

Standardizing Education. Administrative officers of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and of the General Education Board are entrusted with the handling of enormous funds, the interest on which is to be applied, in the one case to penning college professors, and in the other to helping needy colleges. The task of the officers of both these institutions has been, and is, complicated by varying educational standards and the lack of an established criterion. One of the earliest works of both institutions, therefore, is likely to be a sort of standardizing of education in America. The question, "What is a college?" would be answered to-day in different ways by different men. There is a vast difference between the institutions that bear the name, in the requirements for admission and in the courses of study which must be taken to entitle the student to a degree. Something, indeed, toward the establishment of a college educational standard was accomplished about 25 years ago, when the requirements for admission were made the subject of much discussion, and finally of substantial agreement among a number of college faculties, says Youth's Companion. Modifications have been made since then in the requirements, and there have been additions and deductions, but a general agreement still exists. What is needed now is a test which goes deeper and reaches farther—which will take account of the purposes and ideals of colleges, and measure both the attainments of the professors and the success with which they do their work. If either the Carnegie Foundation or the General Education Board, or both together, can do this, they will thereby benefit the cause of education almost as much as by their gifts of money.

To Grow Their Own Ties. Attention has been made to the steps taken in some directions to counteract the effects of deforestation which has been going on so recklessly in this country. One result of indiscriminate tree destruction has been to curtail seriously the supply of railroad ties. As no satisfactory substitute for wooden ties has been found, the situation has become such as to give the railroad companies great concern. Several months ago it was intimated that the Pennsylvania railroad might undertake the experiment of producing its own ties, or at least a considerable proportion of them. It is now stated that the company is actually to inaugurate such a policy. Agents are at work, and they will set out 2,250,000 trees on land in Pennsylvania conveniently located for the purpose. The company uses 5,000,000 ties annually, which means great consumption of timber and a heavy outlay, and the outlay becomes larger as prices increase owing to scarcity. The idea is to care for the trees in accordance with the most advanced ideas of forestry. It may be possible, says Troy Times, that the company will thus solve an economic problem of its own, and also set the country an effective example of what can be done by wise care of trees with a view to the conservation of important natural resources.

Big Warship Building. The announcement that Great Britain is to build two more battleships of the famous Dreadnought class is coupled with the statement that no less than four such vessels have been contracted for at British navy yards, ostensibly in the name of certain foreign governments but really, it is believed, as a speculative measure, the projectors entertaining the notion that it will be easy at any time to dispose of such ships at a big profit. But this may be a speculation that will fail. The number of governments that are likely to invest in such costly playthings is small, though it is conceivable that emergencies might arise which would make it very desirable to have such means of defense. But the grimmer suggestion, says Troy Times, in connection with all this is that Great Britain really intends to retain all these big fighters herself, as a safeguard against attack, and with something in the nature of a squint toward Germany. Not much in the way of disarmament in that. But it is making big armaments very costly, and perhaps the time is nearer at hand than many think when it will be found that it does not pay to fight.

Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly chief of the Engineer Corps of the Army and now president of the Washington board of trade, has been personally acquainted with 14 presidents. He was born and brought up in Washington, and his personal acquaintance with chief magistrates of the nation began with Zachary Taylor in 1849. He was a page in the senate in the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton. Gen. Wilson is still active and thoroughly in love with life, though 70 years old.

The Kaiser is always on the side of discipline. A Russian tenor in the Monte Carlo company which sung for charity lately in Berlin was not satisfied with the tempo of the conductor and beat time with his foot to indicate the change he desired. The emperor expressed his disapproval of this insubordination to the prince of Monaco, and the luckless tenor was dismissed.

Will there be a cabinet crisis in Spain every time the royal baby cuts a tooth?

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FORESTS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association—Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va., June 14.—The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial Association at the exposition here: It is of course a mere truism to say that no other body of our countrymen wield an extensive influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, and should be held by others accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes for the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. There are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm and not good will result. In the first place, be sure of your facts, and do not exaggerate like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every rascal, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. You are not to be misled by the fact that in your capacity of moderate and guides of public thought, in addition to what you speak to you on two great matters of public life which I feel must necessarily occupy an inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of the ways of reshaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Preserve Mineral Resources. The mineral fuels of the eastern United States have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. This should not be, for these mineral resources belong to the people as a whole. Under private control there is much waste from the short-sighted methods of working, and the complete utilization of the coal and timber for immediate profit. The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests which furnish the raw material for our lumber industry. The coal and timber supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not only for the benefit of our people, but also for the benefit of the world. The government should protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as the coal and timber are concerned. The government should also protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels; that is, for the power to keep the fuel in the government, and to lease the coal and timber for use under proper regulation. No such legislation was passed, but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it.

