GOTHAM'S DIALECT.

Peculiarities of Pronunciation Observed in New York.

Strangers in the Great City Are at Once Detected by Their Speech-The Peculiar Habit Formed in Public Schools.

How many persons know that New York city has a dialect of its own, and one that it maintains in purity by teaching it in the public schools? says a correspondent of the Providence Journal. Many persons have commented on the precision with which a New Yorker can spot a stranger the instant the stranger undertakes to pronounce the names of the principal streets in the town. We call it Broadway, emphasizing the last syllable very strongly. It appears to be quite a trick to do this and it is evidently an unnatural pronunciation, for we notice that the very great majority of strangers say broakwab. So we spot them on the instant and ask them from what part of the country they hail, just to show them that there is something about them that is not cityfied, and to set them puzzling about whether it is in the shape of their hat or the style of their shoes, or what it is. People from the south betray the fact by calling our Houston street "Hewston street," as that name is pronounced from Texas to the Chesapeake, but we play as strange a trick with another name; for we call Coenties slip "Quiney slip." As no one would do that naturally we detect strangers by that pronunciation. The name of Ho boken is another that we trifle with, calling it Habbucken, instead of as we should. But in ways and by words other than these I can pick out a New Yorker anywhere that he and I may meet, whether it be in Boston or in the Rocky mountains. I can do this by noticing how he pronounces the "ur" sound in such words as birth, bird, earth, heard, etc. All the rest of the country pronounce those words burth, burd, urth and hurd. Not so the New Yorker. He is carefully taught not to do so in all the public schools, as well as by his parents at home. The queer little twist that enters so largely into our language in marring one of the cardinal sounds that compose it is thus expressed by our tongues: Ur-yith is how we say earth; bur-yid is how we say bird. We say hur-yid for heard and mur-yid-der for murder. All of us who were born in New York have heard the public school-teacher insisting upon this peculiar twist; commanding the pupils to put on the trade mark as fighting men once wore the coat of arms of their feudal masters. Most of us, too, have heard nice, careful little girls on the way home from school correcting careless companions by insisting that "you

bur-vid. Of all the senseless and unmusical and bad things that are done to English that is one of the worst, because one expects to hear a language at its and thither foreigners repair to study English and then prepare to go back home and teach it with a whole lot of little tricks like that in their heads, to be solemnly taught and scattered, until no one knows where the mischief will end. Of course, I do not want the reader to understand that very nice people murder the language in these or any other ways, but the great masses of New Yorkers, those who get their learning in the public schools and whose tongues were trained in old New York homes of the middle class-these are the victims of this peculiar habit.

musint say burd; you must say it nicely,

WORK IN A SWEAT SHOP. How It Is Conducted in Chicago-The Miserable Wages Paid.

The Chicago sweat shop is a place where, separate from the tailoring or clothing warehouse, a "sweater" (middleman) assembles journe; men tailors and needlewomen, to work under his supervision. He takes a cheap room outside the dear and crowded business center, and within the neighborhood where the work people live. This is rent saved to the employer and time and travel to the employed. The men can and do work more hours than was possible under the centralized system, and their wives and children can help, especially when, as is often done, the garments are taken home to "finish." (Even the very young can pull out the basting threads.) This "finishing" is what remains undone after the machine has done its work, and consists of 'felling' the waist and leg-end of trousers (paid at 1% cents a pair), and, in short, all the "felling" necessary on every garment of any kind. For this service, at the prices paid, they cannot, according to Scribner, earn more than 25 cents to 40 cents a day, and the work is largely done by Italian, Polish and Bohemian

women and girls. The entire number of persons employed in these vocations may be stated at 5,000 men (of whom 800 are Jews), and from 20,000 to 23,000 women and children. The wages are reckoned by "piecework," and toutside the "finish ing") run about as follows: Girls, handsewers, earn nothing for the first month, then as unskilled workers they get \$1 to \$1.50 a week, \$3 a week, and as skilled workers, \$6 a week. The first named class constitute 50 per cent. of all, the second 30 per cent, and the last 20 per cent. In the general work men are only employed to do buttonholing and pressing, and their earnings are as follows: "Pressers," \$8 to \$12 a week: "underpressers," \$4 to \$7. Cloak operators earn \$8 to \$12 a week. Four-fifths of the sewing machines are furnished by the "sweaters" (middlemen); also needles, thread and wax.

