CASTLE GARDEN.

HUMANITY IN MANY ASPECTS AND OF MANY NATIONALITIES.

A Ship-Load of Emigrants-Lovers or Their Way to Reunion-The Predominating Topic of Interest-First Impressions.

New York Letter. Castle Garden is one of those natural theatres which a'most always have s me new drama upon the stage \ isit it at al-most any time and you will find some unique picture or Lovel situation in the bulk of tan led skin of human life the bulk of the incoming tide of travel is, of course, commonp ace and uninteresting as life in the lower strata of society is very apt to be. A ship load of immigrants pours into the gateway, bringing the fla or of some particular nation with it, and then pours but again, and goes westward, and in the 100,000 people there may not be a do en who excite a ripple of interest in the ob server; but every once in a while there comes a comet, or a planet, an (c entric star or a brilliant one, and the attention is fixed. Dig down a little and you find, not dirt, not chaf, but the golden sand which makes life something more than a mere animal existence-the "material" of the poet, the dramatist and the romancer.

Look at that pretty girl with wooden shoon and golden band about her har. sitting apart from the rest, with a farlook in her eyes and a faint smie on her lips as she tucks a rude letter away against the white bosom behind her quaint bodice. Can you not see the love story there, the tearful separation years ago, the struggling farmer in the west, the walting maiden in the cast, the summons o come and the happy reuniting not far off now Why, it is as plain as print to an old Castle Gardener. Every steamer brings a score of lovers on their way to union and reunion. These old country lovers are more faith ul than those of loung America.

Yonder is a Swedish lass who fairly makes the Yankee tongue itch to be able to talk her language. Her gay skirt comes down to the knees. Felow it are top boots. Above it a sn w white wa'st Above that-ah! such a Nis on smile! What is the romance here? 1 less 3 our heart, young man, isn't that arch litte creature a romance in herself? " here

Are your nerves? It is a noticeable peculiarity of the north country 1 e-ple (for Castle Carden) that they are strikingly clean and neat in person, intelligent in manners, and they make themselves quickly at home in a strange place. A twed sh girl will flirt with a good looking American young man as freely and naturally as a watering place belle, whereas the representative of more southern nations and apparently more dirty ones) act more like rightened animals than intelligent human brings from the time they leave the ship until they are domici'ed beyond the public eye.

The one predominating topic of interest in the immigrant mind is money-how to make it and how to save it. Euspicious of everyone who can not talk their parifcular language though easily bamboo led those who do, they come into the Garden looking upon e ery stranger as a robber and an enemy. Their mone which may be a greater sum and may be a less, is sewed away in the lining of their clothes, or fastened in their coals, or se creted in their stockings, or chained to their waists by brazen money belts, and various other apparatus of torture, and to get it out is much worse than pulling teeth or coaxing pigs to market. Only a few da's ago an old swede brought his wife and \$1,400 in money over with him, and it was an hour before he could be persuaded to get it changed into American money, and then not until he had been taken inside o the exchange bureau and the whole thing explained to him about nine segurate i ut the same suspicious man in the hands of a shrewd rascal outside con versant with Swedish and that money would change ownership in very short order. It is a common saying at the Garden that an immigrant knows more when he arrives there than he ever does after-ward. You can not teach him an thing. If he is in the toils of a swindler, and you try to warn him in time to save himself. he will refuse to believe you. The most suc essful swindlers who operate among the immigrants is; the founda ion for their work with letters and circulars sent across the ocean. What are the immigrant's first im; ressions of this country? Most of them are very matter of fact. The pleasing totion that they come here expecting to pick up money in the streets is a wild romance. They do expect to make money, and they have a lingering hope that it will come without much work. They walk out and view the butt end of the c.ty and go back much disappointed. It isn t haif so fine as they thought it would be, they say, and they compare it unfavorably with London or Paris or Berlin or whatever city they are familiar with. Those who stay at the Garden long enough to get acquainted with the sharpers who are constantly on the watch there or thereavictims come to believe that bouts for New York is quite a li ely town after all. The "Labor Bureau bum" is a well-known character. A ticket from the Labor bureau gives him entry there every night, and he houses himself there as long as he can scrape up money to buy food. Then he wants to be sent back to Europe. He is a sort of lo al tramp, with the tramp's aversion to rea! work. Castle Garden is supposed to protect immigrants from sharpers and from the impositions of boarding house keepers and railroad runners "and sich." It does it, more or less. It can never do it thoroughly so long as it permits a horde of runners to come in and grab immigrants landing too late to take the even-ing trains. If Cas'le Garden were situ-ated on an island in the harbor, and im migrants having no business in New York were restrained from coming here, it would be a much more efficient restraint than it is at present. than it is at present. There are some rare old characters among the staff of employes in Costle Garden. Policeman George Miller, who weeps to think he is going on the retired list after twenty two years of work in the bureau, is a racy old soul. full of gruff-mess and good humor. He can swear fiercely in nineteen different languages, and not a child will tremble in his pres-ence, though his voice is as gruff as a ence, though his voice is as gruff as a polar bear's. The veteran ticket taker with the wooden leg is another jolly old boy, full of his yaras when in a humor to tell them. His story of how a durle in a street car assaulted his wooden leg with a play case because he did not double it up and get it out of the way is splitting enough to split rails with.

