WILD BEASTS.

BOW THEY ARE MADE TO PER FORM AT THE FAIR.

A Day Spent With a Man Whose Life Has Been Devoted to the Education of Savage Animals-His Methods Described.

OME here, Prince, old boy; come here! The great tawny mass

slowly, majestically strode nearer, and when close to the man that had called him herubbed his enormous head against the hand that was stretched out in greeting. The long, muscular hand of the man buried itself in the mane of the king of animals and playfully stroked it, to the evident sat-isfaction of the great beast. The manner of the latter was a curious mixture of feline grace and canine affection, and the great pupils of his eyes dilated and contracted with the pleasure of being fondled.

The man who thus treated a lion, full-grown, able-bodied one, with a complete set of enormous grinders, and claws that would cleave a one-inch board, a roar that would knock down a World's Fair hotel and a stomach that would conceal a month's provi-sions for a small family, was Carl Hagenback, whose performances with trained wild beasts, says the Chicago Herald, are among the chief attractions of Midway Plaisance, at the Fair. A man who is on terms of the closest intimacy with lions, tigers, bears, snakes, panthers, and other ferocious horrors of the desert and forest is a rarity in itself. But when that man has spent his whole life among such brutes, and has taught thousands of them during that time how to obey, perform and play, when he has had a score of hairbreadth escapes from the awful fate that has overtaken nearly every pre-ceding trainer of wild beasts and when that same man is chockful of interesting, often blood-curdling, anecdotes and incidents of a biographical nature, he becomes an acquaintance doubly worth having.

In the course of a day spent with this gentleman, who is by all odds the most successful trainer of savage beasts that the past or present knows of, a whole string of popular fallacies were reduced to deserved absurdity. First, as to the comparative intelligence, docility and reliability of the principal wild animals. Who would believe that the lion and tiger are, once

ishment must be meted out to them only when absolutely required for the

safety of the trainer or of the other

animals. But even then this punish-

that it was punishment for the offense

them to suffer, and that they have not forfeited the good will of their friend

more intelligent and cunning than both

require judgment, tact and the exer-

THE MONKEYS ARE THE POLICE PORCE.

atbursts of fury, spite or willfulness. The bear is likewise very intelligent

not cruelty, that caused

HAPPY FAMILY

NO.

FIGHTING

committed,

least intelligent among them and the least tractable is the polar bear, and it required years to teach the specimen pow performing at the Hagenhad now performing at the Hagenback arena what little he knows. The Amer-ican bears, even the grizzly, are more easily managed and acquire certain accomplishments without much trouble. The black Russian bear, too, is amenable to civilizing influences, and so is the Alpine brown bear. But the cun-ningest and most comical as well as the



most graceful bears are those from Thibet and from the East Indies, especially from the Malay Islands. Those are musically inclined, and actually learn to step in fact with the strains All the bears, though, are never wholly to be trusted, and they are of a combative nature, enjoying fights among themselvss as well as with other animals. More deaths, too, are due to bearish outbursts of anger than the public has any idea of. Alone at the zoological garden at Brussels three attendants were killed by bears within a short time, and there is no large menagerie, no zoological garden and no performing circus of any magnitude

the irrepressible ferocity of the bear.

It will be a surprise to, many to learn that there is a good deal of in-telligence and a good deal of affection stowed away under the hide of a snake, Trainers know how to avail themselves of this fact and in that way get results out these reptiles that could not otherwise be obtained. But snakes, too,

that has not had fatal accidents due to

see ocularly demonstrated in the Hagen-beck arena every day. All these brutes, whether quite tamed or only partially so, are amenable to kindness, and gratitude forms the principal lever by which they are moved to do as required. Another element necessary for the successful trainer of wild animals is absence of fear, an equable temperament and instinctive liking for him on the part of the animal. For these beasts have their likes and dislikes, their loves and their hatreds as well. Mr. Hagenbeck attributes his success with all sorts of savage beasts and deadly reptiles largely to the fact that he loves all creatures and in many cases feels a genuine affection for his wards and pupils. Some attendants can never win the confidence and good will of certain wild beasts, and whenever that fact has become apparent it is in-jurious to the business to retain their services. One particular lioness, for instance, could not be handled by anybody in the Hagenbeck establishment. She proved wholly intractable, and it had been already intended to sell the enimal at a low price to a circus in Germany when Mr. Hagenbeck himself took her in hand. Then she readily and instantly yielded to the sympathetic influence her master exercised over her. A young lion that had proved quite unmanageable, and that for four weeks had not learned a thng, was recently in the sole charge of Philadelphia, one of Mr. Hagenbeck's best trainers. Philadelphia went into the lion's cage, and when the lion disobeyed him, he went for him single handed with a pitchfork, reducing him into complete subjection in-side of five minutes. The lion since fears, respects and loves his trainer who, on his part, has not been forced to resort to punishment once since that time.

