The Life Stery of an Aged Weman Who Died

Near Baltimore. Mme. Peynaud, better krowrin Paris as Mme. Guinaud, died last nightr in a little hut near Catonsville, Baltimore county, surrounded by her dogs, equirrels, cats, and birds. The only human being who know of the old woman's demise was the good priest of the parish, who administered the sacra ments of the Church and gave her absolution. For eight years she had lived in seclusion, shunning her neighbors and venturing out only when it was necessary to lay in a supply of food or when going to church. Up to the hour of her death her confessor alone bolting. knew of the old woman's history, which is now for the first time made public.

a me. Peynand was born in Paris, and up to the time of her marriage enjoyed the respect of all who knew her. Soon after her wedding her husband, a barber, died, leaving her in possession of the secret of beautifying the complexion. She continued the business, but it was not sufficiently remunerative, whereupon she conceived the idea sad. of compelling her customers to pay more liberally. She advertised extensively, promisitg the most remarkable improvement by it is only now and then that a man seats the use of her wash, but enjoining absolute himself on a keg of powder to enjoy a quiet secrecy on the ladies whom she proposed to smoke. benefit. Som her business increased, and then she put ner scheme into operation. Selecting the wealthiest of her patrons, she gave them a mixture which, when applied to the face, brought out blotches instead of for that. roses. When they applied for relief she cure, which her victims only too gladly paid. get his wife some diamond ear-rings, and She continued this business successfully for sometime, until a Miss Nichols, who was vic- self in the barn. timized, had her arrested for swindling. She was tried in Paris in 1875 and sentenced to prison. After serving several years she where she lived very quietly.

One day she attended church, and, overcome with remorse, sought the officiating priest and confessed her sins, stating at the same time her readiness to do penance. The and spend her days in prayer. She at once less due to their obstinacy. went to Baltimore and bought the hut on the Catonsville road, in which she passed the having publicly lectured on marriage as remainder of her life. She prayed constantly, and often scourged herself. Her only companions were the dumb animals she collected. Up to within a few days before her death she enjoyed good health. All her property will probably go to the Catholic Church.

The Tail of a Mastiff.

I was the owner of a mastiff about as large as a yearling calf ; but one day he went the way of all dogs, and I employed a taxidermis, to set him up in good shape. While this work was being done the tramps began to put in an appearance. While 'Jack' was living not one of the fraternity got inside the yard. He had not been dead two days before we had callers. How they caught on I don't pretend to say, but that was the way | poodle dog fifteen rods away. it worked.

When the dog come home he looked as natural as life. By standing him on the grass beside a rose bush any one looking over the gate would have sworn that "Jack" was alive and ready to tackle an intruder. During the first day as many as five tramps halted at the gate, took a look, shook their heads, and passed on, and three more were scared off next forenoon. Soon after dinner a dilapidated pair, fresh from a long tramp, arriv ed, and as the first laid his hand on the gate, | made. the second exclaimed :

" No go, Bill—there's a dog !" "Stuffed !" replied the first, as he opened the gat .

"How d'ye know?" "By the turn of his tail. Ever see a big in him. dog like that with his tail carried to the left? Course he's stuffed."

I gave the men a quarter apiece and then went out to look at the big dogs in the neighborhood. Every one carried his tail to the right. Indeed, nine dogs out of ten do, and that ragged and penniless old tramp was a closer observer than the taxidermist who had made a life study of posing specimens. was so hit by it that I stored the dog in the garret and fed every tramp who came for the next three months.

Cowboy Myers's Nerve. ?

One of the pluckiest fellows that ever lived in Montana is John Myers. He is twenty years old, and has just gone through a thrilling experience. He is a cowboy, and was hunting for horses with a party on the day night when the others came in. It was thought he had stopped at some "squaw

safety. Two days after the men in the camp noticed a dark object slowly sliding down the side of an opposite bluff. It was Myers. Both of his legs were broken, and his head and face terrible lacerated. He was weak from loss of blood and the exposure he had undergone dragging himself along for thirty hours in the snow. His horse stumbled and threw him on the rocks and ran away. He crawled up the side of steep bluffs where few men could walk.

A Cheap Elevator.

