### MONTHS AT CULEBRA.

Experience of a Virginia Carpenter in Panama.

that his name be not used.

aged about \$162 a month, but this is not near as much as it seems, for ex- thing else in the canal zone. On penses are high. The most ordinary some of the work there is one clerk for sort of board costs \$30 a month-in fact it was the worst grab I over ate- is said that clerks merely keep tab on laundry from \$6 to \$8, and this is not each other. A lot of young civil enall. The negro women who do the gineers who went down with the idea washing put the clothes on rocks be- that they were to do important work side a stream and beat them with a are holding such jobs as pit foremanstick. It is a good shirt that will directing a gang of negroes how to survive more than three such washings- most of them are worn out after one or two experiences. A 10cent piece of tobacco here cost fifty cents in Panama. Ice is sold at ten cents a pound by dealers, but canal employes can secure it from the commissary at two cents. The commissary also furnishes many other things at reasonable rates, but when one goes to trade with the merchants, the greater part of whom are Chinese, everything is high-priced."

"What has been done there in the way of actualy digging the capal?" was asked.

"Very little said the foreman. "Nine steam shovels and a good-sized males but little showing over what the French had secomplished. Oulebra out, which it .hrough the mountain of that name, will be 500 feet deep, about eighty feet wide at the bottom and a mile wide at the top. The cut proper extends for seven or eight miles, or will when completed. At present the excavation is about 200 feet deep for a distance of two cannonading sometimen' when they set off a lot Wehot at once."

"How about accidents—do many men get killed in the works?" "I think about twenty-five white men have been killed at Calebra since I went there. A good missly smashups of enginess and care of dire

trains occur in and about the cut."

"What did the Force of carpenters at Culchrs accomplish in the five mouths you spent there?" L'anked.

We built about twenty comfortable dwelling housen and when I left on June 2nd, some fifteen others were under way. When I first arrived there were some white men and about 100 Jamaica nagro carpenters at work. We built ordinary frame houses, rather rough, but none of them celled, All, however, were coregaed to keep out insects. At times we would run out of material and them the negro carpenters would be laid off. The carpenters who saw the carpenters with work all the time or paid the same will be done with the present of course Americans.

When are you going be-'2' the foremen was asked.

'Not as all,' 'spe the roply styl have had enough. I am off on the week's leave - theretoe, but it's no more canal work for me.'

'You are disappointed then!'.

'You are disappointed then!'.

'You are disappointed then!'.

'You are disappointed then the tare is the charles. Bentary sometime is the charles. Bentary sometime as United States governing the is disappointed States governing the is disappointed States governing the is disappointed the same and states is disappointed the same and same as a series of the same and same as a same and same as a where the control of the control of

Norfolk, Va., June 14. On the old | thoroughly wet from heavy dew, even of red-tape. For that reason be said Dominion boat Hamilton which arriv- though he lives in a good house. In he preferred to work with his trule at ed today from New York was a young a short time it becomes very warm fifty-seven cents an hour to soing man from this vicinity who went to and but for the constant breeze white foreman. "If anything was found the canal zone about five months ago men could not live there. At night a not according to specifications," said as foreman of a force of carpenters double blanket is generally necessary he, "the chief engineer woold report engaged in erecting quarters at Cule- for comfort. I spent eleven days in it to the chief of the bureau of conbra. In response to questions, he the hospital while I was on the isth- struction, he would call on the supergave some interesting information re- mus, and it was necessary to take intendent and he in turn would refer garding conditions in the canal zone medicine all the time. There is a the matter to me as foreman and I up to June 4th, the date on which he hospital car attached to the passenger | would have to explain how it ocsailed. He talked freely but asked trains on the Panama railroad, and it curred. Then there was the chief "I stood a civil service examina- trip. I never heard how many died, be about the rough frame houses that tion at Norfolk last January," said as nothing of the kind was allowed to we were building." my informant, "sailed for New York get out, as it might tend to frighten There are a few boa constrictors on the government furnishing transpor- the men at work. The most of the the canal zone, and while from eight tations to the isthmus and pay at the deaths are among the Jamaican ne- feet upward in length, they will not rate of fifty-seven cents to sixty-five gross who are stricken with Chagres bite. There is, however, a little coral cents an hour-eight hours a day, fever. It often kills them in a few snake of beautiful color whose bite is with time and a half for overtime, bours. The doctors say it comes generally fatal. However, neither is Sundays and holidays-beginning from filth and the food the negroes so plentiful as to prove a menace. when he left New York. We reached eat, and white men seldom fall ill The canal kene, said my informant Colon in the afternoon, after a voyage with it. These negroes receive ten is strictly policed—in fact, it is overof seven days, and I went to Culebra cents an hour for their work and save done, and in some cases the canal next morning. Our regular hours most of it. They cat a kind of native employes resent the action of the were from 7 to 11 and from 1 to 5, root and sugar cane mostly. They are zone police. A let of marines retwo hours being taken in the middle not at all fond of work, being less in-of the day. Shortly after going to dustrious than the Norfolk negroes. not far away to remain until after the work I was made foreman of a gang of Hundreds of them are constantly ar- forthcoming election. "A native carpenters, my pay being increased riving, but for every 300 that come in policeman is as scared as death of one