WELL UP IN YEARS.

BUEDINGER, in Hesse, Germany, boasts of a laborer who has celebrated his 101st birthday.

Among Sir William Harcourt's supporters at Derby were two voters said to be 102 and 103 years of age. DAVID WADE, of Enterprise, Ky., has been married to Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin at Wellston, O. Their ages aggregate

182 years. The bridegroom has passed the century mark. No DEATH has occurred in the family of Rev Samuel Wakefield, of Latrobe, Pa., in 61 years. He is in his 94th year; his wife is a few years his junior; they were married in 1821, and have ten chil-

MRS. ELIZABETH STANTON died a few days ago in Patton township, Center county, Pa., at the age of 117 years. She was of American-Indian stock, and

was famed for feats of strength and en-ORG TREE A Choice Recipe. There is a choice recipe, in which the

owl figures, to "make anyone that sleepeth answer to whatsoever thou ask," given in "Physick for the Poor," published in London in 1657. It says that you are to "take the heart of an owle and his left leg, and put that upon the breast of one that sleepeth, and they shall reveal whatsoever thou shall ask them." The Hindus, however, declare that the flesh or blood of an owi will make a person insane who eats or drinks it. On this account men who are devoured by jealonsy of a rival or hatred of an enemy come furtively to the market and purchase an owl. In silence they carry it home and secretly prepare a decoetion, which an accomplice will put into the food or drink of the object of their malignant designs.

A Woman's Back. It is the mainspring of her

What can she do, where can she go, so long as that deadly backache saps every particle of her strength and ambition?

She cannot walk, she cannot stand; her housework is a burden; the hours behind the counter or in the factory are crushing; she is miserable,

The cause is some derangement of the uterus or womb. The backache is the sure symptom.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one unfailing remedy. A woman discovered it and gave it to women. A woman reads your letter and gives you a woman's sympathy and help. Thousands send

letters grateful for physical salvation. The same salvation is for you. Don't hesitate.

All druggiess sell it, or sent by mail, to form of Pills or Lorenges, on receipt of \$1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, Lypia E. PinkBAN Medel Al. Co., Links, Mass Liver Pills, De. From Pole to Pole

ATER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums a wollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches affever us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of Ayen's Harsapanilla and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, brought about by any other treatment for Scurry, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, CALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masser, Basutoiand (S. Africa,) March?, 1885.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your farsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarasparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. Boden,

Trooper, Cape Mounted Biftemen.

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It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or

changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, his-trous, and causes it to grow long and HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural of leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do

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MAPPING THE WORLD. A Project in Which All Nations Have

Willingly Entered. At the geographical congress at Berne a year ago Prof. Penck proposed the publication of a map of the entire world on a universal scale of one in 1,000,000, or about sixteen statute miles to the inch, the various nations to take part in the production of the map. The proposition was favorably entertained, and a committee was appointed to take steps for its realization. The geograph-

ers of various nations on the whole

have received the idea with favor, and

there seems to be no doubt that the

map will be produced. Each sheet of the map up to 60 degrees north latitude will embrace five degrees in each direction. The more northern sheets will embrace ten degrees of longitude. The representation of the whole earth, including the sea, will require 936 of these sheets, while the land alone may be shown on 769 sheets. It is proposed to give great attention to the physical and political features. Dr. Ravenstein, the English manmaker says that the rivers will be in blue and the hills in brown. Contour lines will be drawn at elevations of 100, 300, 500 and 1,000 meters, and the areas inclosed by them are to be tinted. It is expected that sheets which deal with countries already topographically surveyed will be engraved on copper. The remaining sheets will probably be lithographed

