Great Waterway.

BY WOODWORTH CLUM.

Correspondence of The Observer.
Colon, Panama, March 28.—Colon, the Mecca of serious-faced engineers, sanitary experts, West Indian negroes. sanitary experts, West Indian negroes, stray journalists, and various citizens from Nebraska, ties before ms. Colon, thereon all criticism has been focused for lo, these many months—the city described as the garden spot of the Western Hemisphere and by others as the pest hole of the world; Colon, destined to become a city of magnificent preportions, stretches away from the preportions, stretches away from the ses to where her picturesque roofs are lost in the shadows of the foot-

Came to find a city of the dead. realm of pestilence and sorrow. I have discovered a city of the living—a

human city—where there is both sickness and health, joy and sadness, industry and indolence.

However, I must not begin at the
wrong end of my story. Colon is one
thing, the getting here is another
thing. On leaving Washington my friends asked; "How do you get to Panama?" "Do you go by rail to Florida and sail from there; or do you sail from New York or New Orleans?" Others asked if it would take four days to make the trip; others thought it might take fourteen. All of which has led me to the belief that "How to get to Panama" is a subject in itself, and appropriate one with which to covering conditions on the Isthmus of introduce a comprehensive discussion

HOW TO GET THERE. From New York to Colon, by way of Jamaica, is the accepted route. I include Jamaica because no one interested in the operations along the proposed isthmian canal can study these conditions or form any comparative tions or form any comparative idea of the manner of progress without first having traversed this beautiful island, which, so far, has sent nearly

10,000 negroes to the canal zone. Then, too, Jamaica is thoroughly worth while in itself. It abounds in scenery and romance : it is a delightful oasis in the great expansa of ocean. Four days of sait air and sunshine (and seasickness) bring the tourist to

Port Antonio, a village of palms and pleasant pastimes, whose white-walled and red-roofed houses are almost lost in the foliage, like pearls and rubies upon a piece of soft, green velvet. We came upon Port Antonio in the even-ing, and as the ship steamed cautiously through the narrow channel to the ample harbor beyonds the full moon crept over the hills to the higher heav-

ens.
The tall cocoanut palms, like bushyheaded sentinels of this dusky paradise, were silhouetted against the sky It seemed as if we were introducing into the harbor of beautiful dreams but, no, the spell is broken by a shout from the captain's bridge. When the

for it a generous and constantly returning host of friends.

But it was not in scarcity of hotel luxuries or even the wonderful scenery, that I went firt to Jamaica. It was because of its peculiar association with he canal project at Panama. And in this respect Jamaica lends itself to serious and profitable study. I had heard concerning the Jamaica negro. his adaptability to work on the canal, his mode of living, and his race characteristics. Reports concerning him have been as conflicting as the reports concerning the health of Colon and

the progress on the canal project.

Jamaica, primariji, is the land of
the regro. Here he is a man with a country, and the resultant pride is ev-erywhere discernible. In the legislative council at Kingston, the capital, the regroes discuss and outline their governmental affairs subject, of course, to the approval of the English colonial secretary, and in some cases the Eng-lish Parliament. The town mayors are negres, the butcher, the baker, the candiestick maker—they are all negres and all loyal subjects to the British grown.

It is a significant fact that the

ma Canal will be essentially an Anglo-Saron accomplishment, with the picks and shovels in the hands of British subjects, under the supervision and suidance of the citizens of the United

The children of Jamaica are just like the children in our own homes. The fraignity of childhood is the same the world over. In Jamaica—the is-land that made ginger famous—the youngsters go down the avenues of lms and ferns and tropical jungle to their schools, where they learn that c-a-t spells cat, and that E-d-w-a-r-d spells the name of their sovereign. With their slates and books under their arms they return home in the afteron to climb the tall, slender trunks of the cocoanut trees, to gather the as, the oranges, the plantains, and what not, or to hum the tune, "God Save the King."

JAMAICANS LOVE THEIR COUN-TRY.

is this atmosphere of peace and ontentment superficial. The Jamai-ans-about 900,000 of them—love their country and are happy. To be sure, they are not wealthy in the sense of naving an abundance of the coin of the realm, but they have plenty to they need few clothes, and their are sanitary and healthful The ends" are not far apart in Ja-

make ends are not far apart in Jamake, but all the natives make the
'both ends meet." None go hungry
and few get in the calaboose.