The ingentous plan proposed by'a Berlin inventor, of a simple and inexpensive elevator for private dwellings in place of the ordinary staircase, has attracted some attention as a long-felt desideratum. It is on the principle of the inclined railway, and the motive power is furnished by the city water, which is applied in the cellar; each flight has its separate chair, so that, for example, one person can ascend from the first to the second story while another is on his way from the second to the third, or still another is des cending from the fifth to the fourth. The chair, being only of the width of the human body, requires but little space, and still leaves a free passage for any who wish to walk up or down, instead of riding. It is set in motion by a simple pressure upon one of its arms, while after it has been used it slides back to the bottom step, its descent being regulated in such a manner that the carrying of a passenger is a matter of entire safety. The motive power is, of course, more or less expensive, according to the cost of water, this being, it is stated, in Berlin, at the rate of a little more than onetenth of a cent only for each trip.

bent back in a graceful curve and are setting.

OURRENCY.

The police department of Boston costs the city \$1,250,000 per year, and yet Boston milk is adulterated.

A Pekin weekly newspaper has just finished a serial story which contained 2,040 chapters. You get the worth of your money in China.

An Ohio woman says that pickled peaches are the first step in a downward carrer. Most any one can stand a bushel of the downward.

A horse named "Bob Ingersoll" has been ruled off all the California race courses. He didn't seems to believe in anything except

The New Orleans Picayune has come to the conclusion that "a limited lability act prevents a man from paying more debts than suits his convenience.

When it is one minute after 8 o'clock it is past 8. When it is thirty minutes after 8 it is only half past 8. Here is another dis covery to make the world pause and feel

There are explosives which have seventy times more power than gunpowder, and yet

Boston is to have a thirteen story business block. If it ever gets on fire the flames are to start in the third story where the engines can reach them. The architect has provided

An Ohio farmer mortgaged his farm to she lost one of them in the suds the very first wash day, and attempted to hang her-

A rich man in Portland, O., got drunk the other day and bought thirty six coffins for managed to escape, and sailed for New York, himself, leaving only about ten more in stock in the town. The rich are always taking these advantages.

Despite the fact that women lace, wear thin shoes and expose their health in a dozen other ways, the average of longevity priest advised her to forsake her evil ways of the female sex is increasing. It is doubt-

Miss Amelia Wadsworth, of Springfield, failure, a newspaper man went to work and proved that she had been engaged and jilted three different times.

Peter Johnson, a colored resident of Cairo was going to swallow ten fishhooks in public on a wager of \$5, but the law stepped in and prevented him. It was decided that the fishing season had not yet begun.

A New Bedford man had his nose broken because he said he had seen a whale ninety feet long. The man who broke it for him had never even been to sea, but he had his idea of how long a whale ought to be.

Two witnesses in a case in Iowa who swore that they saw a man forty rods off draw a revolver were proved to be so near-sighted that they could not tell a revolver from

The hangman at Fort Smith, who has sprung the trap on about seventy men, say: that it the condemned will only behave himself and follow directions, he can make his death as painless as turning over the bed.

An English ship which recently entered Vera Cruz had seven of its crew laid up with broken bones. The mate had been praticing on them for a week or two, and he was astonished that any complaint should be

An Italian newspaper warns Italians against immigrating to this country, saying that Canadians have no respect for them. That is not true. An Italian laborer or hand organ grinder is respected for what there is

An Ohio cow was found in a swamp the other day where she had passed thirty six days and nights of anxious waiting. She had grown so thin that a man easily picked her up, and it took three days to get her full

George Comar, a resident of Virginia City, claims to have been visited by Satan, and to have had a long talk with the old boy. He was told that everything was O. K. this winter, with business pushing his majesty day

and night. The medical student who suicided in New York the other day left a message reading: "I die because there is no room for any more docters." He must have been crazy. Hundreds of doctors are graduating every year

and finding patients. South Carolina always hangs a murderer Still Water River. He was missing Tues | in public, and she defies any one to find a spectator of any hanging who has subse quently taken human life. She claims that man's" house, and no fear was felt for his every execution makes a profound impression of the vengesnoe of the law.

> No fewer than 46 Icelanders were married in Winnipeg last year, or 13 per cent. of the total number of persons who assumed the yoke matrimonial. The clergyman who performed the greatest number of marriages, Rev. Mr. Bjarson, is an Icelander. The facts show either that the Icelanders are a numer ous population in and around the capital of Manitoba, or are exceptionally enterprising in matrimonial adventures. Many of the marriages are between Icelanders and English people, and the readiness with which such unions take place suggests that these sturdy Norse settlers, despite the strong national traits their interesting history and surroundings have induced amongst them, are likely to be speedily assimilated by the Canadians.