How Whales Are Killed. Bost in H -ral 1.1

The present system is an improvement on the old style of killing with harpoon and lances. It is more certain and less dangerous. The steamer runs up close, and, with a heavy gun, a bomb eight inches long by one and a half in diameter, charged with dynamite, is fired into the whale near the dorsal fig. The bomb has a time fuse, and explodes, producing al-most instant deatth. It is related as a curious fact that after the whale has plunged downward far into the given water the dull, mu field explosion may be heard in calm weather. If the passages through which the air is exhaled are destroyed, the fish it is claimed by its hunters, will rise immediately to the s irface: if not and the air is exhaled, he sinks to the bottom and remains there, as does a human body, until the formation of the gases bring him to the surface. In warm weather he is expected to rise in four da, s, in the cold water of winter it may be ten days or more before he comes to the surface. Meantime the steamer does not wait for

She is off in ; ursuit of fresh game, and aims to return about the time he is due above water. When recovered, marks on the bomb su lice for identification if there are opposing claims of ownersh'p. It is an unwritten law that any coasting vessel finding a dead whale adrift and they often drift many miles from where they are shot shall moor him, and notify the first whaling steamer that is met, or the nearest whaling station. this service it is usual to pay \$25, so that the small coasters plying up and down the New ngland coast have an incentive to keep a sharp lookout. On notice, the steamer promptly heads for the whale and tows him to the oil works. often a long and hard pull in rough water with a great seventy, foot huk dragg ng like so much dead weight astern.

But many a whale supposed to have received his quietus at the hands of these dynamiters of the seas is never heard from agaia. He may be driven by gales far to sea, out of the track of coasting vassels. Cr the bomb may not have touched a vital part, and beyond the sensation of having a pretty sharpe twinge in some part of his system, the whale is none the worse for it. Usually one or two bombs are fatal. But one tough old whale took an allopathic dose of eight this season, with no more effect upon him than so many bread pills. This is expensive for the dynamiters, when bombs are costing \$3 each.

Rats and Miners. [Virginia (Nev.) Enter; rise.]

Old miners have a great respect for the rats of the lower levels. They neither kill the rats nor su ler them to be killed by green hands. In the first place, were there no other reason, a dead rat left under ground would scent up a whole level, and, in the second place, the living rats de-your any bones, scraps of meat, or fragments of other food left in the mines which would by their decay, vitiate the air, generally hot and unpleasant at best. Eats also give a warning when a cave is about to occur. They feel the pressure of the settling ground even before the crack ing of the timber is heard, and come forth upon the floor and scamper uneasily about scores. For these and other reasons by scores. For these and the miners have a friendly feeling toward the rats, feeding and protecting them. In nearly every mine the men have one or more of the little animals as pets, and these are quite tame, coming out of their holes to be fed at lunch time.

When rats come into a new drift or crosscut it is considered a good sign-it is thought to mean that the mine will strike ore. The other day when the men were at work on the face of a new crosscut on the 2,700 level of the clerra Nevada mine, a rat came in to them, traveling along the line of the compressed air pipe. When the little rodent was seen some of the new hands wanted to kill it, but the old evil e Tects of fire. miners would not allow it to be hurt They said it would bring luck to the crosscut. So they fixed up in the roof of the drilt a box as a house for the rat, and placed food near at hand, in order that it might find its new quarters ; rofitable as well as comfortable. There is much talk among the miners about the coming of this rat, and the men in the new cross sut are very proud of it and have high hopes on account of its presence. We unto the man who shall intentionally kill that Sierra Nevada rat.