Prevention of Frauds. For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior and the treasury departments. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of a law which would give the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground when they are made, and to prevent any need of causing hardship to individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not made, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to see, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encroachment.

Operations of Land Laws. The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire was to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, lax execution of the laws became the rule both in the land office and in the public lands and land frauds were common and little noted. This was especially true when a system originally designed for the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west was applied to the drier regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In these regions the system had to be modified, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; but both the law and the department were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination of the facts showed that the land was being sold to speculators who were buying 500 to 600 pounds each for exportation.

World's Finest Cigars. The best cigars manufactured come from Cuba, the tobacco for which is cultivated in the famous Vuelta do Abajo district, west of Havana. This favored spot is on the banks of a river, the nature of the soil being such that in no other part of the world can leaves of such excellence be produced. People make a great mistake as to the prevalence of English on the continent, says Rev. A. N. Cooper in Chambers' Journal. "In my walk to Rome, a journey of some 900 miles, I only once met a man on the road who could speak English, and he was the only man who begged of me."

Amusement for Travelers. Games of chess and checkers for travelers on long journeys have been introduced by the English Midland Railway company. There is no charge made by the company, and when the game is finished the conductor collects the pieces.

Employment Given to Thousands of Needy People in Aiden. The celebrated "Smyrna carpet" is not made in Smyrna; it is a product of the vilayet of Aiden, of which Smyrna is the capital, says a consular report. The chief places of manufacture are the villages of Uschak, Koule, Ghirdis, Makri, Melesos, Kirka-gatsch, Axar and Demirdji. The industry gives employment to thousands of needy people, especially women, who are obliged to do the work almost entirely, while the men spend their time in the coffee-houses drinking strong coffee and smoking numberless cigarettes, all in true oriental fashion. Little girls are compelled to take up the work early, at seven or ten years of age at the latest, and they keep at it unceasingly until they go to their graves.

Foot of the Monster. Held His Little Boy Prostrate Upon the Ground. Implored His Father for Mercy. But Was Silenced by a Shot Fired by Inhuman Wretch—Shaffer Then Flew to the Woods. Huntington, W. Va., June 14.—As the result of a triple murder, which occurred at Rockwood, a village lying on the Ohio shore just opposite this city, a posse of 300 armed men, led by deputy sheriffs of Lawrence county, Ohio, and Lieut. Carter, of the Huntington police, are following a pair of bloodhounds in a determined chase after Charles Shaffer, perpetrator of the foulest deed ever recorded in Lawrence county. Shaffer met his wife, her mother and his eight-year-old son in the road, a mile north of Rockwood, and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. Mrs. Shaffer fell forward to the road with a load of buckshot in her chest. Mrs. Thacker, her mother, leaped from the carriage and taking the little boy by the hand, started on the run for a house which stood across a lawn 100 yards distant. They had traversed half the way between the starting point and safety when a second shot brought the woman to the ground with an awful wound in her back and neck. Being his grandmother fall the little boy overcame with terror, fell upon his face and implored the demon father for mercy. Upon coming to where the woman lay prostrate Shaffer kicked her brutally and beat her with the butt of the weapon. Taking the crying boy by the arm he dragged him back up the pike past where the mother lay dying. Upon reaching the place where she lay Shaffer placed the muzzle of the gun against her chest and fired a second shot from the weapon through her body as if to make sure of his awful work. Having dispatched the wife and mother-in-law the desperado scaled a meadow and dragged the little boy across a meadow into the woods. There, appearances indicate, the child was thrown upon the ground, and while the brutal father held him under foot the muzzle of the weapon was placed against his body, just beneath the collar bone, and discharged, the heavy shot passing through the trunk and making their exit at the hip. Then having gone some distance from the body a second shot was fired which made wounds about the head and face and in the shoulders. Not content with this enormity the murderer gathered together a heap of brushwood and set it on fire in an attempt to cremate the body, but this attempt was foiled by the heavy rains which fell in this section throughout the early part of the afternoon, and when the child's corpse was discovered only part of the clothing had been burned.