> There are more clerks than anyevery laborer, and at a few points it move dirt from a steam shovel,

"What does it cost to make a trip

from New York to Colon?" "A first-class passage costs \$90 each way; second-class \$70. The government pays the way of employes going down, but not returning. If, however, one has been there eight months he can get a rate of \$20 each way to New York. The men who at Panama, must sign a contract to work two years because of the exseven of nine days.

"What about drinking and gambling

en the lethwar." Panama, over which the United States has no control, everything goes wide open-Sundays as well as week days. miles. The soil is exceedingly rocky the canal zone pay \$600 a year, and through the mountains and much there is no open gambling. There are 4,000 or more people in the town of Culebra and it has sixteen saloens. four of which are conducted by Americans and the remainder by Chinese and Spaniards. A drink purely gambling proposition should either in the canal zone or in the be stopped by the laws of the coun-Panama towns is somewhat expensive, for whiskey costs 20 cents. The evil of gambling is cetton fu-(gold) a drink and beer 25 cents a bot- tures has been most severally contle. A man is a fool to drink whiskey demned by the judges of our superior in that climate, but many of them and suprems courts and this system from the Unite? States do it. One of gambling has been construed by of my carpenters got drunk one day. The charts as the greatest evil of was sick the next and takin to the hospital where he died the following day. If there is any one to claim the remains they will be shipped home, but otherwise they are interred to enforce effective legislation by the en the isthmus."

the same will be done with the present effort, but of course Americans don't believe anything of the kind. The canel will be built, but it will take time, if the waste of the Front in really appulling. All along the route of the extal due be seen millions of pieces of machinery and has berial that was never put to any year. Some of the sagines have been rigged to built with the one afternoon a south but the greater next of the staff in worth four hours of sum to the walked we able to see a frog are been afternoon you may be sume of the staff in twenty min-

that he was disappointed with conditions as he found them; that he would hot have gone in the first place had he known what he knows now. In the first place, the climate did no agree with him and the pay, while seemingly good, would not not him more than he could make at home. At present, he said, the rainy season was on, and such rain we never saw in this country, for it simply fell in sheets. As to the manner of conducting the canal work, he said there was a great deel ers. is filled with sick on nearly every architect and he was as mean as could

to seventy-five cents an hour. At 200 return to Jamaica—there is no 2 these United States marines," I this rate, counting over time, I aver- dependence to be put in them. server.

#### Cotton Speculation.

Without in anywise minimising the wil influences of other forms of gambling, we wish to amphasize the statement, that dealing in cotton futures as it is now carried on by the average operator is the most pernicious evil in the south today. This is particularly true of the so-called "Buck et Shops," where the man of small means can risk his stakes and take his chances on each turn of the big wheel manipulated at headquarters in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool. The bucket shop is a serious menaco to the future welfare of the country. All forms of gambling are hazardous and detrimental to the come down the Pacific coast, landing ture of the nation. The South has morals of the community and the fulost millions of hard carned dollars pense in transporting them. A man bucket shops, private wire houses and this winter through the medium of from California has twenty-seven the big cotton exchanges. It is betdays' wages due him when he arrives, ter to have a roulette v heel on every having been on the road that length of street corner where the man of gamforce of men are at work in the cut, time. From New York down is only bling proclivities can rick his dollar in the open than to permit the existenes of a single bucket shop, where behind closed doors our young men "Well, in the towns of Colon and can be induced to risk their salaries at a game where all the cards are stacked and dealt cut against them. Gambling is conducted in a public the legal exchange where men legiti-manner and in these towns there are a spacely engaged in the cotton business great many bar-rooms. The license can place their purchases or sales for We have no word of criticism against future receipt or delivery of the actual commodity. Under existing conditions the bayer and the geller are fereed to operate in the feture to a great extent, but the people who buy or sell, dealing alone in paper or chalk make, risking their money on a

tures has been most severely conthe courts as the greatest evil of modern times and the most permicious. If it is to be checked, it must be done through the development of a public sentiment which will be so strong as representatives of the people in the various general assemblies of the different States .- Cotton Journal.

