

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE SALVATIONISTS of Chatham are to hold a children's jubilee this evening.

THE FIRST VESSEL of the season arrived coastwise at Chatham yesterday.

THE MILLS—Nearly all the mills on the river are now in operation.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla whitens and purifies the blood. It is what you need.

THE BOYS are being laid by contract this season by the pilots, the price being \$75.

THE ESTATE of the late Richard Hooker is entered at \$4,000 real estate and \$40,000 personal.

THE FERRY steamers are running at both Chatham and Newcastle. The Chatham boat commenced Tuesday.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at Johnson's Bookstore, and the circulating Library, Desm- building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

"EARTH'S ENIGMAS," a very friendly review of some of Professor Roberts' stories, by T. G. Marquis, M. A., appears in "The Week" of 17th inst.

REV. NAEL McKay of Chatham has had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by Dalhousie University. We join in congratulating him on the deserved honor.

The certificates of cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla are being living witnesses.

THE SCHOONER "JENNIE ARMSTRONG" arrived in Chatham from Summerside, P. E. I., yesterday morning. She brought a cargo of potatoes and oats, and was the first vessel to come up-river this season.

MR. RUDOCK's handsome steamer, Arthur, was the first of the smaller boats put about this season. She has been running several days and looks as fresh and trim as ever.

THE ICE—Although the ice has run out of the main river it still remained inside of Portage Inland and Nguage Bay yesterday morning. It was thought it might go out with yesterday's strong wind.

MESSRS. MILLER's new steamer will probably be launched to-day. She will be taken to Millerton at once, where the boiler and engine will be put in, the house built and general finishing touches put on. She's a beauty!

OUTWARD—The first vessel to sail from port this season was the Leigh J., which left on Tuesday night followed by the Whitebird and Leonora—all belonging to the W. S. Loggie company and loaded with lobster supplies.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shyned, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

THE WORLD, with good reason, finds fault with the misstatements and other evidence of wretched taste displayed by the Liberal News in dealing with its contemporaries.

THE ODDFELLOWS marched to St. Luke's Church last Sunday at 11 o'clock, in full regalia, headed by the Chatham Cornet Band, and returned to an address by Rev. Mr. Watson of Douglastown on the cardinal principles of the order—Friendship Love and Truth. There was a large choir present and the music formed an extra attraction.

THE STR. MIRAMICHI has been so much in demand since the opening of Navigation, owing to the number of the other boats, that it is feared she will have sticky paint on her cabin for a short time after she begins to run on the down river route.

PERSONAL—Somebody Adams has returned from Ottawa and his many friends will regret to learn that he is not so healthy as he was. He had a return of his old trouble just before leaving Ottawa, which was aggravated by the homeward journey.

Mr. D. T. Johnston, now of Bathurst, was in town on Tuesday.

Hon. Alan Ritchie was in town yesterday.

REMEMBER AS SPICE—Hellebore is not a good substitute for ginger in making cake. It was being tried by the family of Mr. Andrew Irving, Douglastown, and found to be too strong. It was used by mistake, and the members of the family, and guests they had to tea Sunday evening, were made ill by it. Mr. Irving was so sick that he sent for a physician—[World.]

DROWNED AT BATHURST—On Tuesday morning about ten o'clock two men named John Bondrea and Isaac Chamberlain were crossing the ice on foot on the Nepisiguit river at the east side of Bathurst town. The ice being in a rotten state both men broke through. Bondrea managed to get out, but Chamberlain was swept under the ice and drowned. The deceased was about eighteen years of age and a native of Bathurst.

GENERAL—The remains of the late John F. Jardine were brought to Chatham by the accommodation of Thursday morning last and taken to the Commercial Hotel, the residence of his daughter. The funeral took place in the afternoon and was very largely attended. Rev. Thomas Johnston conducted the ceremonies at the house and grave. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. C. Ritchie, P. Wheeler, John Bradover, R. C. Call, John Wherry, J. O. Fish, Advocate.

BE CALM—Our young and lady friend—the Liberal Herald—appears to be very vigorous. It refers to the unoffending ADVANCE, by innuendo, as well as directly, and to the editor by name with a freedom that is quite characteristic of those who conduct and inspire it. It seems to be a veritable hedge, behind which all the scribbling tramps of the country may sling their quills as if they were those of "the great porcupine." We hope it will in due time improve in temper, tone and taste. It ought to show a better example than it does in all these respects.

