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THE DAILY EXAMINER
 AUGUST 20, 1897.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

—We have no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will proudly wear his Free Trade Medal on his breast when next he addresses the manufacturers and artisans of Montreal and Toronto.

—Montreal Star: It is feared that Sir Wilfrid will have to work his "sunny ways" over time when he gets back, to thaw out the frostiness which has accumulated in the Ministerial encampment while he has had himself away with him.

—The Montreal Gazette remarks that a good many of the Liberal newspapers which, up to a year ago, were fond of dwelling on the all importance to Canada of the trade concessions the Laurier Government was about to secure from the United States, are now spending their time suggesting means by which Canada may retaliate on the Republic for its want of appreciation of Liberal statecraft. It is true, however, that there will be nothing done, either in regard to changing customs duties or restricting trade for the purpose of spiting our unneighborly neighbors. There is just one good rule to follow in relation to fiscal affairs, and that is to do what is deemed best in the interest of the country, without regard to whether it is pleasing or otherwise to other nations. There would be no sense in Canada exacting a special duty on goods of foreign production bought in the United States, as some suggested. Though it would be paying the United States in its own coin, it would be, in many instances at the expense of Canadians, and would cost this country as much as would our neighbors. It would not be business, and governmental or parliamentary action that affects business should be based on business principles. There should be nothing done to affect Canadian trade that is not justified by considerations of the home situation.

FOR THE TRAINING OF SERVANTS.

The Lady thus describes the working of a training institution for servants in the north of England, which is under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham and the Marchioness of Londonderry: "The plan is for girls from fourteen to eighteen, gathered from villages or mining neighborhoods, or from the great towns, who are well disposed, but ignorant, to be singled out and sent to the training institution for six months or a year's training. Either the parents or a friend pays 5s. a week for their food (in many cases ladies pay £13 a year), and a girl is thus always under training—and goes to her situation, and another takes the vacancy in the institution. The difference between this and other homes lies in the fact that in most institutions laundry work is the chief employment, but at Stockton-on-Tees ladies and gentlemen board in the house, and have their own suite of rooms, with their meals served at any time they wish, and they are waited on by the little maids. A good cook is essential for the sake of the boarders, and thus the girls learn kitchen work and cooking. For the same reason a good laundress is necessary, and the girls who wish to be laundry maids reap the benefit. Over all a lady matron presides, as an ordinary mistress in a large household. It must not, of course, be supposed for one moment that the girls go out as finished servants; they are still beginners, but they are enlisted in the army of servants, and without this start in life they would have remained in the ranks of 'drudges,' who develop into useless, slatternly wives and mothers, or worse.

Lord Kelvin, who is now at Toronto, attending the meeting of the British Association, is regarded as the greatest scientist in the world. He was chairman of the International Niagara Commission, created by the Niagara Falls Power Company, for the purpose of devising the best means of harnessing the energy of the Falls. In 1891 he read his first paper on the subject before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He said then he believed it possible to furnish electrical power from the fall to run the manufacturing establishments of Boston, New York and other distant points. At the time the cable was laid under the Atlantic ocean it was found that the telegraph instruments of the day were inadequate to transmit the messages from shore to shore. Lord Kelvin was plain William Thomson then. His advice was asked, and he set to work on the problem. He invented an appliance whereby the message could be transmitted without difficulty. Queen Victoria knighted him for that achievement in 1861. Twenty years later he read a paper before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, foreshadowing the storage battery. He also invented a sounding device for ascertaining the depth of water without stopping the motion of a ship. He was elevated to the peerage in 1892. Lord Kelvin is a knight of the Legion of Honor and of several German and Belgian orders.

DAVID HELD THE BABY.

This Because a Young Woman Was Detained on a Fast Train.

There were only four persons in the party, including a very small and silent baby, but their advent caused a revolution of emotions in the car, which was completely filled with passengers. The undersized father and portly mother of the baby, together with Cousin Em, boarded the train at C—, bound for New York, and, as it was a Jersey coast express train on the Pennsylvania railroad, the stop at C— was of short duration. Immediately after the train started the announcement was made in three different vocal keys that Cousin Em was being carried away from home against her volition.

"Here! Stop this train, David! Stop it, I say, and let Cousin Em off!" commanded the baby's mother, pushing her little husband toward the door of the car.

"Stop the train, conductor! Hold 'er up! Hold 'er up!" echoed the husband, running frantically down the aisle. "Yes, for goodness' sakes, let me off," chimed in Cousin Em shrilly. "I ain't fit to go nowhere. I've got nothin but a check apron on."

The conductor, however, was somewhere else, and the brakeman's authority did not extend beyond keeping the excited young woman from jumping off the fast moving train. With a wail of despair, therefore, Cousin Em retreated to the center of the car and proceeded to relate to the passengers how she had only come aboard "to help Cousin Em off with the baby and the things, because Cousin David is no earthly use where women folks are. And here I am with nuthin but a check apron on," she sobbed in conclusion.