It may sound odd, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, that flattery, encouragement and commendations are among the most effective educational methods employed at the Hagenbeck establishment, A lion that has learned his lesson is immediately rewarded by a bit of juicy steak, and the bear gets such dainties as fruit, sugar, candy and bread for a recompense. They are ap-provingly stroked or slapped on the back—just as humans would be under the same circumstances—and the big felines, lions and tigers have enough of the cat nature in them to be fond of being scratched on the head and neck. After the animal has been thoroughly

differ largely among themselves in in-tellectual and moral qualities. The least intelligent among them and the ably together. During their insure of play and recreation this syste of forming happy, though incogruous family groups, is seen at its greates, triumph. To watch a lion playing tag with a polar bear, and to see an element with a polar bear, and to see an elephant and a tiger gamboling like merry boys at school makes one dream that the millennium cannot be far distant. Perhaps the most distinctively motley group that Mr. Hagenbeck ever gath ered under the roof of one cage is the one that may now be seen, composed of six Javanese and Sumatrese bears, diminutive but very comical fellows one striped hyena (one of the most in-tractable beasts), three codomonthys, one pig, one African hunting dog and several monkeys. And curiously enough, it is the monkeys that are the police force-the guardians of peace and order-in this motley throng.



STEPPING TO THE STRAINS OF A WALTZ.

Like that superior animal, man, these beasts are also subject to all sorts of disease. In fact, the mortality among them is much higher than it is among the human race. For this fact, of course, the inclemencies of climate are largely responsible. The influenza rages among them to the same extent that it did in the ranks of the human bipeds. Pneumonia, consumption, dysentery, fevers, stomach complaint, etc., are a frequent scourge among them, and Mr. Hagenbeck feels still very sore over the fact that he has lost a large number of his most valuable animals—and among them some of his best trained and rarest ones, such as a couple of highly educated black pan-thers, some gorillas and mandrils, several chimpanzees, half a dozen ions, tigers, etc.—since he expatriated his big quadruped colony from Ham-burg. All told, some 120 of his trained beasts have succumbed to various diseases since he began training for the World's Pair. Monkeysin this climate are especially liable to lung diseases, and consumption is carrying off a number of them at present, but some of them, too, were killed by his own panthers and leopards.

Such mishaps, besides, are of frequent occurrence in the life of a large dealer in and trainer of wild beasts like Mr. Hagenbees. At may be interesting to know that this man has, up to a year ago, alone carried out of Africa 250 elephants, 375 giraffes, 200 antelopes, 180 panthers, 78 lions and 94 estriches, besides 1856 snakes and crocodiles. That of this large number, now and then, there were some fugitives may easily be believed. Thus, twelve elephants that he brought with him from Africa as part of a large consignment escaped, while in transit, in Vienna. Mr. Hagenbeck, however, Vienna. following simple but original stratagem: He recaptured the youngest and smallest elephant of the herd, and then he pinched the ears of his baby elephant so persistently and vigorously as to make the animal yell and roar and trumpet with pain, thus inducing all the other fugitives to return to the spot, driven back by curiosity and

sympathy.

Another time, just on the point of loading his wild animals on board a steamer in Suez, Mr. Hagenbeck was leading a giraffe, having a rope slung tightly around his right wrist. denly the animal took fright and ran off with that haste and speed for which giraffes are so famous. More from necessity than from choice Mr. Hagenbeck, unable to disengage himself from the rope, was obliged to share the flight of his giraffe. More dead than alive he was finally rescued some distance from town, after having beer dragged along for several miles by the panicky animal at a six-mile-per-hour Another time an enraged and entirely untamed elephant made s thrust at him with his two immense tusks. As luck would have it they were so far apart as to just take his body in between them, his sides being

but slightly grazed. A Type of the Busy, Successful Man.