The Frog and the Weather Prophet.

James Wilson, the Secretary of Ag-riculture was discussing a rather antiquated hind of farming says the

FIRST CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of a Murderer by His Father In Ireland.

So many different versions and explanations of the term lynch law nave at various times been given and occasionally are even yet added to that it seems fitting to recount the tragic incident which has since given a name to so many calamitous occurrences not only in our land, but on occasion also in that of oth-

The very name of "Lynch" gives the direct clew to the land of its origin-Ireland. Thackeray in his "Irish Sketch Book" in Chapter 1, which treats of Galway, thus speaks of an occurrence within its precincts which in 1842 bore the grewsome 'memento" so grimly described in

the words following:
"Then there is Lombard street, otherwise called Dead Man's lane," with a raw head and crossbones and a memento mori over the door where the dreadfut tragedy of the Lynches was acted in 1493. If Galway is the Rome of Connaught, James Fitzstophen Lynch, the mayor, may be considered as the Lucius Junius Brutus thereof. Lynch had a son who went to Spain as master of one of his father's ships and, being of a wild, extravagant turn, there contracted debts, drew bills and alarmed his father's correspondent, who sent a clerk and nephew of his own back in young Lynch's ship to Galway to settle accounts. On the fifteenth day young Lynch threw the Spaniard overboard. Coming back to his own country, he reformed his life a little and was on the point of marrying one of the Blakes, Burkes or Bodkins or others when a seaman who had sailed with him, being on the point of death, confessed the mur-der in which he had been a partici-

"Hereon the father, who was chief magistrate of the town, tried his son and sentenced him to death, and when the clan Lynch rose in a body to rescue the young man and divert such a disgrace from the family it is said that Fitzstephen Lynch hanged the culprit with his own hands. A tragedy called The Warden of Galway has been written on the subject and was acted a few nights before my arrival." — New York Times.

One Thing at a Time. The last king of Hanover, before that state was inco-porated into the Prussian kingdom, was for many years blind. There was living at the court an English lady, Mrs. Duncan Stewart, who, with her wit and learning, entertained his majesty. The blind king delighted in her conversation, and for many years she would save up every interesting story she heard so as to tell it to him. It is remembered that him. It is remembered that one day she was telling him a story as they were out driving together. Suddenly the horses started and the carriage seemed about to upset. "Why do you not go on with your

story?" said the king. Because, sir, the carriage is just going to upset."

"That is the coachman's affair," said the king. "Do you go on with your story."

Convenient.

Jeweler-You say you want some name engraved on this ring?

Young Man—Yes, I want the words "George to his dearest Alice" engraved on the inside of the ring. "Is the young lady your sister?" "No, she is the young lady to whom I am engaged."
"Well, if I were you, I would not have "George to his dearest Alice"

have 'George to his dearest Alice' angraved on the ring. If Alice goes back on you you can't use the ring again."

"What would you suggest?" "I would suggest that the words be 'George to his first and only love.' You see with that inscrip-tion you can use the ring half a dozen times. I have had experience in such matters myself."-Pearson's Weekly.

Whom the Gods Love. "Whom the gods love die young" is an adage which has come down to us from the stoics, who believed that lengthening years invariably meant increase of sorrow and misery. There is a story told of a mother in Athens who, having rendered the gods some service, was assured that any petition she offered would be heard and answered. She prayed for her three sons the best gift the gods could bestow. The next morning they were all found dead.

Discovery of Glass Etching. The art of etching from ginss was discovered by a Nuremberg glass cutter. By accident a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that they became corroded and softened where the soid h. ] touched. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed, the figures appeared raised head," came the quick retort .upon a dark ground.

