Y Diafol yn y Gwaith, Morien and the Ghost.

Southey and the Gorsedd and Iolo Morganwg. Ffrangcon Davies and Robert Morris Eisteddfod.

her court. I visited Morfa in quest of a ghost. In arriving at the place I found the Morfa miners standing in groups at the street corners. Being descendants of the ancient Silurians, these men are very brave, and, like their ancestors, they would meet a charge of cavalry on foot. But, if they are equal to all kinds of flesh and bones In war or peace, they are terribly afraid of ghosts. Did not we ourserves feet the flesh creep the first time we beheld the chost of the Royal Thane. Hamlet's father? Did we not think of the speediest way of escape from the scene when we first heard his sepulchral and blood-curdling tones crying, "List, list, O list!" It is all very well for the reader seated in the daylight at his fireside, to call the Morfa miners "superstitious," Because they on hearing strange and unexplainable noises in the dark cayeris of the arrib hundreds of verts. caverns of the earth, bunderds of yards below where the swam ride the waters, turn fall and bolt towards the light of the sun. One of the miners today. standing among his fellows, with his hands in his pockets, a pipe in his mouth, told mechanicand the editorial comments in the Western Mail that morning on what they were pleased to call the "superstition" of the Morfa miners, "Tell the editor," he said severely, "to confine his remarks to things of this world, for he knows nothing about heaven and hell and the work, ings underground?" And he added the remark that if the Western Mail editor had been sented to be discovered. tor had been seated in the dire light of a clangy lamb. In the interfor of the workings, and had heard grouning in the durkness beyond and below in the els and quickly sought "some hole to in." Another miner, sharp-eyed seemingly highly intelligent, de-d to me there was not the slightat doubt that inexplicable strange noises had been heard in the workings, both lately and before the explosion six years ago. This belief, which he dechared 50 per cent of the men believed, has been intensified by the finding the deve at 10 o'clock on Sunday night close to the mouth of the shaft. Lowering his voice, the same young man said to me as follows: In the Bible the dove has a unique po-sitions (arbenigrwydd). The church is there alcuded to as a cooing dove in the wilderness. The Hely Spirit assumed the shape of a dove in its descent upon the head of our Lord at His bantism. It was a done that was sent out of North's ark in search of daylight after the deluge and," added he, "how do we enew but that the dove perched in the night on that tram, close to the weighnouse, and near the pit's mouth, might not be a signal warning us of our peril?" On resiching the pit's mouth I ascer-tained that Mr. Robson, the covera-ment inspector: Mr. Grey, the chief in Albager; Mr. Isane Evans (minors' rgent), and eight of the men had gone face the "enemy" I instantly concluded the late leuan Garynedd wrote the following, which by far was the best epiself scarce on the occasion of their visit. | taph On their return to bank, after spending several hours below, they declared they had neither seen nor heard anything, Mr. Grey, however, looked very serious. Prebably, his seriousness on this occation was mainly attributable, not to the ghost or ghosts, but to the annoyance he felt at the stoppage of the colliery through the men declining to go down. It was understood the men still refused to resume work. But immediately after ascending out of the pit with the authorities mentioned above Mr. Isaac Evans and the eight men representing the other underground workmen returned to Talibach to report the result of the exploration. The story of the fright is briefly as follows:-A short time before the explosion six years ago

and that it had been seen walking and that it had been seen walking a percess the ward to the place used as a deadhouse after the explosion. One of deadhouse after the explosion. One of condition that the first rock to rock, on condition that the first actly in the same manner, did as the apparition had done immediately after the disaster had happened. On the present occasion, in addition to finding the dove as stated on Sunday night, two present occasion. In addition to finding the dove as stated on Sunday night, two men decisined they deard a few days ago groans issuing from apart of the workings angesupled. In addition, to this, it is stated a heavy door on one of the roadways was seen to open and shut of its own accord, and a canvass door was approximately approximat

The Best Ever Made.