The inducements held out by Uncle
am of more pay and shorter hours
of labor has caused a considerable miration to Panama and the canal sone. relinquish the implements of ag-are for the implements of indus-hey forsake the hoe and the rake they forsize the nos and the rake the spade for the throttle of an e, the handle of a pick of the lass end of a wheel-barrow. The ition is rapid from agriculture mai digging, but the evolution Jamaics leisure to American en-is neither so rapid nor so univer-accomplished.

Englished.
Englishmen of Jamalca, howerk upon this emigration as the beg of a new era. They believe
he Jamalcan will become used to
rder toll demanded by the Amering meers and ultimately return
former field of isbors prepared
rgine his fellows in his native
The deposit of 15 shillings de-

Panama: nevertheless, they are coming at the rate of 300 and 400 a week, most of them with no guarantee of employment. They land at the docks of Colon; proteed to the office of the labor commissioner, and in an accurate for the scene of active operations. Few, if any, remain in the vicinity of Colon and Cristobal—a system much complained of by the residents of these two cities, who believe many more isborers could be used in perfecting sanitation. But this is a subject in itself, which I will treat at length at a subsequent time.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP. Returning again to our subject, the manner of getting to the Isthmus of Panama, the tourist should make the trip across the island of Jamaica by carriage or automobile. It is only about seventy miles by the road, and the vistas from the mountains and in the river valleys are charming. Coeverywhere, the monotone of gree being broken by red-tinged almond leaves, the little brown bamboo huts with their thatched roofs, and, in the distance, the blue mountains thrust their rugged and irregular profiles

Kingston, the capital, is a thriving and modern city, with the exception of its hotel accommodations. Al through Jamaica there is a lamentable lack of good moderate-priced hotels. The best are too costly for the average American, while the hotels of more reasonable tariff are devoid of those facilities, sye, even necessities, that make traveling a comfort as well as a pleasure. This is particularly true of Kingston, but by taking advantage of the trolley car service, the railroads, the carriages the tourist may spend most all of his time in the surrounding country, thus reducing to a minimum the inconventence of the ho-

At Kingston I made a final investigation of labor conditions. The westigation of labor conditions. The men doing manual work from 6 a.m. until 8 a.m., have half an hour for breakfast or rest, then work until 1 p. m., when they are given an hour for lunch. The day concludes at 6 p. m., labor has a final integrated in the personal representative to determine the rightful claimant to a fund paid by the city for destroying the intestate's house by its reservoir falling and crushing the total actual working time 10 1-2 hours. The pay is about 75 cents per day. This, of course, results in the simost—permanent poverty of the simost—permanent poverty of the working class, yet a close inspection of the poorest districts in Kingston disport. a perfectly sanitary condition. The British gvernment does not for a moment forget the health of its subjects, and this is one point that must be considered by the American government here at Colon and along the line of proposed canal construction.

In the rural districts of Jamaica the statistics are more ravor-able. The laborer is paid on an aver-TRVOTage of 37 cents a day, but he has no rent to pay, practically no clothes to buy, and he may pick his food from

of masts and funnels beiching smoke, the clanging of engine bells, the shrick of myriad whistles—the very atmosphere portends something extraordinary. We pass the mouth of the Charges river and steam into the dock of the Panama Canal. For twelve of the Panama Canal is now navigable for small boats. The passengers—a queer lot—disembark. Some, who are not strangers, hurry off to their destinations, and a popointments have won for it a generous and constants. tions; some spend an hour or more with the Panaman customs officials; some take the train for Panama or the stations en route, and some—at least one—settle down to the task of ascertaining the truth coheerning existing conditions.

(2) Where the evidence admitted over appellant's objection and afterwards withdrawn from the jury was so compact, and brief and the language of the judge so clear in withdrawing it, that this court is satisfied the jury could not have been misled or unduly influenced against appellant by it, a new trial will not be in the property of the pr

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Mr. F. M. Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Lawrence, of this city, is secretary of the George Batten Company.

Gov. Gulld's Stammering Story. Boston Herald. Gov. Guild of Massachusetts tells

Gov. Guild of Massachusetts tells this story:

In Tremonth street there used to be a stammering college kept by Prof. Graves. Next door to this college was a flower story. Prof. Graves method was to ask each pupil what phrase he would like to learn to say perfectly. Then the professor would drill the pupil on that one phrase or sentence.

or sentence.

One day a friend of mine, who was affected with the stuttering habit, decided to patrenize the professor. Before he went into the studio, however, he stopped to look in the flower store at some very handsome yellow chrysanthemums. Then he went up stairs to see the professor.