It is said that an East Buffalo (N. Y.) auctioneer, who lately broke the record by selling 345 horses in one day from one auction-block, receives \$7500 a year for two days' work in each week at East Buffalo, This is \$150 a week, or \$75 a day. The same man receives \$5000 a year for two days' work each week in Philadelphia, and because he can not stand any more travel, he has refused \$8000 a year to add to his labors one day in the week at Chicago. Thursdays he has to himself; and on that day he runs a horse auction of his own in Richmond, Va. He seems to be a type of the busy and success man. -- Argonaut.

There are 125,000,000 hens in this country which lay every year 6,000,-030,000 eggs.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS, SOLDIERS'

A Wateritt Clieres. MONONOUNCEA CITY - Monongaliela has decoster that will fight anything and everything. It is the property of William Wilkinson. It attacked Mr. Wilkinson's 2 year old daughter Annie, kn ecking her down and pecking several holes in her head.

BOTANISTS APPOINTED. Hannanung-Prof. Rothrock of West Virginia, was appointed botanist, and Colonel Tyson, Reading, engineer, of the Forestry Commission, created by a recent act of the Levislature.

Harmsneau. The goverour signed the following bills: Relating to husband and wife, enlarging her capacity to acquire and dispose of property, to sue and be sued, and to make a lest will, and enabling them to testify against each other in certain cases, gathor zing the courts of common pleas to direct the filing of bonds to the commonwealth by railroads and canal com anies to secure payment of damages for taking land and material in cases where there is a disputed, doubtful or defective title, or where any party interested is absent, unknown, covert, not of full age, of unsound mind, or from any cause cannot be bargained with or s rved with any notice or have a bond tendered to them, and appoint gnardians and liftum or trustees for such person. Regulating to the satisfaction extinguishment or discharge of dowers, legacies, or other charges upon land.

The Governor has veloed the following measures: To p ace a capp of Smull's handbook in every public school library—the governor regards all efforts to make the common wealth a distributor of such books as ill advised; to provide for the publication of abstracts of charters and documents relative to corporations filed with the secretary of the commonwealth—the publication would entail enormous work and large expense to the State, for which no provision has been made: relating to debts not of record of decodents—a bill embracing the provisions of this bill has already been approved. BILLS SIGNED AND VEGORD.

HARRISHERG.—Governor Pattison approved 15 bills on Monday. Among them the following: To provide for the punishment of persons wilfully procuring the publication of false statements; relating to the filing by trustees, etc., of statements showing the manner of investments; making appropriation to the State College; to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing and other establishments; to provide for costs of trials in Huntingdon county of those who violate the law while inmastes of the Reformatory; to authorize the retention of cierks in the Adjutant General's Department to copy muster bills; making appropriation to pay for expenses of compiling and publishing of laws of the Province of Pennsylvanis, relating to the boundary lines between BILLS APPROVED AND VETOED Ing of laws of the Province of Pennsylvanin: relating to the boundary lines between
cities and boroughs and townships; fixing
compensation of accounting officers of
boards of charities; to apply the 180th section of the penal law of March 31st, 1860, to
all penal laws; making appropriation for a
bronze tablet to represent the soldiers of
the Pennsylvania Continental line on the
battle monument being erected at Trenton;
providing for the incorporation of companies for the manufacture of silverware and
jeweiry.

ies for the manufacture of silverware and jewelry.

Among the bills vetoed were these: Exempting Fayette county from the provisions of the act relating to payment of a premium for the destruction of foxes to prevent the prosecution in this State of actions which, at the time of commencing the same, are barred by the laws of the State or county in which the cause thereof arose.

PRINTSYLVANIA'S RESOURCES.