on each day. On the first day letters were read from Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore and Robert Southey, expressing their gratification at having being elected honorary members of the Cymmrodorion society in Gwynedd, and breathing respectively the tones of national sympathy from Scotland.from Ireland, and from England. Southey, in the spirit of poetic fell wiship, said: "The honor is peculiarly gratifying to me, because one of the vorks by which I hope to be remembered hereafter eclates mainly to Weish tradition and Weish history." The Rev. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawe) on this occasion appeared before his northern fellow-countrymen, and appears to have been endowed with a double portion of the spirit of his forefathers. On one day of eisteddfod, His Royal Highness, th Duke of Sussex, honored the scene, and witnesed the contest for the gold harp. distinguished harpist and poser, Bard Llaw, who conducted the musical arrangements, requested Mr. Price to announce the contest, and, in a most remarkable and impressive spech, he made the following observa-tions on the Welsh national instrument. tions on the Welsh national instrument. It have heard the guitar of the South, and have admired its light and airy tones. So congenial with its native blue and etherent skies, have heard the harsber. but not less characteristic strains of the North; the pibroc of Forak! Ddu at the gathering place of Inverlochy, the war soon of itseller, with the Gaelle address to the welf and the raven, "Come to me and I will give thee Jesh." I have likewise listened to the melodles of Erin among her own courseld hills, the melowhich casts its shade as it passes

among her own emersid hills, the melo-dies so much in accordance with the genius of the people among whom they originated, whose gayest moods are not unfrequently tinged with a cast of pen-siveness, and of whom it has been ob-served that even is their livelier. served that even in their liveliest movements there occasionally occurs some minor third, or some first seventh, makes mirth even interesting. I have also here? the no less joyous strains of Merry England. But it is with pride I can venture to assert that not in En-rope—I might safely add, not in the world—there is found among the peas-antry of a country that the criterion of popular taste ranst be sought, and we may challenge the world to produce another country in which there is found in the hands of the real pensant and village rainstrel so superior an instru-ment as that of which we are this day met to promote its cultivation." It is recorded that the effect of this speech upon the audience was transporting, upon the audience was transporting, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Essex throughout the whole course of the proceedings was charmed, and re-marked to Lady Harrist Wynn in tone loud enough to be generally heard: "It is not at all surerising that the sweet strains of the Welshbarp and the cheering aspect of tacse vales have set on a soul so gifted as that of Mr. Price own into the mine in search of the "spirits," if any were really there it servick me there was something peculiar in the numbers gone down to exercise the numbers gone down to exercise for the best epitaph on Carnhuanawe, the "spirits," Mr. Robson, Mr. Grey. and Mr. Isaac Evans seemed to be ensitions were received, and Eben Fardd gaged after the manner of the Egyptian awarded the prize to Robyn Wyn o The right workmen repre- Eiffon. Disapproving of even the best sented the seven planets and the Og-dual or Octave. When I ascertained described Carnhuanawc merely as a the order with which they had gone to great man, an historian and a harper.

Mwyn, isel gymwynaswr-offcirlad
A phuraf Wiadgarwr;
Carnbuanawg enwawg wr-er el glod
A huna ised eln pen haneawr.
For facts in connection with the
above we are indebted to Cadrawd, of the South Wales News.

Pont y Gwr Drwg.

Very few readers are familiar with the legend connected with the building of the Devil's Bridge in Carliganshire. All Welsh men and women have heard of the romantic old bridge, and the le-gend, no doubt, will be worth repeating again. It has been considerably curremain the same. J. Bagnall Evans, M. A., a Cardi of eminence, tells the tale at length, but we will tell it in a shorter manner: An old woman, who several workmen declared they had heard strange noises in the workings. It is stated that several men were so frightened by what they had heard that lived in a cottage on one side of the valley, rose one morning and went to look for her cow which she had left over they left of their own accord and went work in the Rhondda Valley. Among her things then said was that an apher things then said was that an apher things then said was that an apher dismay she spied the animal on the other side of the chasm, which there other side of the chasm, which there coller things then said was that an apparition, dressed in a black oil-cloth suit, had ascended from the shaft by suit, had ascended from the shaft by the side of a tram of coal on the cage, the side of a tram of coal on the cage. the officials of the colliery, dressed ex- living thing that passed over it should its own acceed, and a canvass door was seen fluttering in a most mysterious fashion. The entire locality is much moved in reference to the affair, and among other things, as indicating the possibility of things supernatural appearing, refer to the witch of Endor Taising by the request of King Saul the ghost of the prophet Samuel. It must be admitted that it seemed that a small minority mughed merrily over the tales told."

