BY CHARLES ROBINSON IN THE ANGELUS MAGAZINE.

HATEVER our great cities may be to the poor, honest and industrious workingman, they are as lands flowing with milk and honey to the professional beggar. The popular myth that our streets are paved with gold is practically realized by this class. The swindle they are engaged in does not hurt the rich so much as the poor; the giver, it is true, is swindled out of his money, but it is the unfortunate, modest, starving man who may be dying of want in some miserable hovel that is robbed by the professional beggar. For these mendicants do not confine their operations to the fashionable dis-tricts of the city. In the poorer quart-ers on a Saturday night when the labor-ing man and his hard-working wife have received their pittance, the professional beggar is sure to be on hand with his rags, his lies and his whine, ready to coax the money from these honest folk, and thus to obtain in one night more money than the industrious workman has earned by his whole week's work.

The occupation of begging is not altogether so unpleasant as it appears. Inured to the open air these beggars are far more robust than the pent-up factory hand or shop girl. Their "looped and windowed raggedness" is half sham: when it is not so, use has made it pleasant and they are ragged from choice. Shoeless they are, or their shoes are full of holes as ours ought to be, for do not Dr. Kneipp and his disciples aver that shoes as a whole are a decided mistake?

The professional beggar is not a modern invention by any means. Read-ers of the Speciator will recall "Scare crow," the famous London beggar, who having disabled himself in his right leg, asked alms all day in order to get a warm supper at night. According to John Timbs the "Rutlers," to whom we find frequent reference in seventeenth certury literature, were troops of idle vagrants who infested the neighborhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields. They assumed the character of maimed soldiers who had suffered in the great Rebellion and found a ready prey in the people of quality who drove by. Indeed, it is made evident by contemporary allusion that this square was the favorite haunt of bogus cripples who lived by mendicancy which they seemed to have carried on in the most barefaced and even intimidating manner.

Walford relates that George IV., when Prince of Wales, once attended a beggar's carnival in London incognito. He had not been long present before the chairman, addressing the company and point ing to the Prince, said: "I call on that ere gemman with a shirt for a song.' The Prince, after some parleying was excused, but only on condition that the friend who accompanied him should sing instead, which the latter did amid great applause. The health of both guests having been drunk and duly responded to they departed in order to afford assembled beggars an opportunity to fix their different routes for the ensuing month's business, for at that time the professional beggars used to hold a general meeting several times during the year at
which they divided into companies, each
company being assigned to its particular

There appeared upon the streets of district. In those days their earnings varied considerably, some making as much as five shillings daily.

To-day nearly all the professional beggars in London-and their name is legion-emanate from two or three common lodging houses, the most populous of which is known as the "Dispensary." It is here that the specialists called "scrivers," who earn a livelihood by manufacturing the pathetic placards which the sham cripples and bogus blind men wear around their necks, ply their trade, and an industrious "scriver" can live comfortably on his talents.

A report was recently published in England containing a graphic description of the gloomy house in which are recorded the biographies of all the leading protessional beggars in London. Here also are packets containing their photographs, their aliases, and a list of the countless pretended miseries by which they cheat the public a veritable mendicant's gallery. There is, in addition, another room, containing cases of begging letters, labelled and indexed, so that a person on receiving such an appeal can readily ascertain whether or not it comes from a member of "the

Mendicancy would appear to be even more profitable in Paris than it is in London, and frequent cases are reported of Parisian beggars leaving substantial legacies behind them to their next of kin. Not long since, one of this class named Victor Hayet, who was generally sup-posed to be one of the most destitute. and almsworthy inhabitants of Joinvilleto Pont, where he had begged by the roadside daily for life, suddenly disappeared, and when the police, who had been notifi d. burst open the door of his wretched abode-there being no answer to their knocks—they found Hayet lying dead on the floor. On searching the miserable room, they found concealed in a cupboard a parcel of bank notes amounting to something like three thousand six bundred dollars. To add to the dramatic situation, the mendicant's dog, which was half mad with hunger, choked itself to death, swallowing a lump of bread thrown to it by a gendarme.