INDIAN'S THAT SEEM FIRE-PROOF.

Peculiarities of the "Hashkawn" Dance of the Navajoes-A Strange Scene. [Denver Letter.]

Mr. John B. Sweet, who has recently been traveling in New Mexico and Ari-zona, gives an interesting and gra hic sketch of the "Hashkawn I ance," which he had witnessed at one of the Navajo a encies. It took placs in a large corral or inclosure of an irre ularly circular form, about forty paces in diameter. Its fence, about eight feet high, was con-structed of fresh juniper and pinon bou hs. In the center was a conical ; ile of dry wood, about th'rteen feet high, which was to make the great cen ral fire. Around this, a few feet from the fence, a do en smaller fires were burning for the comfort and convenience of the spectators, who numbered about 00 men,

women and children, gathered here from the various parts of the Nava'o country. The fire dance was the most picturesque and startling of all fome time before the dancers entered I heard stran es unds mingled with the blowing of the buffa'o horn. The sounds were much like the call of the sand hill crane and may, per-haps, be properly called "trum eting." and they were made by the dancers con-stantly during the exercises. The noises continued to grow louder and come nearer, until we heard them at the opening in the cast, and in a mo-ment after men having no more clothing on than a breech-clout entered Every man bore a long, thick bundle of shredded cedar bar : in each hand, except the leader, who carried four smaller fagots of the same material. Four times they all danced around the fire, waving their bundles of lark toward the fame; then they halted in the east; the leader advanced toward the central fire, lit one of his little fagots, and. trumpeting loudly, threw it over the fence o the coral in the east. He performed a s milar act at the south, the west, and the north, but before the northern brand was thrown he lit with it the fagots of his comrades. As each brand disappeared over the fence, some of the spectators blew into their hands, and made a motion as if tossing some substance after the departing flame

When the fagots were all lit, the whole band began a wild race around the are. At first they kept close together and spat upon one another some substance of supposed medicinal virtue. Soon they scattered and ran, ap; arently without concert. the rapid racing causing the brands to throw out long brilliant streamers of ame over the naked hauds and arms of the dancers. They then proceeded to ap ply the brands to their own nude b dies and the bodies of their comrades in front of them-no man ever once turning sround At times the dancer struck the victim vigorous bows with his faming wand; again he seized the flame as if it were a sponge, and, creeping close to the one pursued, rubbed the back of the latfor several moments as if he were bathing him In the meantime, the sufferer would catch up with some one in front of him, and in turn bathe him in fame. At times when a dascer found no one in froat of him, he proceeded to "sponge" his own back, and might keep this up while making two or three circuits around the fire, or until he overtook some one else. At each application of the blaze the loud trumpeting was heard, and it often seemed as if a flock of a hundred cranes were winging their way overhead, south-ward through the darkness. If a brand became extinguished, it was lit again in the central fire, but when it was so far consumed as to be no longer held con-veniently in the hand, the dancer drop; ed it and rushed trumpeting out of the cor ral. Thus one by one the, all departed, and the spectators stepped into the arena. picked up the fascicles of the fallen fragments of bark, lit them and bathed their hands in the flames as a charm against the

Were they not blistered?" a kel

Woman's Province. THE DUTIES OF THE GENTLER SEX-

HOW BEST FULFILLED.