The majority of the miners working in these mines ridicule the existence of spooks, and are very indignant that the newspapers have given such widespread motorlety to the matter. Nevertheless, many of them have left and are now working elsewhere, but the most intelligent of them claim that the strange noises arise from the old workings in

down in rain. The stormy wind was the howling "dog," or wolf—the dog be-ing also an attendant on the dead— whence many of our modern supersti-tions, such as the howling of a dog before a death. The crossing of a stream was an emblem of death, and this is found, in one shape or other, in all Indo-European mythologies, and even in non-Aryan, as witness the crossing of the river Styx in the Greek, and of the Jordan to the Promised Land in the Jewish. Even Mr. Devil has his prototype in the demon of the Aryan myths. May we not, therefore, surmise that some early settler of our race here on the brink of the weird Rheidiol, recalled the ancient lore of his far-off ancestors of an eastern cline, thus furnishing the foundation of the legend of the Devii's

Southey and the Gorsedd.

Very few even of our best read countrymen know but very little relating to the "Gorsedd" of the eisteddfod of Wales. We mean the National eisteddrod, the annual elsteddfod, and not the petty mugwump competitive meetings that are so frequently held in Gwalia letters in these days. Gorsedd means a seat, Scott, a judgment seat, a tribunal, a court of judicature. The description of the Gorsedd as conducted in the days of Madoc ab Owen Gwynedd—the man that knew America before Columbus was born-by Southey would render it exceedingly applicable in the present time:

. . . There in the eye Of light, and in the face of day, the rites liegan. Upon the stone of covenant The sheatned sword was laid; the Master Raised up his voice ad cried, "Let them

who seek
The high degree and sacred privilege
Of bardic science and of Cimbric lore,
Here to the bards of Britain make their
claims."

Thus having said, the Master bade the youths
Approach the place of peace, and merit

The bard's most honorable name. At that Helts and transmitters of the ancient light. the advanced; they heard the Cim-From earliest days preserved, they struck their harps, And each in due succession raised the

In a letter to Coleridge, which is published in Southey's "Memoirs," he savs; Bard Williams (Iolo Morganwg) communicated to me some time ago some fine arcana of bardic mythology, quite new to me and to the world, which you will find in "Madoe.

A Great Baritone.

No singer at the present day is so popular in London and the other great English cities as Mr. Ffrangeon Davies, the marvelous baritone. Mr. Davies was formerly a bright clergyman in the established church of Wales, and is a highly educated gentleman, being a graduate of Oxford. He became degraduate of Oxford. He became de-votedly attached to music when young and his friends soon learned that he was in possession of a remarkable voice. He soon abandoned his clerical duties and took up music. He studied with Dr. Reland Rogers and finished his musical studies with the leading voice trainer of the British metropolis. His success has been phenomenal and since his advent upon the professional stage. the great Stanley has lost much of his wonted popularity. He will pay his first visit to America in the spring. He has been engaged to sing at several leading concetts at the great cities. He will remain here during the months of April and May. An effort is being made to engage him for the Robert Morris eisteddfod, which takes place on the 17th of March, and Judge Edwards has kindly consented to communicate with, the great singer and note the neces-sary arrangements. It is to be hoped that the judge will succeed in his noble efforts. We say he will. He met him on various occasions while on his European trip last summer. The Robert Morris eisteddfod will be the musical attraction of 1896.