In Paris, as is well known, mendicancy has been raised into a scientific profession, the members of which hold regular weekly conferences at which the routes to be followed by the guild are mapped out by a standing committee. The beggars have even a paper of their own called the Journal Des Mendicans, which appears semi-weekly, and which is quite a well edited periodical of its kind: A recent issue of this journal con-tained, among other equally curious 'a(s,' the following: "Wanted to en-gage, a criople for a seaside resort." Good refere each a small deport required."
If it advertisement was in no sense a
fale the ruson d'are of its publication
is explained by the fact that the proprietors of pertain hotels and pensions at smart F. The seaside resorts assume that their partons might be disposed to give alms iffan opportunity were afforded them, and insamnch as they cannot very well do the begging themselves, they engage professionals, whom they allow to solicit alms in their grounds, the beggars in return paying the landlords one-half of their daily receipts. The advertisement in question doubtless had reference to a "deal" of this kind. had reference to a "deal" of this kind. In addition to the journal already re-

ferred to, the beggars of Paris have a regular "Directory of Benefactors," pub-lished in two editions—a small one at eixty cents and a large one for \$1.20 These books give the names of persons known to be benevolent; also their reli-gious and political faith, the hour at which they are most likely to be found at home, etc., etc. The "religion racket", seems to be very remunerative. Thus, an old ragpicker at Clichy lately confessed that lust winter her child was baptized twelve times in Catholic churches and ten times in Protestant ones; on each occasion the mother received one franc and a new dress. When epidemics are raging, the mendicant asks for alms on the ground that his or her offspring is down with diphtheria, croup or measles, as the case may be, and many people quickly respond, in order to get rid of what they believe to be a very dangerous class of

people. The resi lents of New York undoubtedly suffer more from the tribe of beggars than those of any other city in this country, Professional mendicants make Gotham their happy hunting ground, They make their appearance periodically, and then disappear for a time, but they invariably return to New York sooner or later. It seems to possess a peculiar fascination for them. The manner in which these people impose upon pedestrians is well known. A prominent divine, who recently set to work to relieve distress, wisely made enquiries before doing so, and out of two hundred beggars with whom he came in contact only two gave him true addresses, and one of these succeeded in cheating him.

Professional beggars change their address to avoid detection. They pass under various aliases and journey rom city to city. Among the records of the Charity Organization Society at New York may be found the history of one old man who collected nearly eighteen thousand dollars by a lifetime of industrious begging. His family, who had become well to-do, grew very much ashamed of his calling but were unable to persuade him to abandon it. He had been in the business for so many years that nothing could induce him to give it up. There is a peculiar interest attached to the ruses resorted to by some of these beggars. Take for example the lamplighter, whose pitiful story has been the means of unloosening the purse strings of so many generous but unwary persons. He tells you that he used to light the lamps in your street and that he remembers you well; perhaps, however, you may have forgotten him, but know-ing your face so well he returns to ask for a small loan and then proceeds to relate a most beautiful and pathetic tale. Then there is the young woman of lady-like appe rance and handsomely dressed who has accidentally lost her pocket book and wants to borrow just enough to pay her fare home, and the wild-eyed young man who drops a crust of bread upon the

New York some three years since a dignified, mild mannered old lady with a delicate looking daughter. They were both extremely refined in appearance and were clearly in desperate and unfore-seen straits of which they seemed very reluciant to speak. Their story of the bereavement and sudden misfortune which had come to them was so pathetic that it kept them in funds for a long time but the fraud was finally discovered by chance and their real history revealed. Since then there have been no reports of this worthy couple in New York. A. T. WILEY & CO., They are doubtless "working" some other city. And so it goes.

In the good old days when every town sought to take care of its own folk, the beggar who came from afar and was not a handicraftsman was promptly put in the stocks, or else, having been roughly brought before the Justice of the Peace and ordered to be carefully whipped, was started on his way towards otherwhereall of which was profoundly picturesque and patriarchal. It was pre-supposed that there was something to do for evry one who would work, and that in fact no one ought to be simply a beggar or a vagabond.