The attention of the American press is constantly occupied with the ever present and ever growing problem of the conflict of races in the South. It is as pressing a question and threatens to be as difficult a one, as that of the relations between Ireland and Great Britain. The latest phase the difficulty has assumed is that the negroes are not only in numbers, but also in intellience and in financial and political influence, rapidly becoming superior to the whites. The Rev. J G. A. Clarke, of Georgia, a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, has asserted in public addresses that his own observations, reinforced by reports from other ministers, convince him that a census of the children born since the war in some sections of Georgia would show a greater amount of illiteracy among white than among black children. These are curious, not to say significant, facts if facts they are; and from the serious consideration they receive at the hands of the press of the North one is warranted in concluding that the North does believed them to Quite new hairpins have a shell heading be facts. If the negro should continue to progress at this rate the reins of political South

NEWS BY WIRE.

The German Government is said to be disposed to suspend hostilities in Samoa during the conference.

The seamen's strike at various British ports is subsiding. The men are freely signing articles at compromise rates.

The British ship Anglo-India, Capt Cattanach, from Shanghai for the Phillipine Islands, has been wrecked at Formosa. Part of the crew was lost.

Another report is in circulation that H M. Stanley has been killed. The London papers do not believe it.

King Otto, of Bavaria, has been proved hopelessly insane. The King recently show ed signs of improvement. Commissioner Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Pol ce, in his annual report,

vigorously protests against the introduction

of the license system into the Northwest. The Chicago Irish societies have decided to resume St. Patrick's Day parades, which have of late years been dispensed with, the money thus saved having been sent to

The Park Central hotel in Hartford, Conn., was demolished by an explosion

and a large number of people were killed. The London Post has hinted that Gibralter and Malta will be armored more strongly in view of the probability of a great European war.

It is expected that the Imperial Government will propose a defence loan of \$25,000,. 000, to be spent in building warships and torpedo boats.

The visible supply of wheat on this Continent is now 6 150,000 bushels less than a year ago, and 26 450,000 bushels less than on Feb. 19th, 1887.

NEW GUNS.

The Trial of Two Great War Engines.

Two recent foreign publications, one of an event and the other of an opinion, deserve to be recorded as the most important information we have concerning the tremendous machinery which is now ready to play havoc with humanity in the next great war.

An encounter took place recently in the Sulyman district, on the west side of Africa, which provided a fair test of the new arm known as the Maxim gun, and a fearful weapon it proved to be. Sulyman is a British protectorate adjacent to Sierra Leone, and some warlike natives outside recently threatened an attack. The English com mander sent against this party, although it could not have been small, eleven native policemen and one British officer, taking with them a Maxim gun. They halted in front of a native stockade, and soon the hostile savages, the "War Boys" as they are called in the country, marched out to the assault, and the gun was set to working. The effect was magical. The assailants turned and fled, but in that short movement 131 of them were laid on the ground dead. When it is remembered that savage tribes never operate in very close formation, the | was formed for the purpose ef embarking in be understood.

The other publication follows upon the experiment performed in New York harbor of a committee of Congress calculates that with Capt. Zalinski's dynamite gun. The results of that experiment have led the Daily News, of London, to the indisputable opinion that "at this rate the 100 ton gun may soon become the Brown Bess of heavy ordnance."

Such appears to be the nature of the new weapons that during the last few years have been peacefully prepared for the next great international scrimmage. What a prospect !

Conversation.

be modest in conversation. It is very inspecting a military parade, and was seated wholesome for a young fellow to associate occasionally with persons who are older than himself. It will not flatter his vanity to learn- as learn he will, sooner or laterthat the crude notions which had seemed to him quite a glorious revelation are by no means inspired, or even original, but have been all well sifted, and for the most part decisively rejected, by men of an experience a good deal wider than his own; but it will lead him to form a more lowly estimate of himself and his abilities—and that will do no harm. "Let us remember, gentlemen," said Dr. Whewell once to the members of his college, "that we are not infallible-not even

the youngest of us." Be easy and unconstrained—as merry and cheerful as your nature will let you be; but never try to be either impressive or funny. Be what you are. If the mantle of Sydney Smith have descended on you, the wittier and more humorous you are the bettor; but do not joke on solemn or serious subjects, and do not hold up to ridicule or sarcasm any member of the company in which you find yourself. But if any one else so far forgets himself as to make personal or ill bred remarks about you, keep a tight rein on your temper, and laugh it off as best you can. Remember Cowper's couplet :

" A moral, sensible, and well bred man. Will not affront me, and no other can "

Royal Blood in Everybody's Veins.