"Now my dear fellow," said Prof. Graves, "is there anything in particular you would like to learn to say perfectly?"

"W-w-w-w-well, y-yes, th-there is," said the stammerer. "I sh-sh-should like to to be able t-t-to s say ch-chrys crys-ch -crysanth-th-the- m-ni-mum before the darn thing fades."

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SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Lenoir. No error.

(1) A surety on a note is not discharged from liability by reason of the fact that he was not given notice of its dishonor.

(2) Under Rev. Sec. 2342, the liability of a surety is primary, for he is, by the terms of the instrument, absolutely required to pay the same.

MATHIS vs. MANUFACTURING CO., appellant. From Duplin. New trial.

(1) In an action for damages for personal injuries, where the evidence shows the surrounding trees. The 37 cents in the country is almost all clear profit. When the city laborer has paid for his rent, clothes, and food, he selhom has 37 cents left from his day's wage. These figures are cited only as a basis for comparative study when the condition of the Jamaican laborer on the isthmus is taken up.

Two days from Kingston brings the ship to Colon, a city rising from a waste of nothing, like a sheep lost from the flock of its fellows. A wilderness

ordered.
(3) Where the defendant was permitted (a) where the derendant was permitted to prove the custom of the conductor in regard to taking up tickets and checking passengers from all stations, the testi-mony of witnesses that this conductor had on previous occasions called upon

(1) Where the defendants agreed to de-liver a certain quantity of tobacco f. c. h. cars in Raleigh on 1 July to the plain-tiffs who agreed to receive and pay for it at that time, and neither party was ready to comply on that day, but both were able to comply on 4 July, when the plaintiffs made a demand which was re-fused and there was no extension of time, plaintiffs are not entitled to recover the tobacco.

(2) Neither party to a contract can de-mand performance by the other without alleging and proving his own readiness to perform his part of the contract at the specified time and place.

BUNCOMBE PRIMARY, JUNE 1.

emocratic County Executive Com-mittee Declares for the Primary System—Mr. I. M. Bourne Suc-ceeds Mr. Mackey as Chairman. Correspondence of The Observer. Asheville, April 7.-The Democratic

county executive committee met at rooms of the court, declared unantrooms of the court, declared unantmuosly for the legalized primary method of nominating candidates for the
various county offices and the Legislature; selected Friday, June i, as the
date for holding the primary; secepted
the resignation of J. J. Mackey as
chairman of the county executive committee and elected by acclamation
Louis M. Bourne, of Asheville, to succeed Mr. Mackey. The meeting of the
executive committee was harmonious
and good feeling prevailed throughout,
The committeems differed only in the
time for holding the primary. After
the roll-call and the selection of John
A. Campbell as secretary and Mr.
Bourne as chairman to succeed Mr.
Mackey, State Senator Charles A.
Webb, who prepared the present primary law and succeeded in securing
its passage at the last session of the
North Carolina General Assembly, addrassed the members of the committee
and others present axplaining cartain noon to-day in the commissioners'

FIRST SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS.

MAST vs. SAPP. Appellant. From Forsyth. New Trial.

(1) Where a cause of action for damages to land occurred in the life time of the testator or intestate, or in other words, the injury was committed during that time, it survives to his executor or administrator; if committed after his death, the right of action would belong to the heir or devise.

(2) When the right of the party is once violated, even in ever so small a degree, the injury, in the technical acceptation of that term, at once springs into existence and the cause of action is complete. The recovery in such a case will embrace all damages resulting from the wrongful act. embrace all damages resulting from the wrongful act.

(3) Where the wall of a city resovier was undermined and fell by reason of its faulty construction, on the lot of defendant's intestate and struck her house, the first injury was sustained and the wrong was complete just as soon as the wall fell and struck her house, and her cause of action immediately arose for all ensuing damage of which the injurious act was the efficient cause,

(4) If the injury developed in the life time of defendant's intestate, who was killed in the house and the damage foilowed in an unbroken sequence as the direct and proximate result of it, the defendant administrator is entitled to recover the fund paid by the city for the property destroyed belonging to his integrate.

the death of the intestate occurred at one and the same instance of time, the heir lieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain would not be entitled to the fund in dispute.

ROUSE vs. WOOTEN, appellant, From Lenoir. No error.

(1) A surety on a note is not displaced. alone worth many times it

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