As the law now stands hereabout persons who beg can be punished for the offense. Experience teaches that a man who will make a business of begging will not hesitate to steal. Indeed, it is estimated that at least ninety-five out of every hundred habitual mendicants are also habitual rogues. The profes sional beggarshould, therefore, behunted down and prosecuted just the same as any other class of criminals.



THE MOST FRAGRANT MOST REFRESHING PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilitles, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmiess and leaves no unpleasant effects.

A Vainable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress Poor patients alsoget the med-louis free.

This remody has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roesig, of Fort Wavne, ind three 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KGENIC MED. CO., Chicago. III. 49 S. Franklio Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott'e. Cfor 35

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELBOR, 1655 Notre Dume street, and by B. E. McGals. 21:5



# SPECIAL

For balance of this month, every FANCY LAMP in stock at a

### SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

\$20 00 10.00	Lamps	for	\$15.00 7.50
8 00	44	14	6 00
6.00	46	"	4.50

AND SO ON.

Three new shipments have lately been added to our stock, all subject to the

1803 Notre Dame Street. 2341 St. Catherine Street.

## MARKET REPORTS

BONSECOURS MARKET.

The attendance of farmers at Bonsecours market this morning was small. Oats by the load were offered at 65c per bag and in a small way at 70c, while buckwheat sold at 95c to \$1.05 per bag. The gathering of buyers was small on account of the threatening weather and business in all departments was quiet. but prices as a rule showed very little alteration. The offerings of radishes, lettuce and rhubarb were very heavy and prices were again lower. Spinach was also more plentiful and cheaper at 50e to 75e per bushel. Asparagus was not to 75c per bushel. Asparagus was not quite soplentiful, and values ruled steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dezen. Radishes and rhubarb sold at 8c to 10c per dozen, and lettuce at 10c to 25c per dozen. There was no change in fruit, except that strawberries were dearer at 22c to 25c perquart, which is due to the smaller receipts during the past few days. A good supply of poultry was offered, and values were unchanged. Dairy produce was plentical and tairly enquired for a stendy trices.

steady prices.	- 1
SFLOUR AND GRAIN.	[:
Flour, per 100 the\$2 00 @	\$2 50
Oa's per bag 0 65 @	070
Pe as per bush 0 80 @	0.85
Conking peas, per bush 0 90 @	1 00
Corn, de 0 65 (@	0 /5
Beans, do	1 25
Buckwheat, per bag 019 (@	1 10
Flaxaced, jer bush 100 @	1 10
VEGETABLES.	A 16
Paraley, per dozen 0 20 @ Cabbage, per dozen 0 10 @	0 10.
Cabbage, per dozen 0 10 (d)	0 20
Leeks, per b inch 0 15 (@ Horse radish, per basket 1 50 @	500
Omions, per basket 0 50 @	0.75
「Ling of Grain Page 2013 Manager 2014年のおおおかって、「Art Unit Make	. U .IV. I
Potatoes, per base	0 45
Turning per pasket 0 80 (a	0 40
Paranipa per basket U 50 @	10.76
Beets, per basket 0 25 @	0.80
Red cabbage, per dozen 0 50 @	1.00

	*
Lettuce, per dozen	ľ
Rulishan non ilcoun	ľ
Artichalan per haukut 050 Co 0.75	L
Tomatore var backet 3 0 60 to 0 80	١
Spinsch, per perk 0 50 @ 0 75	
Mint, per dozen 0 30 @ 0 50	1
Cucumbers, each	ı
Asparagus, per bunch 0 10 (a 0 15	}
FRUIT.	ı
Lemons, per dozen 0 10 (a. 0.20)	ŀ
Lemons, per dozen 0 10 (a. 0.20 Oranges, per dozen	ı
Apples, per barrel 2 00 (a. 5 00	1
Rhubarb, perdozen 0 8 (a 0 10	İ
Pineapples, each 0 10 (a. 0 25	ı
Bananas, perdozen 0 10 (a 0 20	ı
1	İ
POULTRY.	l
Spring chickens, per pair 0 65 (a. 075	ı
Large chickens 0.80 (a. 106	l
Medium chickens 0 60 (#. 0 75	ı
Fowls, per pair 0 60 (a. 0 80	l
Turkeys, hens 0 65 (a 0 90	l
Geese, each	[
Ducks, per pair 0 75 (a 1 00)	1
Cock turkeys, each 0 90 (a. 1 20)	1
DAIRY PRODUCE.	1
Print butter, choice, per 1b., # 18 (# 0 22)	l
Creamery 0.18 (a. 0.20)	
Good dairy butter 0 17 (g. 0 19)	
Mild cheese 0 10 (# 0 12)	
Strong cheese 0 12 (a 0 14	
Eggs, strictly new laid 0 00 (a 0 15	
Case eggs 0.00 (a 0.12)	
Honey, per lb 0 lo (#0 12)	
Maple sugar, per 1b 0 08 (a 0 10)	