Every man has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great great grandparents, &c. Now, if we reckon twenty-five years to a generation, and carry on the above calculation to the time of William the Conqueror of England, will be found that each living person must have had at that time even the enormous number of 35,000,000 of ancestors. Now, supposing we make the usual allowance for the crossing or intermarrying of families in a genealogical line, and for the same person being in many of the intersections of the family tree, still there will remain a number at that period even to cover the whole Norman and Anglo-Saxon races. What, therefore, might have been pious, princely, king ly, or aristocratic, stands side by side in line with the most ignoble, plebeian or democratic. Each man of the present day may be certain of having had, not only barons and 'quires, but even crowned heads, dukes, princes, or bishops, or renowned generals, barristers, physicians, &c., among his ancestors.

A new combination sugar bowl and ornamented with small diamonds in silver power might ere long change hands in the spoonstand is a recent addition to table

HERE AND THERE.

It turns out that the ditch which the Chicago people propose to make in order to carry their sewage from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi will cost \$25 000,000. Better send for De Lesseps at once, or else abandon the fifthy practice of defiling the water supply and put the sewage on land.

A Windsor lady appears to have outwitted the Customs officials. Coming across from Detroit with her carriage she brought with her a parcel of dutiable goods. The Customs officer, instead of charging the duty upon the goods, seized the carriage and horses, but subsequently released them on the receipt of a cheque for \$100 Atter giving the cheque the lady stopped payment at the bank, and now the officials are unable to collect.

The Paris Exposition is likely to have an important bearing upon the peace of Europe. The London Times thinks that the elevation of Boulanger will be in the long run, a disturbing element in Europe; but it says that the view generally taken in European capitals is that if he came into power af er a dissolution he would not, for many months at all events, be a menace to the peace of the Continent, because he would not venture to imperil the success of the Exhibition.

Although the New York, Brooklyn, Minneapolis, and other strikes have brought the subject into prominence of late, the fact is that, as compared with last year, 1889 is fortunate in its comparative freedom from strikes. The January of 1888 saw more than forty thousand men on strike. In the first month of 1887 there were nearly seventy-seven thousand strikers, whereas during the past month the number does not reach nineteen thousand, and seven thousand of these belonged to the short-lived New York car affair.

A curious phase of the color question has appeared in one of the schools of New York State. A laborer and his wife, both claiming to be white, had four boys attending the school. Two of the boys were light in color and were not interfered with. The other two were dark and were expelled on the ground that they were Negroes. It appears that the immediate cause of the dismissal was that some of the children were in the habit kissing the teacher before going home, and she did not want to receive this mark of affection from the two dark-skinned boys.

The se zure of a New England whaling vessel off the Azores by the Portuguese because it had been guilty of smuggling and fraud seems to be regarded as an outrage in the United States. That the seizure was made, according to the story of the delinquents, eleven or twelve miles out at sea appears to render it in the eyes of our neighbors an unheard of atrocity. When they se'ze Canadian sealing vessels one hundred miles from shore, and not having even been within United States jurisdiction, they appear to think it all right, but anything like turning the tables upon them is apparently beyond their understanding.

Alaska in the year 1867 was purchased from Russia by the United States Government for the sum of \$7,200,000. Three years later the Alaska Commercial Company awful effectiveness of this machine gun will , the sealskin trade. It was obliged by law to limit the number of seals it destroyed yearly, and to pay a tax on every hide. A report in the twenty years that have since elapsed a sum exceeding \$8,000,000 has been paid into the treasury by the company. This means that though a single company, and by means of a single trade, in the space of two decades, Alaska has repaid the whole of the capital invested in her purchase, together with interest at the rate of about 11 per cent.

To speak of the fierce light that beats upon a throne is ofter a mers euphemism to express a dangerous state of affairs for a ruler. Take the recent escape from assassina-All men, and especially young men, should | tion of the Ameer of Afghanistan. He was on a platform with the British envoy beside him. As a regiment passed by, a scpoy in the fourth rank suddenly faced about, deliberately took aim and fired at the Ameer. The bullet struck his chair, and he only escaped from having leaned forward to speak to one of his officers. The Ameer remained quiet and cool and ordered the march past to continue. This is the sort of experience one wants a good price for consenting to undergo. It is also an entirely new feature in a military march past.