THE STR. NERVOUS RIDDER was struck by some heavy floating ice on the night of either Saturday or Sunday as she lay at Chatham wharf and the iron stock was twisted from port to starboard as much as 25 degrees. Capt. Bullock ran the boat, with the injured rudder-stock unrepaired, on Monday forenoon, as the mishap was not discovered until steam was up on Monday morning, and the necessary readjustment was made on Monday afternoon by shifting the collar-connection just above the main deck and making new bolt-holes. In the future the steamer will, no doubt, be held up-stream when ice-tramps are in the head.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cutlery and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either \$15 or

\$30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a crust stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a \$30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a \$15 ticket is given free.

REBUILDING: Messrs John Ryan and Theo Connors are putting up a new residence for Mr. Mahar in place of that destroyed by fire last October. They have the framing partly done, but suspended operations the last two or three days on account of the non-arrival of some necessary lumber. We are reminded to say that the statement in the north paper training a dispute is due to Dr. McNeil's having a dispute in reference to the line between his property and that of Mrs. Mahar is incorrect.

THE BICYCLE is all the rage just now in Chatham. The ladies are prouder wheels, and it is probable that we shall see beauty in bloomers speeding about like angels on the wing, during the coming summer.

It is interesting—although not altogether intelligent to the non-initiated—to hear our local wheelmen talk bicycle just now. They appear to have got the pedogees of the different machines down to a dot. Every cyclist is an agent for the best machine in the world, but none of them other than they appear to admit that Mr. Ward's latest importation is a dandy.

SUNDAY EVENING CHURCH SERVICES:—The hour at which Sunday evening services are held in the different churches of Chatham, 6.30, is found by many to be an inconvenient one, or not so convenient as that generally adopted in larger places—St. John, Halifax, etc., which is seven o'clock. Under the existing arrangement laid down by their own housework, as well as the servants of those who do not, are debarred from going to the evening services unless the hour is made an earlier one than that of week-days, or—as is done in some cases—the Sunday evening meal is deferred until about eight o'clock. This would be obviated if the hour for evening services were seven o'clock, but this is not the case. We understand that the subject was considered at a meeting of the Quarterly Board of St. Luke's Church on Monday evening when it was unanimously decided to begin the Sunday evening services at seven instead of half past six o'clock during the summer months—1st May to 31st October inclusive—provided the other churches agreed to do the same, which we hope they will do.

OBITUARY—The funeral of Mr. Elmer Porter, took place from his father's residence, Douglastown, on Monday and was very largely attended. The Oddfellows, of which Order he was a member, engaged the steamer Miramichi for the occasion and the funeral was under their auspices. They were accompanied by the Chatham Cornet Band, under Mr. Loudon's leadership. The service at the house was conducted by Rev. Joseph McCoy of St. Andrew's church, Chatham, after which the remains were conveyed under escort of the Oddfellows, and followed by many other friends, to the steamer. On arriving at Newcastle the procession formed, Mr. R. Fairman assisting Mr. J. D. B. MacKenzie as Marshall, and led by the Band and Oddfellows, with a very large number of citizens following ground where the interment took place. The Rev. Jos. McCoy offered prayer, after which Noble Grand Albert McLenan and Chaplain Watson read the burial service of the Oddfellows.

Mr. Porter was highly esteemed in the community for his many estimable qualities.

Returning Officers:—Following is a list of the New Brunswick returning officers appointed for the coming Dominion elections: Albert—Wm. Woodworth, Hillsboro. Casleton—Wm. D. Ballock, Woodstock. Charlotte—Robt. A. Stewart, St. Andrews. Gloucester—Ozime Blanchard, Bathurst. Kent—O. C. Carlyle, Richibucto. Kings—S. M. Frazee, Stanleyville. Northumberland—John Shirreff, Chatham. Restigouche—James E. Stewart, Dalhousie. St. John City—H. Lawrence Stordee, St. John. St. John County—H. Lawrence Stordee, St. John. Sunbury and Queens—G. Robinson, The Narrows. Westmorland—R. H. Edmondston, Westmorland. York—A. A. Sterling, Fredericton.