	Beef, choice, per 1b 0.12 (a\$0.15)	Į
_	" common 0.08 (a 0.10	
	Mutton, per lb 0 10 or 0 12	ļ
	Lamb, per lb 0 12360 0 15	I
- 1	Veal, per lb 0.08 (#0.12)	۱
	Pork 0 12 (a 0 14	l
-	Ham, per lb 0 12 to 0 13	
	Lard, per lh	Į
ì	Sansages, per lb	Ì
- 1	Bacon, per lb 0 12 (# 0 15	l
١	FISH,	١
	Pike, per lb 0.08 (a 0.10)	l
١	Haddock, per lb 0 06 (a 0 07	١
	Bullheads, per lb 0.68 (a. 0.00)	Į
- }	Whitelish, per lb 0 10 (a 0 00)	١
ŧ	Cod. per 16 0 06 (ii 0 07	i
- }	Dory 0 10 (a 0 12	١
	Halibut, per lb 0 00 (# 0 15	ĺ
	Tront, per lb 0 10 (a 0 00)	١

### Live Stock Markets.

Smelts, per lb ...... 0 00 (a 046) 

MONTREAL, May 26.-The feature in live stock export circles since our last has been the cable advices received from France in regard to the steamship Sarnia's cargo, the first shipment mad-this season to the above port. They in-dicate that the market is bad and prices have declined fully \$3 per head since April. The Sarnia's cargo has been of fered on the market, but a clearance of them has not been made, about half the cargo only being being disposed of at £18 per head, which figure it is stated shows a small loss to the shipper, and the indications are that this new adventure in the trate will not prove such a profitable one as was first expected.

A private cable from London to-day reported a sale of a bunch of cattle at £13 18s per head, which figure the ship per said netted a loss of \$10 per head Cables from Liverpool were also received. giving sales at prices which made considerable losses to shippers, one cable reporting sales of bulls at 64c per pound. Prices at Liverpool are le to 2e per pound lower than at this date last sea

There has been no important change in the situation of the ocean freight market. The tone is weaker, and lower rates have been accepted in some cases, but agents of the regular liners state that 40s is the rate to Liverpool, but space has been taken to other ports as low as 30s.

The supply of cattle on spot was large, and the tone of the market was weaker owing to the limited demand, and some purchages wère made for export account at 3 c per pound. These caltle weighed 1,260 pounds each. The range of prices were from 2c to 33c, the outside figure being paid for some small lots of choice steers for local use.

Tokonto, May 26.—There was slightly firmer tone to the Toronto cattle market to day. Export cattle were quiet. Dealers bought cautiously. Prices were no higher, best selling at 31c, and some 35c. Butchers' cattle were some dull. About four cars were taken for Montreal. Bulls were firm at 250 to 3]c. There was a fair demand for choice feeders, but light stockers were slow. Prices were 21c to 31c lb. Light stockers were quoted at 21c lb. Sheep and lambs were quieter. Yearlings with wool on sold at 4c to 5c lb, without wool they were quoted at \$1 per head less. Some uncilpped sheep sold at 3½ clb., and some at 3c to 3½c. Calves steady at \$3 to \$4 each. Milch cows and spring ers were in good demand at \$20 to \$30 each. Hogs firm, best bacon bogs selling at 41c per ib. Stores at 34c to 4c; thick fat and light, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per cwt. Sows \$3 to \$3.25 and stags at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES