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania's resources will be shown at the Chicago World's Fair in an illustrated form on four large maps, to be exhibited in the Pennsylvania State building. These maps have been made by Lorin Blodgett, at the request of the World's Fair Commission of this State. Pennsylvania's minerals, agricultural, manufacturing and ralifroad and commercial interests are presented. Mr. Blodgett has estimated that the agricultural interests in 1892 equaled a capitalization of \$1,250,000,000. Mineral capital is placed at \$950,000,000. Mineral capital is placed at \$950,000,000. With products worth \$350,000,000. The coal output's value in 10 years is stated to be \$1,350,000,000. for 450,000,000 tons. Iron shows but little advance, and there was a slight decrease in natural gas. The supply of petroleum remains about the same. About manufactures, Mr. Blodgett's map says that \$1,750,000,000 more than this capital were earned last year. Railroads and commerce, in their chart, have interests credited which are valued at \$1,850,000,000. with net annual earnings for 1892 of \$450,000,000.

Wilson Robinson, a farmer of Edenburg. PENNSYLVANIA'S RESOURCES.

Witson Robinson, a farmer of Edenburg. Clarion county, was driving a vicious horse in company with several more into a barn the other day. He struck it with a whip, and the flerce brute at once attacked him kicking him with both feet. He was hurled several feet away and as he arose was attacked again, receiving a kick that fractured his jaw. The animal seemed content with this, and Mr. Robinson staggered toward his house. He had nearly reached it when the horse rushed at him again and kicked him through the kitchen door into the kitchen, fracturing his skull, He will probably die. The horse was shot.

Is his charge to the Fayette county grand.

probably die. The horse was shot.

Is his charge to the Fayette county grand invast Uniontown on Monday Judge Ewing said it was the duty of township supervisors to put up fingerboards at all crossroads, designating the places to which the different roads lead and the distances thereto. He directed the supervisors to comply with the law in this regard and said that if they failed to do so he would direct the township constable to report them to him, in which case he would impose a fine of \$10 for each failure.

of \$10 for each failure.

Dr. S. E. Wersen, who has been investigating the fles or louse plague in the northern part of Lancaster county, has been summoned to Washington for a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Prof. Riley, of the Entomological Bureau. There is no doubt that the plague is spreading and is growing in seriousness. At St. Petersburg the insects have been discovered in a tobacco warehouse, and a number of people have been deprived of work in consequence. Dr. Weber has been advised of their presence in two more houses in East Earl.

The Standard plate glass works of Butler

The Standard plate glass works of Butler are closed and just how long the suspension will continue cannot be stated now. The company has a large stock of glass on hand, the trade being very dull at present, on account of cessation of building operations, the representatives of the company saying that the building trade is practically at a standatill in most of the large cities.

A sars in ira Fulkerson's grocery store at New Castle was blown open by burglars. Dynamite was used, and the safe door was blown clear across the store, carrying with it a poeket book containing \$400, which the robbers, who were frightened away, falled to find.

A NUMBER of Shamokin capitalists have sunk a shaft and are digging for gold in Penn township, near Conter Hall. Parties who pretend to know say that the quarts found there will yield \$2 in silver and \$1.90 in gold to the ton.

THOMAS ALEXANDER of Butler 'county re-cently found a pheasant's nest containing 11 eggs. He put the eggs under a bantam hen and in time nine little pheasants appeared.

Ir is the reporter who allows his magination to run riot who is continually getting into a row .-

SETTIN' THE PLAGS.



THIS ain't Joe Brown It is? Why, Joe! You're bent, 'nd gray, 'nd go I thought 'twas old man. here-Furgot I'd away ten year!

Had to come For one more Thirtieth o' May, To see the boys, 'nd help 'em so Le In keeping Decoration Day.

Bur whar ve bound fur this time, Joe? To set the flags? We'll both on 's go.
'Nd mark the end o' the march, that's done, Nd call the roll o' the boys that's gone. Say, Joe, you 'n me have come so near

The still place where They're camped, that we can almost hear 'Em answer their names from Over There's

Ther's jest ten graves. I r'member 'em all-Ten men that's answered Detail Call. Five flags for me, 'nd five for you. What's all the rest fur? Ten'll do! 'Nd whar's the rest o' the boys to-day? Ther' should be twelve on 's, counting you. hope they ain't took to stayin' away That ain't the way they useter do!

To mark the graves for 'Morial Day, No matter 'f work is pushing some! Why Joe! You're cryin'! What ails ye, Joe! What's that! Good Lord! That can't be so All dead but us? Why, Joe-But thar,

Taint right! They all had orter com?

That couldn't be, outside o'war. Did fall in battle? Yes-you're right. We've all been in a long, hard fight, They fell in battle. Yes, that's so! 'Nd that's the way we've got to go.