Gospel Temperance Meeting:—The last of the monthly gospel temperance meetings under the auspices of the Chatham W. C. T. U. was held in the Temperance Hall, Sunday evening.

Doctress Brown, President of the W. C. T. U., occupied the chair.

The opening exercises being concluded the chair called upon Rev. Mr. Steel, who addressed the meeting. The Rev. gentleman complimented the W. C. T. U. in general and Doctress Brown in particular for services rendered to the cause and for the satisfactory manner in which she discharged the duties of the chair, saying that it was the president's prerogative to occupy that post and he hoped to see her filling the same on many occasions.

Taking as his topic "The innocent sufferers of the rum traffic," he said some very plain things along the line indicated. To bring the matter home to his hearers and emphasize his argument, he told of a gentleman who was and is a prominent citizen of Chatham going home to his family at two o'clock in the morning and proceeding to demolish the furniture as a means of working off his surplus energy. The family of that gentleman were, he said, the innocent sufferers, and they had a right to be protected.

He said that not long since, on returning home he saw a drunken man ejected from a neighboring place of business. He did not say that the man got the liquor there, but he lingered around, and in the evening was still in the locality.

He claimed that each and every neighbor was to a certain degree an innocent sufferer, because an intoxicated man is a constant source of danger to the lives and property of those around him.

The eminent divines who have lately been making very strong not to say sensational remarks respecting the manners and morals of the present Canadian generation have overlooked the mark and have done considerably more harm than good. Because two of the members misbehaved themselves on a certain occasion is no excuse for the wholesale indictment of Parliament, whilst the remarks on the ball and its imaginary evils were in exceedingly bad taste as well as entirely uncalculated. It is the one failing of very good and eminently strict-living people that they are apt to imagine the great and good circles outside their own particular little circle to be much worse than actually is the case. Exaggeration and sensationalism, which are for the most part begotten of a foolish craving for notoriety, should not characterize the speeches and sermons of those who desire the esteem and respect of wise and observant men. We are glad that our Parliament, through the voices of its best and most honored members, has emphatically and satisfactorily contradicted the reckless charges which have been made against it. It is gratifying to our national pride to learn that so competent an authority as Sir Cecil Graham considers that Canada possesses the second deliberative assembly in the world.—[The Week.]

A New Idea for Speed:—Two miniature facilities of the steamships "Paris" and "New York" propelled by electricity, raced against each other in the big swimming tank at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, New York. The inventor, Dr. J. W. Hart, of Brooklyn, said the exhibition was to demonstrate by means of a simple device a gain in speed of twenty per cent over the usual method could be secured. The little boats were about three feet long. Built of brass from

the same mould, and each having an engine and screw exactly alike, driven by the current from a storage battery set nearly amidehips in the hold of each. In one of the boats, however, a groove had been cut in the side at the water line, beginning at the stern and extending to a point opposite where the foremost would stand, and gradually tapering off. This groove was cut at such an angle that when the boat was at full speed the water was lifted from the water and the resistance of the vessel materially lessened. At a signal the boats were started. The little vessels had gone but a few feet when the one in which the grooves had been cut began to gain perceptibly on the other, its bow being raised from the water as its speed increased. The tank is one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and the faster of the boats covered the distance in forty-three seconds, while the other required one minute and ten seconds. These trials are of the greatest importance, for they show that if this system can be applied to the big steamships a full day can be saved in crossing the Atlantic without any additional expense in building.

What! Limping Yet?—Why should you go limping round when Patman's Painless Corn Extract will remove your corns in a few days? It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Patman's Corn Extract, made by Polson & Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Sale, pure, painless.