In the last quarterly report of Dunn & Co. appears the following:

" For the past sixteen years the number of tainires, with assets and liabilities, for the first three months have been

ıt	as tottons.						
11		No.	Total	Total			
	Year.	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.			
-	1896	. 4,51:: 💸	35,152,701	<b>*</b> 62 513,926			
0	1895	. 3,812 :	26 571.132	46,910,443			
0	1894	3,968	28,747,770	49,085,088			
5	1893	. 3 069 😘	20/160/750	39,124,144			
0	1892		18 204,044	35,861,749			
5	1891	3,401	22,861 883	44 348 783			
5	180	3 826	6,082,202	33 814 301			
.,	1889	3.56.)	20,376.798	41,761,696			
0	1888	30,3	17,936,584	34,108,679			
	1887	3,128	15,068,106.	25,591,989			
0.	1886		15,260,680	29,996,446			
5	1885	4,050	19.907,423	31,464 325			
5	1884	3.8:0	20.465,411	39,047,121			
()	1883	3,189	28,763,828	42 235,535			
ŏ	1882	2.146	15,828,591	29,010,914			
'n	1881	1.986	11,983,790	21.167.730			

Court sy is sooner found in lowly sheds, with smoky raiters, than in tapes tried halls and courts of princes, where it just was named. —MILTON.

William Control

## National

economy.

There's room for a little more of it.

Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearline. Million. of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country

would be the richer for it. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will left you "this is as good as" or "the same at it Back Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

\$10,000, in sums of \$2,000.

Security required, first Mortgage on Real Extate in City. Apply to C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Estate Agent, No. 180 St. James Street

COMPOUND

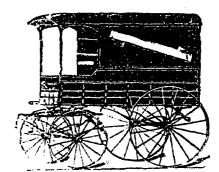
HE GREAT INVENTION

FOR SAVING TOLL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE COLOR OR HANDS NEW YORK.

for the MILLION.. may lead to in the trade.

MEDICINE A Popular Proprietary Medicine Sold at hetail for Five Cents a Package —the first experimental step in a direction that may lead to a revolution

A New York company of manufacturing chemists, the Ripans Chemical Company, placed upon the market about five years ago a medicinal tablet or "tabule" composed of compressed powdered prepartitions of certain medicinal drugs which has been ascertained to be of more general use among modicinal care as any other, for he cury or alleviation of such ills common to a mass have their rigin in an impaire dijection, or warkened capacity for assimilating food, absorbing montribunces and eliminating was e. The catalogue of ills in laded maker this hashis said to include pretty marty every disease for which the physician is called upon to people. In a superior of the care the principle of the property of the American control of the highest grade, and so prepared and protoce of as found to of the highest grade, and so prepared and protoce of as found to of the highest grade, and so prepared and protoce of a such the protoce of the sound of the protoce of the sound of the protoce of the control of the protoce of the sound of the protoce of the sound of the protoce of th





ALL KINDS OF

Carriages, Farm Implements and Bicycles.

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## HAMILTON'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Our Boots and Shoes have character behind them. That's why you like them. They give the foot long, slender beauty and absolute comfort.

As for value -why, our prices are in many cases less than what the whole-sale per pie are asking for the same class of goods. This week we will offer 150 pairs Laches' Tan Oxfords, no odds and ends, but all sizes, and all widths in stock, regular \$1 50 goods, NINETY-EIGHT cents pair.

120 pairs of I adies' Button Dongola, Pat-nt Tips, all sizes and widths. American make, should retail at \$2 50; our price, \$1.69.

180 pairs of Misses Dongola Strap Oxford, Spring Heels and Patent Tips sizes from 118 to 28, good dollar value; our price, 750

In Shor selling, as in sother lines, we handle only reliable goods, and sell them cheaper tuan any house in the city. Don't take our word, for it. Come in and see for yourself.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street.