Miss Maggie Davies. The Lordon correspondent of the Western Mail has furnished that great and popular daily newspaper with some important facts regarding the future engagements and prospects of Miss Maggie Davies, the Dowlais young lady has so distinguished herself cently. She has now been engaged to create the principal part in the new opera by Dr. Villiers Stanford to be produced in London early in February. This part has been practically written for Miss Davies' voice and style. opera will run for three months under the supervision of Sir Augustus Harris. This is not Miss Davies' initial per-formance on the stage. She has ap-peared in "Orpheus" at Cambridge and elsewhere. The part alloted her is very much like "Susenna" in 'La Mozza de Figaro' and "Zerlina" in "Don Giovanni," which were played recently at Co-vent Garden by Madame Patti. The selection is bright and sparkling. Mr. Ben Davies, Santley and Ludwig will appear in the cast. Miss Davies is fresh from winning her laurels in Paris, where she has been studying with Madame Viardot.

Poet Islwyn. Welsh literateurs are delighted, says the Cardin News, at the prospect of speedily securing copies of the poetical works of the scraphic poet-preacher Islwyn. It is difficult to conceive how the publication has so long been de-layed, and Mr. O. M. Edwards, M. A., merits the gratitude of his countrymen for his successful efforts in securing the right to publish the production of one who is justly regarded as one of the sweetest Welsh poets of the century. Equaly gratifying is the announcement now made that the dead poet's sermons are also being published. Islwyn's sermons will secure a ready reception both in Wales and America. He had a high conception of the mission of the poet, but he gave precedence to the preaching of the gospel, as will be seen by the

Er uched yw y bardd, er pured yw, Cenadaeth Awen, o sancteiddiol ryw, Ymgolla yn y swydd orchuel hon, Pel seren yn y dydd, fel defuwn yn y don.

LATE LEGAL LORE.

The Legality of Adjournments,
A very novel case is that of Tillman v.
Otter (Ky.) 20 L. R. A. 10, to the effect
that the mayor cannot adjourn either one
alone of two branches of the general council of a city, and that the majority of one
branch cannot, by refusing to consent to
ix a time for the election of an officer by
both houses and by remaining away from
the meeting, prevent the remaining members, who constitute a majority of both
branches, from making a valid election. It
seems to be the first decision to the effect
that an executive officer must adojurn
both, if either, of the two branches of the
legislative body, and that the legal adjournment of such a body leaves it still
in session. The Legality of Adjournments,

What Property May Be Seized. What Property May Be Scized.

The right of municipal authorities of a city to destroy the private property of a city to destroy the private property in a citizen for the public good without compensating him, unless the property is itself a nuisance endangering the public health or safety, is denied in Savannah v. Mulligan (Ga.) 23 L. R. A. 303; but it was held that bedding which had been used by a person who had scarlet fever was in fact a nuisance endangering the public health, the destruction of which was lawful and entitled the owner to no compensation.

Linbility for fixing a loaded gun in a building so that it will be discharged on forcing open the front door, and will kill a person attempting to enter, is held in State v. Barr (Wash.) 29 L. R. A. 151, to be a question of fact or mixed fact and law for the jury. With the case is a note presenting the authorities on the question of liability for killing or injuring trespassers by means of spring guns, traps, or other dangerous instruments.

Liability of a Hotel-Keeper.

That a hotel keeper is not liable for a theft by his night cierk, from the hotel safe, of money of a regular boarder who has lived in the house for some months, if ordinary care and diligence were used in employing the clerk, is decided in Taylor v. Downey (Mich.) 28 L. R. A. 92; and with the case is a note on the liability of a ballee for the wronnful appropriation by his servant of the thing balled.

State Not a Preferred Creditor.

The right of a state or a municipality to priority or preference of payment from an insolvent estate after a general assignment for creditors, which passes the title, is denied in State v. Foster (Wyo.) 29 L. R. A. 22s; and the numerous cases on the priority of a state or the United States in payment from assets of a debtor are reviewed in connection with this case.

Relating to Street Cars.

A person who has signaled a street car and stands waiting for it when struck by the car, which makes a sadden swing from its proper track to a switch, is held in Donovan v. Hartford Street Railway Co., 55 Conn. 201, 29 L. R. A. 297, to have no rights as a passenger, although such an accident is held to make a prima facile case of negligence on the part of the street negligenc- on the part of the strerailroad company.