Meanwhile the baby's mother was making vigorous use of an ample vocabulary in setting clearly before her little husband's mind a few facts regarding his general uselessness. "Now you just fork over the money to pay Cousin Em's fare to the next station and back, and then you'll hold the baby till we get home," she said, with an emphasis that brooked no dissent. David handed out 40 cents and quietly took the baby.

When the conductor appeared, he was inclined to treat the incident as a good joke on Cousin Em, but that young woman indignantly bade him observe that she had "nuthin but a check apron on," and to keep his jesting for some more suitable occasion. To a few of the sympathetic female passengers she confided that she had some "bettin' frocks" at home, and as she left the car at M— station she expressed the hope that she might meet her new friends again "with nuthin better than a check apron on."

Cousin David held the baby until the train stopped at Jersey City. His wife kept her eyes on him, and so did the rest of the passengers.—New York Times.

PURITAN DAMES.

We hear a great deal these days of our puritan forefathers, but little concerning the wives and mothers who landed at Plymouth Rock and founded that colony which was destined to play such a large part in our history.

In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he "would not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labors and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quietly contenting themselves with such hardships and difficulties as shall fall upon them."

What self-renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drowned witches to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to-day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure half the hardships of these New England ancestors. Very often they are run-down with weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to their family physician, because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., giving a full description of their symptoms, history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription seems to suit the case the Doctor will say so. If not, then he will give medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.

CHINESE WILD HORSES.

Curious Little Animals Found in the Western Part of the Empire.

The horse has become so thoroughly domesticated in all parts of the world that really wild representatives of the species are extremely rare. There still exist in parts of Hungary partially wild horses, but these when captured young may be broken in and put to harness with as much readiness as horses reared on a farmstead. It is, however, far different with the wild horses of the Tartars, which are untamable and will not live in captivity.

During his journey through western China G. E. Grum Griznallo met with a wild horse in the Daungarian desert, and after much trouble succeeded in securing two specimens, though neither of them were taken alive. The herds are extremely cautious, and it was only by the utmost patience and cunning that the explorers were able to conceal themselves near enough to a small salt lake where the horses came to drink to shoot a couple of them. The wild horse has something in common with the Altai, Caucasian and Finnish ponies. It is of short stature—1.46 meters high—has a broad chest and back, a short, massive neck and fine legs, as elegant as those of a race horse, ending with broad hoofs.

The head is rather heavy in comparison to the body, but the wide forehead is handsome, the line from the forehead to the nose straight and the upper lip covers the lower one. The upper part of the tail has the color of the body, but is black at the point, and, like that of the wild ass, is not entirely covered with hair. The mane begins in front of the ears, the longest hairs being in its middle part. It is black in color and hangs over to the left. In the scantiness of hair about the body the wild horse rather resembles the Tekke Turcoman horse, but the killed specimens had a strange looking pair of whiskers, about four centimeters long.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Age of Music.

"This appears to be an age of music," said Mr. Bagleton. "Here in the ferry-house you find a phonograph, into whose ever open mouth somebody drops a nickel. As it begins to play people waiting gather around to listen, and the man who has started it displays his peculiarities by standing at one side and listening with the rest or by planting himself square in front of the horn and getting all he can out of it himself and letting the rest listen with him."

"Then there is the musical weighing machine, which plays a tune for you as you stand upon the platform, and finally tosses out to you a little card, upon which you find your fortune told and likewise your weight."

"Or you may 'hear the band play' by dropping a penny in the slot, the band being a music box with a cylinder as big as a rolling pin.

"It is indeed an age of music—for a consideration—but was there ever a time when you didn't have to pay the piper?"—New York Sun.

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 Alderman—What's the charge?
 Book Agent—Bound in this elaborate style it is worth \$20.
 Alderman—Twenty dollars! Great Scott! That's all I paid to see the real thing itself at Carson City! Do you want the earth?—Chicago Tribune.

A la Saloon.
 Wickwire—Do you know that this is the third time you have tackled me today? You must take me for an electric button.
 Dismal Dawson—Electric button?
 Wickwire—Yes, electric button. You seem to think you can get a drink by touching me.—Indianapolis Journal.

She Used Nearly All of Them.
 There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written, "Marked down to \$1.98."—Tit-Bits.

Painful Juxtaposition.
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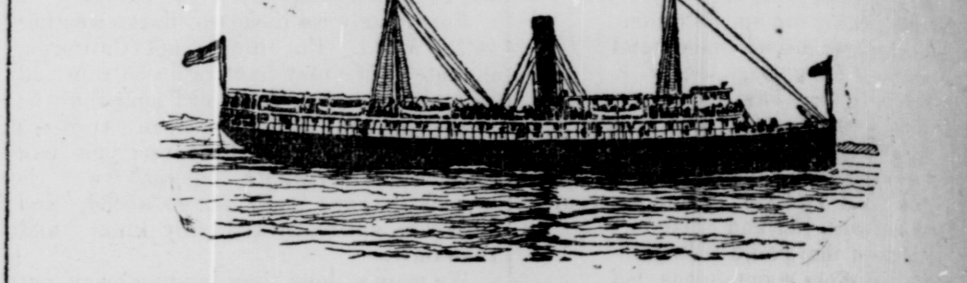
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