The Greenwich meridian will be accepted for the entire map, says the New York Sun, and all altitudes are to be marked in meters. The official spelling of all countries using the Latin alphabet is to be retained. Other alphabets are to be transliterated in accordance with a system to be agreed upon, while names in unwritten languages will be spelled phonetically. It is estimated that the cost of an edition of 1,000 copies of this map, showing only the land surface, will be \$957,190, and as the sale of the first edition at 3 shillings a sheet would produce only \$478,595 the deficit would be made up by the governments concerned or by liberal private patrons. Prof. Ravenstein says he sees nothing

meter, but the essential thing to his mind was the introduction of a uniform HAMMER-HEAD SNAKE.

Utopian in the scheme. Difficulties

may arise as to the spelling of the

names and the introduction of the

California Comes to the Front With a New Discovery. A letter from Dr. E. E. Brown says he and party have made a most wonderful

discovery up in King's River canyon, says the Selma Irrigator. In crossing a small creek they came to a beautiful' canyon or basin of about three acres of level meadows, surrounded by perpendicular walls some three hundred feet high. A fine stream of cold, clear water was flowing into the little meadow, but there seemed to be no outlet. There was no way of getting down into the valley, but quail and rabbits seemed to

A pair of opera glasses brought to light a number of snakes basking in the sun on a flat rock. They were one to three feet in length, and had heads shaped exactly like a blacksmith's hammer. While the party were examining with the glasses the maneuvers of a number of the snakes crawling through the grass, a very large one was noticed making a sneak on a cotton tail rabbit. When within about two feet of the rabbit the snake stiffened the front half of its body and bent into a right angle. Then his snakeship straightened out suddenly, bringing the rabbit a swinging blow on the side of its head which laid bunny out completely.

Another snake was observed to creep onto a quail sitting on a scrubby tree This snake twisted about four inches of its tail along a limb of the tree and used all the rest of its body for a hammer and handle to whack the quail on the head such a stinging blow that it died without a flutter of its wings. The snake seemed to have the wonderful power of lengthening its body out neary double its normal length and as small as a whalebone whip, the heavier part being next to the part wrapped around

After killing the quail and rabbit the snake hammered the body into a pulp, bones and all, with its head, and ther swallowed the whole business. The swallowing showed that the hammer part of the head could be laid back out of the way while the swallowing was

Every effort possible with the appliances they had with them was made to get one of the snakes, but they failed. Dr. Brown says in his letter that he will have one of these snakes to exhibit at the world's fair if it is possible

FUN ON THE FLY.

It isn't the "flighty" poet who is responsible for all the fugitive verses.-Boston Conrier.

Is any young man wants to find out what the wild waves are saying let him go to sea. - Picayune. A mid man groans most when he gets sick because there is more of him to suf-

fer. - Atchison Globe. "Well, I'll be kicked," as the football said when he heard that the coilege had opened. -Buffalo Express. "ANYTHING new on foot?" "Yes." What is it?" "Our baby. He's just learned to walk." - Lawrence Ameri-

THE women are now permitted to vote on the Isle of Man, and will probably change the name of the place if they can muster a majority.—Dallas

"Will you have another cup of coffee?" the landlady asked the boarder. He shook his head. "The spirit is willng," he said, "but the coffee is weak."

-N. Y. Press. "Well," said the good-natured man, as he sat in the restaurant, "that is a most accommodating waiter. He probably thinks I am not hungry, and is waiting for me to get an appetite."-

Washington Star. MAUD-"Miss Flynt is to be married in great style Tuesday night." Agnes-'Who is the lucky man?" "I can't just recall his name, but it is the one she isn't going to marry."-Inter Ocean. "PARKER's fire insurance policy covered the coal in his cellar, and the other day, just for a joke, he put in a claim for all the coal he'd burned." "What did the company do?" "Had Parker arrested for arson."-N. Y. Sun.