Modern Rome's Enamel:—Does any one remember Mme. Rachel, who used to enamel unsatisfactory complexions "for one occasion" or "for life"? There was much talk of her in her day. She was a French girl who had been in the composition world for many years, and was recognized as their philosopher and guide, and who was giving them a taste of his quality by trying to impress them with the notion that everybody but he and every newspaper but his are their enemies. The ADVANCE's view of the matter is that it is one which concerns the men on the one hand and their employers on the other. So far, we fail to see wherein it calls for newspaper interference. At all events, neither the men nor their employers have approached us to us to settle any differences they may have on the subject, and we believe that they will respectively prove equal to the task of arranging such differences should they exist. We sincerely hope that if there is any misunderstanding between the two parties interested, the fact will be recognized that, like all other questions of controversy, there are two sides to it, and it will be well for the laborers, on the one hand, and the employers, on the other, not to forget that the interests involved are of importance, not only to themselves mutually, but to the business of the port. They will, let us hope, realize that it is their duty to meet as friends, which they are, and not as enemies, as the Herald would have them be, to discuss the matter in a friendly and unassuming manner, and to settle it as amicably as possible. We are glad to see that the Rev. Jos. McCoy offered prayer, after which Noble Grand Albert McLenan and Chaplain Watson read the burial service of the Oddfellows.

What it Costs to be Popular:—An exchange says—The most popular country editor, as well as the most popular country preacher, is the one who avoids tramping on anybody's toes. Such an editor or such a preacher, however, must necessarily be a hypocrite; for every man endowed with brains must have opinions, ideas and convictions of his own, and should not hesitate to express them in a proper way when occasion requires. "Policy" controls too many people, and makes moral towards of let us men.

Death of George Munro:—Halifax April 23—President Forrest of Dalhousie college received a telegram from Halifax announcing the sudden death of George Munro, the millionaire New York publisher. Seventy years ago Geo. Munro was born at Mill Brook, Pictou county. He abandoned the life of a farmer and received a liberal education. Munro was a good teacher, and for some time was on the staff of the old Free Church academy, in this city. He studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and his name is on the list of graduates of the Halifax Presbyterian college. But he was not called to preach. He went to New York and started the publishing business, making the Seaside library famous and creating a fortune for himself. His benevolence to Dalhousie college has been on a grand scale. Five chairs have been endowed by him at a cost of \$20,000, and he gave \$100,000 more in bursars and scholarships. Two years ago he retired from active business. George Munro was twice married, his second wife being a sister of President Forrest, and one of the wealthiest women in the world. He was inventor of Cornell college. One of his brothers, Wallace Munro, still lives on the old homestead in Pictou county.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days:—Mr. I. McFarlan, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I had suffered from rheumatism—so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist and it was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

From "Hills and Leathers" The Origin of Bark Extract:—Hemlock bark extract has been in use now for over thirty years, and, for a sufficient number of trials, it seems strange that so little has been said of its early history. As a laxative, it was employed in the first extract works that proved a successful undertaking, and I think some of my recollections may be of interest.

About 1860 Steers patented a process for making tan bark extract, and offered some for sale a year or two later. He used a leach with a copper bottom and top. Under the bottom was a fire to heat the water or liquor, the steam from which passed up through the bark, coming in contact with the copper top, which was immersed in the water, was returned through the bark to the bottom and was again heated by the fire. This was continued till a strong decoction was obtained, but this extract was too weak to keep for any length of time without fermenting, and also was more or less burned, and much of the tannin in the bark went to waste.

In 1863, John and James Miller who were operating a large tannery near Montreal, Canada, took liquor from their leach house and evaporated it in open vats, with copper steam pipes, making a solid extract which was put up in boxes. This was an improvement, as the extract could be kept for an indefinite period, and the bark was properly leached.

A year later a factory was built at Upton by the Millers, and the solid extract was shipped to the United States and England. This extract turned the leather very dark, and, being also injured by heat, it likewise proved a failure. The Millers then tried a small vacuum pan, of the old style used for sugar, but the first attempt to boil liquor in this way was extremely useful, as a great deal boiled over into the condenser and was lost. Then a middle section was added to the pan, giving greater height, and, at length, extract as it is known to-day was made at reasonable cost. The Miller brothers secured a patent on this improved process, and had a monopoly of the business.