An', Joe, I'll bet Not one o' them boys ever let The colors outen 'is sight!

Well Joe. We've got these flars to set, Here's ten fur me 'nd ten you keep, Ther's two of us is wakin' yet. To stan' guard over them that sleep! But which of ustwo, Joe d respore Will set the flag fur the next that goes? -James C. Purdy, in Washington.

Chickamauga.

Chickamauga.

The terrific nature of the great struggle at Chickamauga may be it ustrated by the record of the 21st Ohio. In the course of the battle that regiment fired \$3.500 rounds of fixed ammunition, and fougat titl its last shot was extended. It suffered a loss of one officer and fifty men killed, three officers and interpretation of the manufacture officers and one hundred and four men captured, yet even such magnificent bravery as its men exhibited could not suffice to give victory to the Union arms.

The total number of troops engaged on either side in the battle has never been satisfactority determined. The total strength of the army of Rosecrans was from 55,000 to 55,000 effective men, and quite likely was not far from the first-mained figure. Brage's force has been variously estimated as having been from less than 50,000 to fully 70,000. The probabilities are that the two armies in number were very evenly matched.

The losses of Rosecrans, in killed wounded, and missing, were over 16,00. The losses of Brage seem to have been at least as heavy, for there was terrific slaughter during his desperate attempts to drive Thomas from Horseshoe Ridge. Were we to consider as accurate the Federal estimate of the Conferate loss, and the Confederate estimate of the Federal loss, the figures would be very greatly increased.—'The Battle-field at Chickamauga.''—Baug and Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Maryland, My Maryland,"

"Maryland, My Maryland,"

Ine story of how the poem "Maryland, my Maryland" was set to music and adopted as a Southern war song forms a romantic and interesting incident of the Civil War The music at first chosen was Frederic Berat's "Ma Normandie," but that was soon "swept away." To use Mr. Randell's own language when the lovely German lyric, "Tannenhaum, O Tannenhaum" was selected as a more spirited air. Shortly after the buttle of Manassas, General Beauregard invited several Maryland ladies who were living in Virginia, to visit his headquarters near Fairfax Court House. The ladies and their escorts camped the first night at Manassas, were they were serenaded by the famous Washington Infantry of New Orleans. The boys in gray, at the end of the serenade, called for a song from the ladies and Miss Jennie Cary, standing at the door of the tent sang "My Maryland." The refrain was quickly caught up by the soldiers, and the camp rang with the words "Maryland. My Maryland." As the last notes died away, the wild Confederate yell was given, with "three cheers and a tiger for Maryland." A spectator of the scene relates that there was not a dry eye in the ladies' tent and not a cap with a rim on it in camp. This is how "My Maryland" came to be adopted as a national war-song of the South,—"The author of Maryland, My Maryland."—Blux and Guar, Philadelphia, Pa.

riign manway Spee L.

Westinghouse, the inventor and electrician says: There is no question about the development of a much higher rate of speed than that which even the fastest service on the railroads of to-day maintain. I presume that a speed of from ninety to onehundred miles an hour could be secured with modern locomotives which are sure to come. But I am inclined to think that other influences may operate to prevent in the next century the running of railway trains at such a speed 1 have seen mentioned in some of the newspapers. It is not a question of attaining speed, but a quesgreat speed has been secured. I am inclined to think that the development of railway travel in the next century along the present lines will be not so much great speed as uniform speed. The ideal speed, I think, will be about forty miles an hour and steadily maintained from the time of leaving one terminal to the arrival at destination. That will give most satisfactory results. I am also satisfied that the immense cost of furnishing power for electric railways, which some persons seem to think can secure and maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour or more, will make such a development commercially unprofit-able, although there is no doubt that electricity as a motive power for p senger traffic will be extensively us in the next century."

THE taste of pie does not depend upon the size or shape of the piece.