Overworking Men Is Illegal

Requiring a train crew to be on duty nincteen hours each day without time for food is held in Pennsylvania Co, v. Mc Caffrey (Ind.) 29 L. R. A. 181, to be the proximate cause of an injury to a track hand by trains backing on him without warning, while members of the crew were away from the train in search of food and the company was held llable for such injury.

Fraud of Promoters.

Fraud of promoters in procuring a subscription to the stock of a corporation before its organization is held in St. Johns Manufacturing Co. v. Munger (Mich.) 28 L. R. A. 62, to be no defense against an assessment on the stock after the subscriber has united in forming the corporation, but it is held that his remedy was against the wrongdoers.

Liability of Loan Stock-holders.

The liability of a member of a building and loan association to assessments made for the purpose of covering losses and equalizing the members, so that they may all go out on an equal footing, is sustained in Wohlford v. Citizens' B. L. & Sav. Asso. (Ind.) 29 L. R. A. 177; and with the case is a note on the liability of advanced members of a building and loan association to assessments for losses.

Concerning Smoked Ments.

Smoked meats in a storage room where they are placed as fast as they are cured are regarded as contents of the smoke-house within the meaning of an insurance policy construed in Graybill v. Pennsylvania Mutuai Fire insurance Association 179 Pa. 75, 29 L. R. A. 55, where it appeared that the parties intended the storage to be made in this way.

Eight-hour Law Void.

A statute prohibiting the employment of females more than eight hours per day of forty-eight hours per week in any factory or workshop is held in Ritchie v. People 151 III. 98, 29 L. R. A. 79, to be unconstitutional as an arbitrary infringement of the right of individuals to make contracts which is not justified by the police power.

Calling One an Anarchist Is Libel.

Falsely publishing that a person would be an anarchist if he thought it would pay is held in Lewis v. Daily News Company (Md.) 29 L. R. A. 29, to be libelous because it imputes the possession of moral obliquity and turnitude, which would cause all honest and upright people to shun the person thus stigmatized.

Compulsory Vaccination Sustained. The validity of a statute authorizing school authorities to require vaccination of pupils as a condition of their attending school is sustained in Blesel v. Davison, 65 Conu. 183, 29 L. R. A. 251, as essentially a police regulation which violates no constitutional rights.

A statute prohibiting employers from insisting that employer shall withdraw from or refrain from joining any tradition or labor union as a condition of employment is held in State v. Julow. 2 L. R. A. 257, to be unconstitutional.

Let Lawyers Beware. Liability for libelous allegations in a pleading is asserted in Sherwood v. Powell (Minn.) 29 L. R. A. 153, if the defamatory statements are wholly gratuitious, irrelevant, and immaterial.

THE RESULTS ARE STARTLING

But Always Effective-Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Falls When Most Wanted. If Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart

sometimes cured, and at other times failed, it would lose the peculiar and exceptional position it holds as a heart specific. The time one wants a heart specific to do its work is when heart trouble is showing itself, for, unlike other diseases, if speedy relief is not secured the outcome is more than likely to be fatal. Thousands bear testimony to the fact that when the struggle seemed to be at its worst, and this medicine was taken, relief was secured n thirty minutes, and in a short time he disease was banished from the system. One can hardly ask more of any medicine. Sold by Mathews Bros.

In the Wonderland Of North America.

Twentieth Paper of Northwestern Travel. Washington's Hop-Raising Industry.

Written for the Tribune

After emerging from the western por-tal of Stampede tunnel, the "helper" is disconnected from the train and we de oisconnected from the train and we descend the western slope of the Cascades on a grade similar to that in ascending the eastern slope—116 feet to the mile—in the riidst of superb mountain scenery, to the valley and canyon of Green River, a beautiful mountain stream, which rises in the Cascades. This stream is well stocked with trout and flows through dense forests of cedar, fir and spruce, the trees ranging from 100 to 250 feet high, straight as an arrow and often without a branch for a hundred feet or more from the base, and from five to ten feet through.