Bark at this time was selling at a high price in Boston, and the war had stimulated the leather trade. The extract was in great demand, and the production was only a few barrels per day. It sold at five cents per pound, while bark in Canada brought only \$2.50 per cord. Some of the most

prominent tanners in Boston formed a company, secured the Miller patents, and built large works at Upton, capable of putting out forty barrels a day. The business increased so rapidly that they put up two additional similar plants inside the next year in other locations, and all this extract was readily disposed of in and around Boston. After some years of prosperity, the depression following the war reduced the demand for extracts, and John Miller went to England to introduce it there. This was a difficult matter, as red leather was unpopular, and, though the mixture of the hemlock extract in the oak liquors greatly lessened the cost without much affecting the color or quality of their leather, it took more than ordinary care and persuasion to get even a trial from the foreign tanners. Among other difficulties encountered should be mentioned that the British Government forbade the use of extracts in making leather for the army until Mr. Miller obtained the privilege of furnishing a body of soldiers with shoes at his own expense. These shoes had oak-tanned uppers but one of each pair had a hemlock sole and the other an oak sole. Experience proved that the hemlock sole in every instance outwore its mate tanned with oak, and this turned the tide. Large lots of extract were sold at high prices and a permanent business established.

Some years later Miller Brothers bought out their former partners, and erected new works in New Brunswick, which have been in operation for twenty-eight years. The original plant at Upton was carried on for twenty years. The business to-day is managed by the sons of the founders.

Great improvements have been made in all other branches of the business, but in the vacuum pan, in some form or another, as outlined in the original patents, is still in general use.

Count De Dory:—A WELL-KNOWN DENMARK NOBELMAN MAKES A STATEMENT WHICH WILL PROVE OF GREAT INTEREST AND VALUE TO MANY.

Under date of September 1st, 1894, Count De Dory writes as follows from Copenhagen, Denmark: "I have been ailing constantly for six or seven years with kidney and bladder trouble. I have doctored during all this time with physicians for different countries without any relief. During my travels I was induced to try South American Kidney Cure, from which remedy I received instant relief. I most heartily recommend this remedy as I do not think it has an equal." South American Kidney Cure invariably gives relief within twenty-four hours. It is taken Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Guarding Against Moths:—Moths deposit their eggs in the spring, and this, therefore, is the proper time to take precautions against their ravages among the goods which contain wool. It is not the moth but the moth maggot, that does the mischief. The moths fly through the house in May and continue sometimes as late as August, seeking places in which to lay their eggs. There are from a dozen to about seventy-five of these eggs in each moth, which hatch after a little while into small white worms. These worms devour their lives to eating the material in which they find themselves. As to remedies, almost every one has some of them, but all of the remedies are of but little account after the moth egg has been laid. There are things like cedar, camphor, and tobacco, the odor of which is disagreeable to the moth, and when the female is looking for a place to deposit her eggs, she may be deterred from laying them near these substances, but if the eggs are already laid, the grub will pry its destructive way through the material, and will eat the goods, and will do so were the smell many times more pungent. The principal attention should therefore be given to keeping the moths out.

If goods are in stock and likely to remain, some of them, at least, through the summer, better thoroughly beat them with a rattan and air them for several days in the sun. Nothing displeases moths so much as sunlight, direct or indirect. Then wrap them up in newspaper; wrap perfectly tight, so that no air can get into the openings for the insects to get through. They cannot eat through paper. Examine at least once a month, to make sure of it, and beat and air. Furriers have no other secret than this for keeping furs. For clothing the garments should be thoroughly beaten in order to be certain that no eggs are in them, and then they should be sealed up in paper boxes or bags. Such boxes may easily be procured in any large town or city, an excellent pattern being the boxes used by tailors for delivering garments. The provisions for the cover fix on should be made tight by the use of strips of gummed paper, also a commercial article, and one may feel assured that no damage will be possible. Paper bags are also used, but they should be sealed at the top.—[Scientific American.]

Cures Catarrhal Deafness:—STRONG AND UNERRING TESTIMONY OF THE CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Actions speak louder than words. Mr. John Van der Vliet, of New York, writes: "I was cured of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and say: 'I used the medicine according to directions and found it to be a wonderful cure for catarrhal deafness. I was cured as good as ever. You will find 60 cents enclosed, for which please send me another bottle. After recommending the catarrhal powder to my neighbor, and the same wonderful good it has done me, wants a bottle, as you will please send a bottle and return it to me.'"