DINNER TIME IN THE HAPPY PAMILY. brought under subjection, the most are never thoroughly brought under trained—for which purpose it needs reliable and harmless pets? Yet such subjection to the human will and their not only the services of an expert is the case, if forty years' experience enables Mr. Hagenback to be a voracity and their ugly temper have been the cause of many a tragedy that the press never loard of. When am-ply fed, however, and treated with uni-form kindness a snake may be taught good judge. Of course, he says, no wild beasts are ever thoroughly trained if brought under human influence at too late a period in their lives. many things which one would hardly Such beasts, even if taught all that car It is cimilar with alligators, be taught them, are liable at any time with panthers, leopards, pumas, jaguars, the cinnamon and grizzly bears, and with many other animals to have their innate savage instincts break out and overcome in a moment all the fruits of a tedious and painful that are hardly suspected of a fair training. But when caught young— in the days of babyhood—the lion and amount of brains. Even the ostrich, though provokingthe tiger are easiest to deal with. They ly stupid and intractable, may be eduboth learn their lessons well, and their memory is tenacious and retentive. They both appreciate kindness and feel a steady affection for those whom they have come to look upon as their friends.

cated into something vastly different from the wild bird of the desert. Once a consignment of twenty-six ostriches that had been caught for Mr. Hagenbeck in northern Africa, during While in course of training they must one of his long expeditions in that be handled with great care, and pun-continent for the purpose of collecting large numbers of wild beasts for his huge Hamburg menagerie, escaped in Suez, just before being loaded on board of a steamer that was to convey ment must be made up for by redoubled them to Trieste. The whole herd of huge birds escaped direct into the Nukindness soon after, so as to impress strongly on the minds of these animals bian desert and it looked as if they were a dead loss. The big collection of wild beasts of which these twentysix ostriches had formed part had been slowly gathered and then driven by The elephant is much native servants a distance of 600 nt and cunning than both miles. During that time these anilion and tiger, and he easily learns all mals had become acquainted with sorts of tricks and stage business which each other and made friends to some extent. There were camels and antelopes and lions, elephants and Abyssinian goats in the collection, and Mr. Hagenbeck relied on the friendship and on the gregariousness of those escaped ostriches in his little scheme to recapture them. And he had correctly sized them up. He had a band of Nubian servants drive the geats and antelopes some distance into the desert, all in a heap, and sure enough, one by one, the fleet ostriches returned to the fold, every one of

Panthers and leopards are the most trescherous and the most difficult to handle, they and the hyenas. Their hostility and natural antipathy to the dogs are never overcome, and they will seize every opportunity to attack dogs, even when sure to get the worst of it in a fight and knowing full well that they will be whipped by the trainer besides. They are always treacherous besides. They are always treacherous and much more dangerous to handle than their larger and more powerful relations, the lions, Bengal tigers or jaguars. They are cowardly and greatly dread the whip, but that does not prevent them from scratching or biting the hand that will lay the scourge on them the next instant.

However, with all these differences and with the further great diversity and individual disposition and characcise of reasoning power. He, too, is very grateful for kindness shown and has a very affectionate disposition, but he is revengeful, crafty and never wholly reliable, but liable to sudden

not only the services of an expert trainer, but also the almost constant attendance of some particular assistant it is punished with a rattan or with a tough rawhide whip only when the offense has been a flagrant one. The punishment is, in such cases, quickly and immediately administered, and soon after the same animal will be shown that it is forgiven by receiving some bit of dainty food or a caress.

One of the greatest difficulties in the laborious process of training is to wean the wild beasts of their inherited antipathies for other animals, especially those belonging to a radically different species. As in the whole business of training it is patience, lots of patience, that is needed to overcome these feelings of aversion. For the recipe for training wild beasts is nine parts of patience and but one part of all the rest. The same thing, no matter how simple, must be impressed hundreds and hundreds of times on the brains of the animal in order to be thoroughly learned. Once acquired, however, it is hardly ever forgotten again.



JOLLYING UP A TIGER.

But to get them first to live together and to perform side by side in the same arena, to dwell peaceably in the same cage, is a great difficulty. But since it is an indispensable prerequisite for everything that is to follow the animals must be taught harmony and neighborly relations. Of course it is only possible to teach young animals forego their inherited hatredssdults are past redemption. Young beasts—the younger the better—are chained and placed in the same cage of course out of harm's way one from the other) with other young animals of different kinds. Thus they accustom themselves to the sight, the odor and the peculiarities of each other and begin to apprehend the fact that they belong together and must, therefore, get along with each other somehow. By and by the tamer animals are allowed to circulate freely among the