Our credentials not only allowed us the freedom of any train with "stop-offs" at will, but the privilege of a seat on the locomotive, beside the engineer, where he could point out the objects of interest to be a seat of the seat of t interest, to be photographed as we descended the net work of gorges and canyons, so profoundly grand. Viewed from the Locomotive Cab.

Imagine the sensation! The engineer opens the throttle-valve just enough to rive the train a start, when steam is shut off and brakes are applied, and we go safely, but with thundering speed, along the narrow pathway, blasted out from the mountain side, around sharp spurs, over yawning gulfs, the locomotive trembling in every part, swaying from side to side and jolting upon her

heavy springs as she warms to her work. Faster and faster turn the driving wheels, louder and louder sounds the roar of the train, the re-verberation being more and more in-tensified amid these mountain fast-nesses. Suddenly shooting around a nesses. Suddenly shooting around promontory, as if about to leap into a yawning abyss which opens before us, we make another short curve and then go back on our course on the opposite side of the spur, while above us is the tron pathway we have just passed over. Thus we sweep along mile after mile, in a thrilling and exciting race, following the winding track skillfully hewn from the "solid walls of God's masonry." the proud monarch safely held in check by the air-break lever, controlled by the faithful engineer, who, at no time loses his clutch on the wheels, and when the speed is too rapid, an extra turn of the little brass handle and the wheels are gripped a little harder, the momentum of the immense train is checked and

leaving the tunnel, a small railroad town in the dense forests. As we glide along through the evershifting scenes our constant com-panion, "The Lundelius Camera," is brought into use, in obtaining snap shots of this grand scenery, these inlescribable mountain views. Here we ob tained another view of Mount Tacoma us, and in varying aspects-now westward, then northward—so that we get magnificent views of the massive mountain and of the nearer hills. A nearer and more rugged wider-ness soon presents itself, which is gazed at by every one with feelings of deepest awe, as Mt. Tacoma's cold, heary head looks solemply down with a noble dignity upon us tourists and the array of smaller mountain peaks which are simply satellites to their great master

and monarch.
Weston is the twin sister of Easton. Weston is the twin sister of Easton. Nothing that might be classed a sub-soil just over the range where we first entered the turnel on the eastern slape. Here our westbound train takes the side track for the eastbound train to pass and the tourists are permitted to behold an interesting sight in railroading—of two trains, one bound towards the rising sun and the other towards planted in the spring. This is not the the eastern a superior to the processing sight in a sub-soil. the setting sun, and both for a time running parallel to each other and in the same direction.

Green River Hot Springs.

Lester is the terminus of the Cascade and Green River divisions of the road, sixty-four miles from Tacoma, through the Puyallup valley, with twelve small stations intervening, the principal ones being Hot Springs, Meeker, and Puy-Meeker being the function point line to Seattle. Situated on the Green river in the valley of that name, sixty-three miles from Tacoma and eighty miles from Scattle, is the noted Green River Hot Springs, the great health and pleasure resort of the Pa-line Northwest. These springs are 1.-450 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountain peaks that reach an altitude of nearly a mile—3,600 feet and up-wards. These waters contain iron, magnesia and sulphur, an excellent ombination of mineral ingredients for rejuvenating the system, and its baths have effected complete cures in cases of have effected complete cures in cases of rheumatism; while its friends claim for alcoholism, the water is an absolute cure, as it opens the pores of the skin, and drinking it removes all craving for stimulants. It gives us great passure to chronicle these discoveries in the in-terest of unfortunate suffering humanity. Such good hotel accommodations are seldom found in so mountainous a country as here; besides, the river is filled with salmon and mountain trout. Gincier Fed Streams

After leaving the Green river, the railroad crosses two divides—first to the White river, towards Seattle, and then to the Puyallup, both picturesque streams, fed from glaciers bearing the same names, whose source is from the apex of the great white peak, Mount Tacoma. There are sixteen or more of these ice-rivers, which drain in every case from single glaciers into Puget Sound and the Columbia river. They vary in size from four and one half miles long and a mile or more in width, down to one-half mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide for the smallest. For a vertical distance of one mile and one-half, or \$000 feet from the summit downward, the mountain proper is covered with a glittering, polished, white enamel of ice and snow, hundreds of feet deep. Instead of a mountain of the control of the black, rocky ridges and precipices, we find a dome with white gleaming top and sides and bluish-green ice precipices. From the upper part of crystal field the glaciers spring. a favored opportunity to be permitted to gaze at this great white throne and learn new lessons of God's goodness and Nature's manifold greatness.