Peculiarities of Lisbon Girls. Miss Batcheller, daughter of the

merican minister to Portugal, says that the Lisbon girls are beautiful and] attractive, but are very closely guarded, never appearing unattended in the street and rarely being seen on foot, Carriage driving of a decorous kind is a favorite amusement, but the girl who follows the queen's example and appears on horseback is regarded as very advanced in her ideas. The girls play a little tennis in summer, dance and play cards for amusement in winter. They are rarely invited to formal dinners, as their parents are, but appear at the opera. The chief delight of these delicately-bred and carefullyguarded maidens is the great bull fight at Cintra, which a most unconventional American girl, who carries her own latchkey and travels alone in the plebean, democratic street car, would scarcely have the nerve to witness, much less to enjoy the horrible spec-

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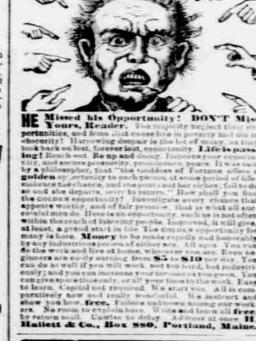
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Japanese Government Structures at the World's Fair. Jolly men from Nippon land are hard at work at Jackson park. They work hard because the Japanese government hendquarters must be completed for the opening of the exposition, and the time

is short for the undertaking. Something about the quaint costumes, the good nature of the workers, the peculiar forms of the structures under way drew the crowd of visitors to the north end of the island to watch the

The toilers are as picturesque as a bit of old Japan can be. They were at work on a temporary house that looked like a joke. The timbers were solid enough but there wasn't a nail in the whole affair. The cross-pieces were fastened with pieces of jute rope. The carpenters used no ladders of any sort, but climed from ground to top and back again with the agility of professional trapezists. The men who worked aloft had bunches of rope about their waists, with which they fastened the timbers passed up to them.

Over in another corner of the inclosure, which prevents the worktnen from being overrun by spectators, is a shed full of curiosities. There are planes that look like toy tools and that are drawn toward the workman instead of being pushed from him. The adzes have long, curved handles and broad, curved blades. When the Japanese carpenter wants to cut with his adz he holds the end of the curved handle with both hands, turns the blade edge upward and chops as briskly as if he really were working the right way instead of upside down. But the handsaws are the great enries of the collection. They are about as long as a butcher's cleaver and the teeth are set with a slant toward the handle, which is only a strong round piece of wood bound to the saw with a fiber wrap.

For all their implements seem but toys the men achieve surprising results. They already have the foundations of the three Japanese temples ready for the upright columns and were busy assorting the finished material that was shipped from Japan to go into the superstructure. The working costumes of the men were as curious as their implements. A blue-colored cap with ear mufflers, a heavy blouse over a tight-fitting shirt; trousers that would do beautifully for bicycling, they fit so close; felt or cloth shoes, some with flapping soles, and all devoid of heelsthat is the garb of the laborer from chrysanthemum land.

Watching the Japanese at their work, one can understand why they captivate the foreigners who visit their country. With all the urgency of the contract, there is an amazing absence of foremen. of loud commands and violent imprecation. The laborers move about as serenely as if it were a pleasure to work. When they address each other it is with an inflection of courtesy and good nature that would drive an American "boss" into frantic suspicion of an impending strike. While the artist was sketching some of the men, the others t work long enough to pass judg ment on the sketches and then went back to sorting timbers as though such pauses were the proper thing, even in a

AFRICAN IRONMASTERS.