What a great task is assigned to woman. Its dignity can not be elevated. It is not her province to make laws, to lead armies, nor to be at the head of great enterprises, but to her is given the power to form those by whom the laws are made, to teach the leaders of mighty armies and the governors of vast empires. She is required to guard against having the slightest taint of bodily infirmity touch the frail creature whose moral, intellect-ual and physical being is derived from her. She must instil correct principles, inculcate right doctrines, and breathe into the soul of her offspring those pure sentiments which in time to come will be a part of themselves, and bless generations yet unborn. Yes, to woman is given the blessed privilege of aiding the sufferer in all the various stages of his existence. She smiles screnely at the christening, and weeps at the burial, while she soothes the bereaved heart. This is her province and duty. Yet how can she fulfill her mission unless possessed of a strong and healthy body? The preparation of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and known as PERUNA, is just the thing for persons suffering from a majority of the complaints incident to this climate. It is invaluable to women, and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, is a noted example of what the medicine can do. She says she has suffered for years with congestion of the lungs, catarrh in the head, and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. She was induced to try PERUNA, and immediately a marked change took place. After using one bottle her cough ceased and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to PERUNA. Mr. J. W. Reynolds, her husband, was a con-firmed invalid. * He could not sleep well, neither could he work. He used PERUNA, and as a result, was completely restored to his former vigor and strength. He says he now feels like a new man.

Mr. Bernhardt Scubs, St. Clair, St. Clair county, Mich., says: "I have thoroughly tried your PERUNA in the various diseases to which parents and a large family of children are ever liable, and I find it in every case to be just the thing needed No family can honestly be without it."

Nancy Feterman, Cookport, Indian, County, Pa., says: "Gentlemen: Your valuable PERUNA is the best medicine I ever used."

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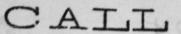


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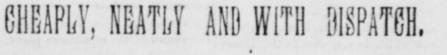
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A New Game B rd.

The Chinese pheasants turned loose in Oregon some time since have interbred with the native grouse, and a new game bird, with the head of a pheasant and wing and tail feathers of a grouse is the result.

Sir Arthur Sutlivan's Begianing. San Frincisco Alta- a if weis,

"How did you come to write the 'Pina-fore' music, Sir Arthur?"

Well it was rather an accident than anything else. You see, of course, Gilbert and myself are very old friends. We were warm friends long before we were collaborators. There was a mutual acquaintance of ours who was a theatrical manager, and the poor fellow was on the verge of bankruptcy. He came to Gilbert and myself and asked us to write him some light opera. I said: 'certainly, my dear fellow, but it may be the means of completing your ruin. He was persist-ent, and so we wrote for him 'Trial by shit, and so we wrote for him 'Trial by Jury.' To our surprise it had a great run and was a decided su cess. Well, you know, " continued Sir Arthur with a shrug of his shoulders and a pleasant chuckle, "that settled it. We had to keep on then, and s) we produced 'The Sor-cerer,' which had a good run, and then we wrote 'a inafore.'

Arsonic a Foe to Insects. [Mail and Express]

"California and Kansas are buying ar-senic now by the 1,000 pounds, "remarked a wholesale druggist down town to a reporter. "In certain lo alities in those states the farmers are caten out annually by vast droves of grasshoppers. Arsenic sprinkled over the crops will destroy the insects. Several years ago Paris green was used, but it did not prove as fatal as arsenic. The grasshop, ers fall dead in the field and are used as compost.

"Our big arsenic trade is now confined almost exclusively to the extreme western states, lowa, Texas, Arizona, Lansas and many of the territories use large quantities. It has only been of late years, though that the trade has been so extensive.

A tity of Ga deas Landon Lett's

I ondon is now a city of garlens. Even in the heart of the city proper you are constantly stumbling on verdant nocks bright with towers. Comfortable benches abound, which are usually well filled, more especially in such a delightful sum-mer as that with which England has this ycar, been favored. Between 1 and 2 some of these haunts are full of young business men, who, after luncheon, seek their rerose with a cigarette and news-paper, for a precious half hour. The ground around St. Paul's is now beauti-fully planted and bright with parterres.

Water from the Aine,

Vienna has recently received a supply of water from the Styrian Alps, and a very considerable decrease has been noted in stomach and intestinal troubles. ases of typhoid fever have also become very rare. 107.75

reporter.

reporter. "They were not hurt in the least," was the answer. "i believe they were pro-tected by a coating of earth or clay paint. That, however, did not make the effect any less strapge. I ha c beheld many fire scenes on the stage, many acts of fire-W. C McCtastants. scenes on the stage, many acts of fireeating and fire han lling by civilized jugglers, and many fire dances by other indian tri es, but nothing quite com atable to the The scenic ac essories were unique. Dem ne scourging lost souls with the eternal fire could scarcely be pictured to look more awful."

