

THE BEGGARS' PARADISE.

NEW YORK A FERTILE FIELD FOR MENDICANTS.

It is Estimated That Gotham Supports 5000 Professional Beggars—They Are Nearly All Frauds.

AMONG the large cities of the world there is said to be no more fertile field for the practice of mendicancy than New York City. Indeed, it is claimed for this city that it is the beggars' paradise; and the cause assigned is the credulity of those who give to beggars, the disinclination in most people to investigate begging cases that appeal to them, a distrustfulness that charity agencies will not help cases that are sent to them (and this is given as the chief element), and finally, inconsiderate lavishness in giving. Thus begging is very profitable. The sums so easily gained are not, however, accumulated, but in nearly every case the day's results are spent in drink and other forms of vice.

The number of beggars in the city to-day is estimated to be 5000. This number would quickly reach 20,000, those say who have the suppression of the evil in charge, were it not for the vigorous vigilance of charity investigators and the police.

Every New Yorker who walks much in the city's streets has met with the solitary and decrepit woman on the curbstones, grinding weary hurdy-gurdies. They look forlorn enough to excite the sympathies of the hardest heart. They are all frauds, however, and come from that fruitful region of beggars—the Neapolitan district of Italy. They are licensed beggars, the city licensing them on the theory that they furnish the public with music. A woman of this class who proved a remarkable fraud used to sit on Fourteenth street from eight o'clock until ten o'clock in the evening, even in the stormiest and coldest nights of winter. As she sat wheezing away, it seemed there could be no more decrepit creature than she. But it was noticed that when she arose to depart she was an able-bodied woman. She was warned and finally arrested. In court an Italian swore that he knew her to be worth many thousands of dollars; she sent to Italy her accumulations acquired here. She was sent up for six months.

The abandonment of a profitable business for mendicancy is not often recorded, but a Twenty-third street fruit dealer made the change, and this is how he came to do so: On one occasion he went down town to buy some goods and unwittingly spent all his money, which fact he did not discover until he had arrived at an elevated railroad station. There he asked for and obtained from a gentleman a half-dollar. He secured this money so easily that it occurred to him it would be a good way to get more, and every time he went down town he solicited money on that plan. He finally sold his business, and began begging in good earnest, leaving daily a comfortable home raggedly attired. After some time he was arrested as a beggar and committed. He wrote a note to his wife, who came to court, a well-dressed woman, with her well-dressed daughter. She confessed all.

The beggars all make money. Some have been arrested who afterward paid \$100 to a lawyer to prevent being sent to prison. Beggars who are blind or crippled naturally make more than those less unfortunate. But the extra liberality for sweet charity's sake is but money thrown away. Nearly every one of this class of beggars is a spendthrift, and in addition, what is worse, dissolute. Every Sixth avenue shopping woman will remember the sandy-moustached blind man who used plaintively to sing on the avenue, holding out his open hand in a peculiar manner. He was suspected of being a fraud, and a charity officer determined to see what became of him. He was led about by his father, an able-bodied man. After some time the officer saw the two start for home. They first stopped in a saloon and had drinks. They then took the elevated cars and proceeded down town; on the train the blind man counted out the money he had received from the shopping women, putting it from the right pocket to the left. He counted more than \$11. As he concluded his count he said: "There is \$11.35, dad. That's pretty good for two hours' work." The father granted back: "Pretty good." They left the train at Twenty-third street, still under the espionage of the charity officer. He saw them make a round of the saloons in the neighborhood until 1 o'clock, paying up the scores of the week, and finally staggering home as drunk as they could be. The officer soon afterward ran across the blind singer again, and told him all he had observed. The beggar promised to reform, and ended the interview with the remark, "I knocked down on the old man; it was \$13 I collected that night."

Many beggars work in organized gangs. These are the ones who go out of the city in summer robbing country stores and postoffices. They have boys with them whom they teach their evil practices. All sorts of devices are used in begging. Some of them are cleverly managed. A tall man was once found begging, alleging a broken arm. This was found to be a fraud, but the arm was done up as skillfully as though done by a physician. When accosted he said, "I acknowledge I am a fraud." Concealed about his person was found, to be used when occasion required, a sign which read, "Deaf and dumb. Charity, if you please."