the Heart of the Dark Continent. The Balubans, as the natives of the Musansanyomma district of central Africa are styled, enjoy an excellent local reputation as ironwor. They find their crude material in the form of bog iron ore on the surface of the land. It rarely happens that digging to any appreciable depth is necessary. The smelting furnaces, which are constructed .f clay, are described by London Iron as from six to ten feet high, from forty to sixty inches in diameter at the ase and conical in shape. The ore is tipped into the furnace from above; the charcoal, on the other hand, is introduced into basin-like side openings, which also receive a continuous air blast, while the iron and slag are removed from the bottom of the furnace about every eight or twelve hours, ac cording to the degree of heat obtained. The forge is a circular building, some sixteen feet in diameter, with a pointed roof and open side. At a distance it might be taken for a park band stand. In the center of this hut is the fire, which is maintained in constant activity by means of a unique pair of bel lows, which merit a special description. They consist of a block of wood, generally twenty inches long, hollowed out and fitted with a funnel head made out of clay. At the lower end are two orifices, over which skins are stretched. Motion is imparted to the instrument by the action of two small rods. The hammer is of solid iron; the tongs are marvels of simplicity-to-wit: A bent palm branch. An iron wedge driven into a timber hole serves as an anvil. The recollections of the Balubans carry them back to the time when they wrought metals with stone tools. Some of the natives are comparatively artistic workers. Very fine axes, tastefully inlaid with copper, are produced. Strikes among these swarthy artificers, it should be noted, are of comparatively rare occurrence, probably owing to the fact that the malcontents invariably have their heads lopped off and their skins placed on one side for patching or in case of need entirely recovering

the aforesaid curious bellows. One Jockey's Reward. Not only their poets and philosophers, a Tennyson, an Owen, their statesmen and public benefactors, but also their jockeys are, by the Britishers, esteemed worthy of public adoration and munificent gifts. John Osborne is one of the oldest jockeys, being sixty years old. and having been for forty-five years engaged on the different race grounds of the kingdom. He won the Derby on Pretender in 1869; the two thousand guineas cup on Prince Charlie in 1873, and the Saint Leger prize on Apology in 1874. On his retirement he was invited to a public celebration, and offered a purse of eighteen thousand dollars, accompanied by speeches made by Sir Charles Russell, the famous attorney and member of the present liberal government, and by J. H. Houldsworth, deacon of the Jockey club. Among those present at this curious meeting may be further named James Lowther, well known as member of parliament and ex-minister of state.

AN ODD CREATURE.

The Laughing Jackass and Its Peculiar The great oddity at the Golden Gate park, San Francisco, is the laughing ckass, which has an apartment all to himself. He doesn't look a bit like a humorist, but he looks so homely and cocks his head in such a strangely solemn way that everybody laughs at seeing him. Some of the park employes caught a slim little snake two feet long one afternoon and it was thrown alive into the laughing jackass' big cage. The bird pounced on the snake with a thrill of joy in his heart, and, grabbing it behind the head, he quickly thrashed the life out of it against the sides of the cage.

Then he started in at the snake's head and swallowed it all. After giv: ing a few extra swallows of satisfaction he expressed his thanks with a hoarse, loud "Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!" that was about as musical as his physiognomy is beautiful. Superintendent Me-Laren was visibly touched by the lonely bird's gratitude for an act of kind-

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It Closes Its Own Mouth When It Is Raining.

The Narrow Escape of One of the stone's Owners Who Went Down Delay During a Rainstorm A No.

urat Wonder.

Recent reference to the natural was ders of Montana particular chicken broth and bichhou. brings to light others of . tude, says the Omaha Re-Doyle's wonderful vincens are Begverhead county passes the discount of doubt into the sunlight of land is barded by crisp offsis it idavits cost one dallar - h

weeks, during which a short to the depth of two lumines. cat was made all the way solid wein of alum, and he a mated that the whole mount common world. A burne in a was heaped near the mibyoment and the minerals . These the market with a and raise in one selftion hallo

fell awoop. The other day the colon partner went to town to lay be a supply of grale and the farmer comment be hind to guard the treasure. During the morning a bracy rain be-

to go down into the mine making the descent by sliding down the longer and when once down at the bottom was so taken up with a contemplation of the novel and wonderful mine that he all I not heed the theeting hours sutil to happened to cast his eyes agenur land aw that daylight had faded from the mouth of the shaft. He started to all upward, but had not proceeded methan half way when to his horry a discovered that the heavy fall of cale so thoroughly saturated the alam and of the shaft that as a mitural reathey had drawn together until the le-lewas scarcely large enough for a mancrawl through.