Speeding Toward Tacoma. From looking upward to the eterna hills, as inclination promots, our rail-road takes us into the depths of the massive forests, broken only by an ocmassive forests, broken only by an oc-casional clearing to Eagle Gorge, near the base of the Cascades. Here is a section house, a bit of winding track, a narrow dashing river and foaming rapids, surrounded by luxuriant ferns, "only this and nothing more"—then to Palmer and Buckley, and finally to Carbendado, Wilkeson and South Prai-rie, where we are in close proximity to the great coal fields of the state, twenty-five miles from Tacoma and forty-five from Seattle.

From here to Puyallup, sixteen miles, we pass through dense forests of fir trees, 200 to 250 high; clearings contrees, 200 to 250 high; clearings containing thousands of stumms four to six feet through, ranches of fat and sleek looking cattle, and miles of wheat and alfalfa fields, the richest and rankest in the state, and finally the most productive hop region in the world, where the possession of a few acres in hops makes the farmer independent for life.

from Seattle.

Puyallup is a town of 3,750 population, situated on the Puyallup river, eight

miles east of Tacoma. It is surrounded by hills covered by forests of fir and cedar. It is essentially a "hop-town," the trading point for all the hop-raising country in Puget Sound. The farm-ers almost exclusively engage in rais-ing hops and fruits. The hop fields extend up to the very door-yards in the village, and the drying houses on the near hop farms are conspicuous ob-jects. The soil in this hop-growing jects. The soil in this hop-growing valley seems to be inexhaustible and every acre will yield a net profit, at least, of one hundred dollars. There are few other forms of agricultural industry in which so much money can be made from an acre of ground. The tourist should stop off a day or two to investigate the industry which has made the town. The average yield is 2,000 pounds per acre, and it often reaches 2,500 pounds.

reaches 2,500 pounds. Among other hop-growing places we visited are Kent and Meeker. Here are long avenues of clinging, raspy vines, dry kilns, press sheds, pickers quarters, and stacked-up picking boxes ready for the picking season. We took various camera shots of the long, narrow innes, walled in by blossom-laden vines as they hung on the sea of burdened hop poles underneath. Acres upon acres of these green-walled fields like the charge in the season of these green-walled fields like the charge in the season of the Acres upon acres of these green-walled fields line the road to both Tacoma and Seattle. It is a novel sight to witness two or three thousand so-called lazy Indians laboring in these fields during the hop-picking season. Some of these copper-skinned workers have come hundreds of miles to get employment; some from as far north as Queen * Chariotte Islands. and as Queen Charlotte Islands, and some from the Yakima Indian reservation east of the Cascades. Many reservation east of the Cascades. Many of them become very expert pickers, earning "large money" daily. Ordinary pickers earn from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. The standard size hop-box holds nineteen and one-cighth bushels, or one hundred pounds of green hops—struck measure—and \$1 a box is paid for picking, and some Indians pick two and three boxes a day.

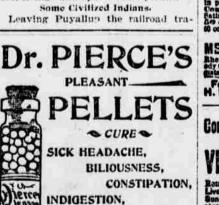
Profits of Hop Farming.