When Mr. Van der Vliet was in the Mediterranean recently on the "Tallant," it was the intention of Dr. Agnew to send him a bottle, and after some little talk, the latter gentleman agreed to race the Valkyrie against the "Tallant" in a series of races. The result, more than anything else, caused Mr. Van der Vliet's unexpected return to America a few days ago.

SEND FOUR CENTS:—For Six Fancy Dolls With Extra Dresses.

The manufacturers of the popular Diamond Dyes have a taking novelty which they are sending out to every city, town and village in Canada. This novelty is known as the Diamond Dye with extra dresses, and is sold at the following prices: Six of these dolls with six extra dresses will be sent to any address upon receipt of four cents in stamps. These are artistic and ornamental, and delight the young people.

When you order the dolls, ask for a card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, and book of directions for dyeing with Diamond Dyes; these are sent free of cost. Write to Richardson Co., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

Will Circle the Earth:—NEW YORK, April 28.—Chancellor M. Depew expects to perform on May 7 the greatest triumph of modern electrical science. Dr. Depew will make the great trial of sending an continuous current around the world, or as nearly around the world as the cable lines will permit. His message, which will be sent by the cable to New York, will be telegraphed from Madison Square Garden over 24,000 miles of cable. He has received a certificate of land managers at the various points of land it touches. The electric tour will be over in a very few minutes, but will be completed in six days. The message leaving New York will go over the Western Union cable to Penzance, England, and then diving under the Red Sea to India, and thence, borne along by the power of the Niagara, it will pass under the Indian Ocean to Bombay, across India to Madras and under water again to Singapore, in the Malay Peninsula. The next place touched will be in a desolate spot on

will make regular trips now for the season. Peter Wheeler, the alleged murderer of Annie Kempton at Bear River, N. S., is now under special watch and night in Digby jail. He will be tried before Justice Townsend, beginning June 9th. Wheeler says he is ready to be arraigned.

Mr. Tarte's paper said that the demonstration he was getting up in Mr. Laurier's honor in Montreal will be attended by several hundred thousand people. He reduced the figures somewhat later, but still predicted an attendance of fifty thousand. On the evening of the demonstration ten bands and ten torchlight processions were started from meeting points in the city, which, after marching through the streets and converging at Sohier Park were expected to attract at least two or three thousand persons each to that centre. The Gazette says the aggregate was about 4,500. Ten bands and ten torchlight processions would no doubt attract almost as many people as that in either Chatham or Newcastle. Laurierism is dead. That is why the party is promising itself the leadership of Sir Oliver Mowat, but we believe that astute leader is not to be caught so easily. He has a good situation now and means to retain it.

The editorial writer who, as a professional preparation had the advantage of an education, with its attendant expense, and who, after receiving such education, found it necessary to go into practical training in the department of work of the best newspaper office available for the purpose, made a mistake in leaving his job for suburban and country journalism. He will find that the "amat Alek" from some country hotel—whose idea of a gentleman is a person with a suit of clothes without patches, a pair of spectacles to impart to him his ideal of intellectuality, and a plentiful stock of intrusive assurance, of which he is unware because of his ignorance and want of gentlemanly instinct—is almost his equal in the business town. Formerly, newspapers were edited by gentlemen and scholars—but intellect and education are, apparently, at a discount now in far too many newspaper offices. Too much editing is done by printers and publishers. It is, therefore, not a matter of wonder that more educated, capable men, who hold editorial positions in the country have practically abandoned the habit of thinking, or to write as thinkers. They are painfully aware that education, training, self-respect, and gentlemanly instincts, which were once essentials in the equipment of the successful editor, are of secondary value in the presence of the self-styled newspaper "hustler" who graduates from the primary school to the "case" thence to the exchange scissors and on to the editorial desk in the time it used to take qualified editors of the last generation to fit themselves for entering upon their secondary education. The profession ought to protect itself by establishing standards which would elevate the grade of the country newspaper editor, and gentlemen in general, self-respect, and gentlemanly instincts, which were once essentials in the equipment of the successful editor, are of secondary value in the presence of the self-styled newspaper "hustler" who graduates from the primary school to the "case" thence to the exchange scissors and on to the editorial desk in the time it used to take qualified editors of the last generation to fit themselves for entering upon their secondary education. 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