The imprisoned man recognized is awful position, and without hoong now

WALLED IN BY CORAL.

a Very Little Island. A englous discoverey has been made or the island of Kitaba, one of the Trobriand group, off the northeastern coast of New Guinea. A great many sailors passing this little island have imagined that it had no inhabitants because they saw no evidence of human occupation Sir William McGregor, the administrater of British New Guinea, says the

square miles. On all sides it presents a low and slightly sloping margin, usually about a quarter of a mile broad, covered by neavy timber. Within is a precipitous

There about one thousand natives live and till their gardens. The rich chocolate-colored soil yields them an raple supply of food. They are completely protected from the wind by the tocky rim that incloses their plateau The island seems to have been an atwhich was lifted above the sea seven hundred feet, so that the atoll ring non forms the coral wall surrounding the platean. On this elevated and almost in-

Sir William McGregor says the matives gave him a most pleasant recotion. He found it difficult to travthrough some villages on account of he yams, cocounuts, mats and other articles that were laid down before him for his acceptance. There are no intertribal hostilities, and it is not possible for the natives of other islands to oppress the people, because on their plateau, naturally fortified as it is the are inaccessible to hostile tribes. The drainage of the plateau is excellent.

and makes its way to the sea-A PLACE FOR BEANS.

The fields of western irrigation are peculiarly adapted to the growth of beans and peas, yet the business is very much neglected. Both crops, says the Irrigation Age, are surely profitable and there is no question about the market being assured. In these crops there is no over-production, as the raturns of census building show directly the opposite. In 1891 the net imports of beans and peas over the entire exportation amounted to nearly \$1,500.

Why should either of these articles of food be imported when there are so many fields in the west that would yield more money if planted to beaus and peas than by any other cultivated erop? All that is necessary for making a success of the business in almost every irrigated valley is proper cultivation. harvesting and marketing. The demand is not supplied by home growers and there is but little competition. Good prices are always assured and the product pays a handsome return for the outlay for labor and interest on Scientific American the land. At this season of the year, when each farm crop is harvested and placed on the side of profit and loss in the farmer's journal, it is well to consider the plans for another year and mark off a part of the farm to be devoted to the culture of beans and peas.

> gether, says the New York World. A hady crossing the street feil down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possible way. When he returned to his wife she shook her fist at him. "It's all right, it's right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it's all right," she replied, hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day I fell downstairand you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."

tana. The colonel and his parties not confine themselves to They discovered a mountain of

alum in the Beaverhead range: The discovery was considstrike and better time a r-

can to fall and continued a latteract in the atternoon the volve of real

time struggled toward the hip of the shaft. Every foot he advanced the start became smaller, and for the had to feet he was compelled to dig his way apwith a pocketionife, and when he finnly reached the surface he was complete y exhausted, his clothes were torn and is body badly bruised. The rain was still falling, which soon revived the solonel, and he started toward the exto meet his partner, to whom he related his marvelous experience. Together they returned to their mine, or at least tried to, for although they sear hed for two days they were unable to find any sight of their late possession. The rain had undenthiedly thereas tightly closed up the discovery slead as melted away every sign of the arms piled on the outside, so that to the time it has been impossible to find any trace

Natives Found on the Hidden Plateau of

island has an area of only five or six

oral wall, which can be ascended only at a few places. The bank rises to a height of three hundred to four hundred feet. Once at the top the visitor finds within this wall a plateau which occupies the whole of the center of the sland and is from fifty to one bundred feet below the coral wall surround

accessible plain are thirteen villageeach of which contains over twent

There are great cavities in the coral wall through which the rainfall filters

They Can Re Readily Raised to the Irrigated Lands of the West.

Didn't Like It a Bit. A few days ago an elderly gentleman and his wife came down Broadway to-