After picking comes the drying proess, which requires great care and skill, as the entire crop may, by bad manage-ment, be rendered next to valueless in a few hours. This season's hops are worth from seven to nine cents. Ten years ago they sold for one dollar and of the immense train is checked and finally brought to a standstill at Weston, which is the foot of the mountain grade and the first stop made after heaving the tunnel, a small railroad total cost, including picking, balling and making ready for market, is from \$170 to \$180 per acre

We secured the following memoranda

from Exra Meeker of Puyallup, which may be of interest: Mr. Meeker is Washington's pioneer and the largest hop-raiser on Peget Sound, owning ex-tensive fields in both Puvailup, Kent and Meeker, and is considered the au-thority on hop culture in the United States, being the author of an exhaustive treatise on hop culture. He is a gentleman of culture and wide experience, and he says: among the valleys of the Puget Sound Basin is, as anyone may see, an alluvial deposit, remarkably rich, to which fact the luxuriance of even wild vegetation bears ample testimony. We have no such thing as sub-soil here. I have penetrated this rich alluvial mold to a depth of 144 feet and found no change, nothing that might be classed a sub-soil. case in other hop-growing regions, During my fifteen years' experience in the raising of hops, no enemies (hop louse) have appeared or disease attacked them, owing to the peculiarities of soil and climate, which always insure the crop against ravages of disease so destructive elsewhere. Hops have been grown in these valleys, upon the same

lands, for the past fifteen years without any apparent diminution of the crop. or even weakening of the plants.
"There are hop yards of that age
without a missing hill or sign of decay. This very yard you are now inspecting is bearing its tenth crop, and see the result. Why, as a matter of fact, with proper care, a hon yard will last and flourish for centuries in this deep, rich soil. The real trial of the hop-grower is to secure requisite help to insure the prompt picking of his crop. If not quickly picked it is liable to deterior-ate in value. Indians do most of this work. Thousands of them come from all parts of the coast, even from distant Alaska." Washington hop-raisers always realize at least \$100 an annual net profit per acre, and a very low estimate is 1,600 pounds yield per acro. This is the substance of what Mr. Mee-ker says, and much more might be adled, if time and space would permit,



DYSPEPSIA. POOR APPETITE, and all derangements of the

ONCE USED_ ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Of all druggists.

YOUNG SPIRITS, a vigorous body and robust strength fol-low good health. But all fail when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, con-

mainly nower result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious ractices. All these are permanently could by improved methods of treatment without one patient leaving home.

A medical treatise written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, sent securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with focents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispinsary Michical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

verses for about eight miles the Puyaliup Indian reservation which formerly comprised 18,062, but now covers only 585 acres. These Indians, who number about 600, (all citizens), own their land in severalty and are, as a rule, industrious farmers. Their children are edthous larmers. Their children are educated in the agency school and the good order of the reservation is enforced by a justice of the peace and constables elected by the Indians themselves. They support one Presbyterian and one Catholic church.

and one Catholic church.

Emerging from the reservation through a skirting belt of pines, at the head of Commencement Bay, we behold Point Defiance in the distance and crossing the long trestle, we enter the charming "City of Deatiny," Tacoma, which, like ancient Rome, "sits upon its seven hills" and looks down in majestic grandeur upon Puset Sound. "The grandeur upon Puzet Sound, "The American Mediterranean," and the handsomest sheet of water in America and the pride of every the American. J. E. Richmond.

Headache FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

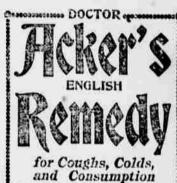
With feelings of uncertainty, Mrs Will began the use of Dr. Kennedy s Favorite Remedy, but today it has no better friend than she. Read her letter

to Dr. Kennedy:
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DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

and he insisted on my trying it. I did so, and used less than a bottle, and found it was just the medicine i needed, for I have not had a headache since. It also acted as a tonic. I hope this letter will reach the eye of some poor sufferer, for I know if they only try Favorite Remedy they will be thankful

Greenville, Pa."
Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the superior of all blood and acrye medicines. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous prostration. It is a specific for scrofuln, crysipelas, dys-pepsia, and for the trouble peculiar to the female system.



is beyond question the greatest of all modern medicines. It will stop a Cough in one night, check a cold in a day, prevent Croup, relieve Asthma, and eure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be with-out it." A 25c. bottle may save your life 1 Ask your druggist for it. Send for pamphlet. If the little ones have Croup or Whooping Cough use it promptly. It is sure to cure. Three Sizes-age., sec, and St. All Druggists. ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N. Y.

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