The Public schools in New York are suffering, very much as we are in many parts of Canada, from want of accommodation for pupils, especially in the junior forms. There are in the city of New York about 150,000 pupils and two thirds of these are primary scholars. For this large number of children there are so few teachers that the average number of pupils in a class in the lowest grade is 86 "It is absurd," says the New York "Times," " to suppose that any teacher, however gifted and skilled, can deal fairly with such numbers. It is simply impossible. And, moreover, these teachers are not the best, but with the hardest work to do, under the most difficult conditions, they are the youngest, least experienced, least trained, and poorest paid of all."

Dr. Paul Gibier, the French physician who was sent by the French Government to Jacksonville to study the yellow fever when it was at its height, has generously offered his services to the Federal authorities to continue, gratis, his researches in connection with this terrible epidemic disease, the French Government having declined to spend more money on the undertaking. " All I want," said Dr. Gibier, " is the moral support of the United States Government and the payment of incidental expenses. I ask for no renumeration for my services." Such offer, if the deadly nature of the disease is also remembered, would be more generally regarded with astonished gratitude were it not that such sacrifices are by no means rare in that high-minded body of men, the medical profession.

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By this agency Polson's Nerviline is made penetrate to the most remote nerve-every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficent power. Nerviline, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerfully far reaching in its work, that the most agonizing internal pain yields as if by magic. Neglect no longer to try Nerviline. Buy to-day a ten cent trial bottle and be relieved from all pain. Sold by druggiste and country dealers everywhere.

THE CANADIAN MUTCAL AID ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eight annual meeting of " The Cansdien Mutual Aid Association " was held at the company's office, 10 King street east, Toronto, on Thursday, 24 inst., a good representative gathering beirg present.

The President, Mr. William Rennie, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of the policy holders present, and was also specially pleased to see the number of the active agents of the Company present. Great success, he said, had been the experience of the past year. Although steady progress had marked the work of the Association from its organization, yet the past year far exceeded its predecessors in the volume of new business. He attributed this to the growing popularity of the assessment system of the insurance and more especially to the equitable and popular plan of our Company. We issued during the year 1888, new and renewed polic.2s, 1,508, representing insurance to the amount of \$2,306,000; the total number of policies now in force belog 4 393, representing a total insurance of \$9,017 000. In Reserve Fund there is now in the credit of policyholders about \$40,000. During the past year there was paid out to beneficiaries to the large sum of \$88,776 This system of insurance, he said, evidently filled a long felt want, giving, as it did insurance at such rates as were within the reach of the people who most needed such protection. Our Company aimed, not alone at CHEAP INSURANCE, but rather RELIABLE INSURANCE at REASONABLE COST, and our success is the best evidence of the wisdom of our plan of

The manager, Mr. Wm. Pemberton Page, was then called upon to read the Directors' Report. The following is condensed from the financial statement:

Reserve Funds (Mortgages) ... \$34,390 00 \$9 817 02 Cash in Bank and due..... 1,072 13 Interest due and accrued...... Amount due from members on assessment to be made 20,100 00 for claims accepted 366 77 Furniture and Fixtures..... \$66,045 92 Total assets..... Liabilities. Claims for death losses -\$25,000 00 Adjusted but not due..... Due on account of general ex-2,128 80 penses \$27,128 80 Total liability Surplus to credit of policy 38,917 00 holders..... (Assets in excess of liabilities) Collected on assessments for \$123,636 68 the year, annual dues, &c .. 1,944 44 Interest..... \$125,481 12 Amount on hand at begining 1,887 45 of year..... \$127,368 57 Total income..... Expenditure. Cash paid for death and disa-Legal expenses..... Comm'ssions to agents......\$13,430 13 Cash paid for salaries and other expenses of officials, including general agents.... 7,254 00 Other expenses...... 3,511 15 \$24,195 28 3,953 77 Postage, printing, etc..... \$117,055 63 Total expenditure..... Amount of cash on hand (including amount carried to " Reserve and Disbursement 10,312 94 Fund.).....

AUDITORS' REPORT. To the President and Directors of the Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

Total.....

\$127,368 57

GENTLEMEN, - We have carefully audited the books and accounts of your Company, and compared vouchers with expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and have found them correct. We have also had free access to all bonds, mortgages and other securities held by the Company, and have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy as shown in the Directors' report. We find \$23,000 of the funds (Reserve and

Disbursement) invested at 6 per cent. \$11,-390 at 7 per cent, and all deposits in banks are drawing 4 per cent. We would also express our approvel of

the very satisfactory manner in which we find the affairs of the Company. JOHN PETERS, Hastings, Auditors.

JOHN WALES, Oakville, J Toronto, Jan. 24, 1889. A.P. 438

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