Good for the Dig stio L

Coan Grove Lett-"You a-k who that old man is?" he

said. "His age, dignity and garb ought to show that he is a clergyman I won't tell his name, because I know you'll print what I let you know. He is a guest at this hotel, and a most estimable geatheman, but I am convinced that, while professionall/ he prejarcs people for death, he personally has his perceptions open to the pleasant things of life. Three remarkably pretty girls arrived the other day, and he happened to get his eyes on them while their (ather was registering in the office. Soon afterward they came down to dinner, and, just as they ap proached the dining room door, our rev-erend friend spoke to the head waiter; "Can't you put those 'ladies at the vacant table next below mine?" he inquired. "Certainly, sir," was the reply: "are they friet d: of yours?" "They are strangers," said the clergyman, "but I would like very much to have them in front of me when I eat. My appetite is not what it ought to be, here in the sea air, and I find that something pleasant to look at is a vast aid to me at meals." The pretty girls are now quite unconsciously improving the worthy man's digestion.

A Mex can fo toa-Mill.

(Chicago Times.)

Near the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, stands a cotton mill named the Hercules, which is famous in the region all about. In external appearance it is said more nearly to resemble a medi val fortress than a modern factory 1t is surrou ded by a high wall and defended by a com pany of about ninety soldiers. These are maintained by the establishment ostensi-bly to defend it against enemies from without, but the suggestion arises that the soldiers are also expected to keep au eye on the 1,:00 operatives employed. The only wares produced are six grades of plain cotton cloth, which is the ordinary article of dress for both sexes of the lower class, and there is consequently a ready market for it.

English Con'

[Youth's Companion.] Suppose a round column of coal, nine and one third feet in diameter, reaching from the earth to the moon-two hundred and forty thousand miles away. That

column would represent the quantity of coal mined in England during the last thirty years. In 1873 the production of coal in Eng-

land was almost one hundred and sixty four million tons, and at that rate of con sumption the stock still left would be sufficient to last about nine hundred years longer.

Cause; that your Energies

W. C. McCLESAMES. Sworn and ubscrilled before me this 5th day of June, 1855. Leytaythe Webb, Protionotary of the Court of context of Mifflin county, Pa. PANALYSIS AND CONSTIPATION.

PARALTSIS AND CONSTIPATION. Milrey Pa., May 30, 1845. Genflement- I deem it a pleasure as well as a duly to state that I have worn them for several months and have predivally improved from the effects of Par-alysis of one side and Constitution. Since using the appliances have been free from the fluct trulls, build I have imputed in my as and health. There improved in my ge eral health. I therefore commend them to asy who may be suffering from the same trouble. D. M. COATNER, NERVOUS PROSTENTION AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Milinoy, Pa , June 3, 1885. Gentlemen-My wife has suffired for years with Gentlemen-Ny wife has will red for years with Nerrous Prostration, so much so that life at time seemed to her a burden. Her rest a tablerp was so much broken and disturbed that she could not wie on much difficulty perform her daily household duties. She was induced to try the H ward Shreld, has work She was induced to try the H ward Shield, has worn it over two months can now sleep well at might, and even during the day, can work with confort that was a burden before. She has improved in general health and complexie n. I consider your appliances invalua-ble for a rounness sleeplessnessand general debility. JOHN COX. NO MYDICINE NEEDED.

John Cox. NO MEDICINE NEEDED. Believille, Pa., May 20, 1885. Gentlement-I have been greatly behefitted by the use of the Howard Shield, No 2, for constipation. I have worn it since May and a cold not like to do with out, I now feel thankini for your appliance and have advised oth rs to give them a treat feeling sure that they would be been fitted as I have been. C. B. PEACY. WHAT A LEAPING FOOTOH 8478: Milroy, Pa., June 2, 1885. Gentlement-I have suffered many 'sears with for humbing to the and walk the room for relief. I protured a Howard Shield and have been wearing it or Lumbing to the and walk the room for relief. I protured a Howard Shield and have been wearing it over the small of my back wid have gained strength of muscle to a most wonderful deg en I can therefore resonment the use of these spatiances of all Hheen-matic and nervous complaints particularly nervous de-bility. Thave recommended them to my patients and in every case with beated. A HARBINERER M. D

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