Mendicancy long persisted in becoming chronic, and cures are affected only rarely. Only one successful case is on record, and that may yet prove vain. A gentleman met a street beggar in whom he recognized a former

faithful employe of his father. The case was put into the hands of a society, and money was left to work his correction if possible. It appeared that he had learned to beg from being employed as clerk of a Bowery lodging-house, where he saw the success of beggars. He had begged five years when he was recognized. He has been placed at work and given a good job, but he can easily earn twice as much a day by begging than what he is now receiving.—New York Post.

WISE WORDS.

A doubt is the heaviest thing man ever tried to lift.

Cheerfulness is health; its opposite, melancholy, is disease.

Many a man who tells you how to do a thing can't do it himself.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and activity.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

To be good and disagreeable is high treason against the royalty of virtue.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance as to discover knowledge.

Culture may sandpaper and polish, but it cannot change the grain of the wood.

Fashion is only the attempt to realize art in living forms and social intercourse.

It is a good plan to say as little as possible about that of which one knows nothing.

Pride is a vice which pride itself inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.

There never was found any pretended conscientious zeal but it was attended with a spirit of cruelty.

We notice that when a man is economical, and saves up money for a rainy day, one generally comes.

Mankind is always happier for having been made happy. If you make them happy now you will make them thrice happy twenty years hence in the memory of it.

Despondency is not a state of humility. On the contrary, it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride; nothing is worse. Whether we stumble or whether we fall, we must only think of rising again and going on our course.

Vast Extent of Texas.

Texas, the largest of the United States, has an area of 262,290 square miles, says the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. To the casual reader these figures may seem very little; they show, however, that the Lone Star State is more than fifty-four times as large as the State of Connecticut. If it were possible to run a railroad train from Connecticut to Texas and back in a day, and if the train could take the entire population of the Nutmeg State as given in the last census at every trip, and upon its return to Connecticut there should be as many persons in the State as there was before the train left with its cargo, and if each were placed upon an acre of ground upon his arrival in Texas, the train would be obliged to make 224 trips, or to depopulate Connecticut 224 times, before accomplishing its mission, and then there would remain in Texas 703,808 empty acres. If the entire State of Texas were planted with corn and the hills were two feet apart, and if every man, woman and child in the State of Connecticut were set to work in the field to hoe the corn, and each person were able to do and did hoe two hills in five minutes, it would take this army of laborers seven years 280 days and seven hours to hoe every hill of corn in the State, laboring continuously day and night 365 days each year. The man who fears that he could not elbow his way around in the crowded West without chaffing the nap of his coat sleeves may gather some solace from the statement that the entire population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 souls, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half-acre lot, and there would still remain 50,000,000 vacant family lots.

A Wonderful Discovery.

It is reported that Professor Emerich, of Berlin, has made a very valuable discovery in the treating of infectious diseases. In the course of his experiments he has discovered that the blood of an animal which has recovered from an infectious disease will, if injected into its veins, cure another animal suffering with the same disease. At the last meeting of the Berlin Physiological Society some statements were made regarding the actual experience of those who had followed out Professor Emerich's idea experimentally that were strongly confirmatory of their soundness. Mice had been inoculated by the serum or watery portion of a horse's blood, the horse having already been cured of the disease; the result was that the mice, which had been previously inoculated with the bacilli of lockjaw, did not die when subjected to the treatment, while those left to themselves perished. Experiments are to be tried on human beings.—New Orleans Picayune.

An Extraordinary Swallowing Feat.

A German contemporary states that a very peculiar patient was recently under treatment at the Augsburg State Hospital. A man, aged forty, had set himself the task of swallowing some 250 fruit stones. Having finished this extraordinary meal, he experienced excruciating pain. While under treatment the first day in the hospital the medical men succeeded in removing 204 hazel nut stones. The man had taken all this trouble to place his life in jeopardy for a wager of \$1.25.—New York Telegram.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 23.

Lesson Text: "Paul at Corinth," Acts xviii, 1-11—Golden Text: 1 Cor. i, 18—Commentary.

