he conducted himself very well in other respects.

"When placed at the end of a sentence or a clause, the conjunction *too* must not be separated from the context by a comma; as, 'I would that they had changed voices *too*.'"[†]

† Wilson: Punctuation. p. 73.

(To be concluded in our next.)