WILLIAMS KIDNEY PILLS. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous vs. tem and catterd fromble with your Kidneys? tem and catterd fromble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you mains in the loins side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the ever? The frequent dealers to pass urips? If so William's Eldney Fills will ours you. Sample free. By mail 50c. Sold by Owl Drug Oc., Anderson, S. C. Williams M'rg Oc., Propriesors, Cloveland, Ohlo.

- Some people patch up their old quarrels wotil they are almost as good as new-Judge.

THE SHOCK OF 1663.

When Canada, New York and Pennsylvania Were Shaken Up. Canada, New York and Pennsyl-

vania experienced a terrible shock on Jan. 26, 27 and 28, 1663. A quaint description of the occurrence, published at the time, says: "The heavens being serene, there was suddenly heard a roar like the noise of a great fire. Immediately the buildings were shaken with great violence. Doors opened and shut of themselves with a fearful clattering. The bells rang without their ropes being touched. Cracks appeared in the walls of buildings and floors separated and in some cases came down. Chasms appeared in the fields, and the hills seemed to be in motion. The fright of the inhabitants was shared by the beasts and birds, who sent forth fearful cries, howlings and bellowings.
"The duration of this earthquake

was very uncommon. The first shock continued half en hour before it was over, but it begun to abate a quarter of an hour aft - it started. Three other shocks occurred the same day. The secon day there was a more violent snock, which lasted a long time, and that night some counted no less than thirtytwo shocks, of which many were violent. The tremblings of the earth did not cease till July. Many trees were torn up and the profiles of the mountains seemed to be much changed. Springs and small streams were dried up. Waters once sweet became sulphurous and the change ne' in which rivers formerly ran were so altered as to be unrecogniz-

Quebec two hills were thrown down and formed a point of land which extended an eighth of a mile into the St. Lawrence river. The island of Aux Coudres became larger than it was before and the channel of the river was greatly changed."

How He Thought Kings Should Die. Cramer was Voltaire's Geneva publisher. At a rehearsal of one of Voltaire's tragedies M. Cramer end with some dying sentences. Vol taire, objecting to the manner in which that death scene was played, cried out in accents of scathing scorn, "Cramer, you lived like a prince during the four preceding acts, but at the fifth you die like a THE bookseller." Tronchin, being present, could not help in kindness interfering. "M. Voltaire," said he deprecatingly, "can you expect to have gentlemen to be at the expense of dresses and fatigue of getting up such long parts if you thus upbraid them? On the contrary, I think they all deserve the greatest encouragement at your hands, and as to my friend Cramer, I declare that, so far as I am a judge, he dies with the same dignity he lived."

Voltaire raised his head and glanced defiantly at Tronchin.
"Doctor," he cried, "when you have kings to kill kill them your own

Through Pullman Slee way. Let me kill mine as I please." -Notes and Queries.

Where She Had Seen Him. Dr. Hook, a celebrated Yorkshire

vicar, afterward dean of Chichester, was not a handsome man. An old acquaintance says of him:
"The boy, Walter Farquhar Hook,

might almost have been described as one of those on whom nature is said to have tried her 'prentice hand." He was very fond of commenting on his own ugliness and repeated with great amusement some of the "left handed compliments" he had received.

On one occasion the good vicar saw a little girl looking attentively into his face.

"Well, my dear," said he, "I don't think you've seen me before." "Oh, yes, I have!"
"Where?"

"I saw you the other day climbing up a pole and I gave you a bun."— Pearson's Weekly.

Convictions.

What most people call "deep and earnest convictions" on political and social topics are generally muddle headed medleys of knowledge of fact and opinion. They know that such and such a thing is an evil and they opine that they see a way to amend it, and if wiser people point out to them that the evil would not

be so amended or that greater evils

would accrue from the attempt they only feel that their "convictions"

are affronted and opposed by cold blooded calculations. This kind of opinion is often as confident as actual knowledge.—London Graphic. Ready Retort. An Irishman once met an Englishman who had an artificial leg. Being of a sympathetic nature, Pat inquired the cause of the loss of the limb, whereupon the Englishman said: "A short time ago I discovered that there was some Irish blood in my body and that it had settled in this leg, so I had it out off."
"Tis a pity it didn't settle in your

Troy Times. Bears the Calffell to Rem Always Bongist

-The list of the serious May accidents on American steam railroads includes fifteen collisions and sixteen derailments. In six of the accidents wenty-nine persons lost their lives and 104 received injuries. In the twenty-one May accidents on the electrie roads, ten persons lost their lives and 192 were injured.

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