1. "After these things Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth." His testimony was not in vain at Athens, for some clays upon him and believed. See previous verse. He did not expect that all the seed would fall on good soil; neither are we so taught. But he did know that God's word would accomplish His pleasure and not return void, and that his labor was not in vain in the Lord (1 Cor. ix, 11; 1 Cor. xv, 58). His aim was "by all means to save some" (1 Cor. ix, 22), and this he accomplished. The church of Christ is made up of an elect number out of all nations, given unto Him out of this world (Rev. vi, 9; Eph. i, 4; John xvii, 6), and to this end, like Paul, should seek to get the gospel everywhere.

2. "And found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy with his wife Priscilla (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome) and came unto them." We cannot help remarking that after 1800 years the Jews are still commanded to depart from cities and countries on the face of the earth. It is the same old story as in the days of Paul. It is the fulfillment of words spoken through Moses over 3000 years ago. See Deut. xxviii, 63-66. But if the curse has come so literally and so fully the blessing shall also come, and "the days of our mourning shall be ended." "For He that scattered Israel will gather them," and the time it even now at hand (Isa. li, 20; 21 Jer. xxxi, 10; Ezek. xxxvii, 21, 22).

3. "And because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." While Paul believed and taught that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel (1 Cor. ix, 14), he also took pleasure in working at his trade that he might minister to his necessities (1 Tim. ii, 10; 1 Thess. ii, 9; 1 Thess. iii, 8). It is a great advantage under some circumstances to be able to do this now and thus stop the mouths of those who say of the preacher, "He is only a business man." "I am glad that I had three years' experience of ministering to my necessities by working seven hours a day, that I might freely give all the rest of my time to distinctively religious work."

4. "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." He doubtless did as at Thessalonica and reasoned out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have come, and that Jesus is the Christ (chapter xvii, 2, 3). From his conversion his one story was that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God (chapter ix, 20-22).

5. "And when Silas and Timothy were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit and testified to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ." The B. V. says that he was "constrained by the word." This reminds us of Jeremiah, who, when the word of the Lord was made manifest to him, said he would not speak any more in His name, but the word of God was such a fire in his heart that he was constrained to speak (Jer. xxi, 8, 9).

6. "And when they opposed themselves and blasphemed he shook his raiment and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean; from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles." It was his custom everywhere to preach the gospel to the Jew first (Rom. i, 16) and then to the Gentiles (Acts xiii, 45, 46). When any one is duly warned of danger and refuses to take heed, his blood is on himself (Ezek. xxxiii, 4, 5). Those who obey not the gospel shall be punished with everlasting destruction (2 Thess. i, 8, 9). As to shaking one's raiment see Neh. v, 13.

7. "And he departed thence and entered into a certain man's house named Titus, one who worshipped God, whose house joined on to the synagogue." When one's door is shut another is sure to be open, and sometimes, as in this case, next door to the one closed against us. When the Lord opens a door for us, no power can shut it, and when a house or city is closed against us or our message we have only to move on in His name (Rev. iii, 8; Math. x, 14). It is not as that they ill treat, but Him whose message we bear (Luke x, 16).

8. "And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his household, and many of the Corinthians hearing believed and were baptized." The chief ruler cannot always control the other rulers, whether he be president of a nation, mayor of a city or president of a synagogue. The time will come when there will be a Chief Ruler to whom all others shall give a perfect obedience. He will be the same Jesus whom Paul preached, but He will then be King of Kings and Lord of Lords. All things will fall down before Him (1 Cor. xv, 24-28). It was a splendid victory for the Lord and His servant to have the chief ruler and his household receive the despised Nazarene as Israel's Messiah. Many must have been amazed at the example to do likewise. Here again, as at Athens, Paul is privileged to save some and help complete the church.

9. "Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and have not closed thy mouth, for I have many who have already referred. He says in 1 Cor. ii, 3, that he was with them in meekness, and in fear, and in much trembling. His Master had observed this, and hence this vision and great comfort to Paul. He was probably being tempted like Jeremiah, to whom we have already referred. He says in 1 Cor. ii, 3, that he was with them in meekness, and in fear, and in much trembling. His Master had observed this, and hence this vision and great comfort to Paul. He was probably being tempted like Jeremiah, to whom we have already referred. He says in 1 Cor. ii, 3, that he was with them in meekness, and in fear, and in much trembling. His Master had observed this, and hence this vision and great comfort to Paul. He was probably being tempted like Jeremiah, to whom we have already referred. 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