Justified the Killing. As "An Ancient, But Common-Sense Murderer," and Husband is Set Free. Carrollton, Ala., June 14.—The coroner's jury at an inquest over the body of F. B. Theron, who was shot by John Parker, a member of an aristocratic family identified with the earliest settlement of Pickens county declared that Parker's act was justified. In the words of the verdict it was "nothing more nor less than an ancient but common-sense murder."

Typhoid in Pittsburg. Pittsburg, June 14.—Twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever have been reported to the Pittsburg bureau of health in the last 24 hours. A serious epidemic of the disease is feared.

Quake Kills Five. Santiago, Chile, June 14.—A severe earthquake was experienced at Valdivia. Several buildings and railroad bridges there were destroyed and five persons killed.

Dipped Dead at Dinner. Chattanooga, Tenn., June 14.—Mrs. Telfair Hodson, philanthropist, fell dead in the midst of her dinner guests.

Slain by Highwaymen. New York, June 14.—August Meyer, a well-to-do shoe dealer of Brooklyn, was so badly beaten by highwaymen that he died a few hours later in a hospital. Nicholas Penimore, aged 20 years, is under arrest. Two others escaped.

Killed by Lightning. Lexington, Ky., June 14.—Greenwich and her suitor, valued at \$4,000, owned by P. D. Foster, and Florence and her suitor, valued at \$3,000, owned by C. W. Williams, were killed by a bolt of lightning.

Not for Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., June 14.—Wisconsin refuses to join the list of cheap passenger states, and will allow the railroad, within its borders to charge the old fare of three cents per mile. By a vote of 21 to 6 the senate killed the two-cent fare railway bill.

Teller Pleads Guilty. Charlotte, N. C., June 14.—In the federal court here Frank H. Jones, the defaulting teller of the Charlotte National bank, pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement, misuse of funds and making false entry.

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Our Pattern Department

A MODISH BLOUSE WAIST.

WAIST FOR A YOUNG GIRL.



Pattern No. 5793. A shirt waist of unusual becomingness is shown in this smart model developed in white linen. It has a certain amount of style about it without being too elaborate. Three wide tucks on each side of the front, and a group of small tucks in the center, give a graceful amount of fullness that blouses slightly in the front. The sleeves may be in the regulation shirt waist style or in the modish elbow length. For linen, silk or any of the shirt waist materials, the design is in excellent style, and requires two and five-eighths yards of 36-inch material for 36 inches bust measure. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42 inches bust measure. This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

No. 5793. SIZE..... NAME..... ADDRESS.....



Pattern No. 5792. A round yoke of bands of insertion is a charming feature of this pretty waist. The shirring in front and back provides the fullness so becoming to the figure of the young girl. The closing is by a button and a fitted lining gives support to waist, although it may be omitted if desired. The sleeves may be in elbow or full length, the latter terminating in deep cuffs which may also be of the insertion. Batiste, lawn, taffeta, pongee and voile would all reproduce charmingly. For a girl of 16 years two and one-fourth yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 15, 16 and 17 years. This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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What Bread is Made Of. The schoolmistress had been attempting in vain by means of a lengthy lecture to make her scholars grasp the names of the various ingredients that go toward the making of a loaf of bread. At length she sent one of the children to the village baker to fetch a loaf, and on its arrival she held it up and began once more to describe its manufacture. Then, after half an hour's earnest talk, she ventured to question them on the subject. "Charley," she said to the boy nearest her, "tell me what bread is made of." The boy instantly obliged. "Please miss," he answered, eagerly, "holes and crumbs!"

A Mistake. "I thought, count, that you were a dead shot?" "I am." "And yet, though you said you would shoot your adversary through the heart, you hit him in the foot." "It was an error of judgment. I thought his heart was in his boots; it turned out to be in his mouth."—The Royal.

An Improved Version. Beautiful Lotta Godie looked down at the earl wistfully. "Ode," she said, "would you care if I got the bishop to omit the word 'obey' from the ceremony to-morrow?" "Why, not at all," said Lord Baccara. "Just tell him to make it 'love, honor and support.'"

LICE IN POULTRY.

Borax Spray a Safe Preventive—Simple, Cheap, Harmless to Fowls.

"20 Mule Team" Borax was a good thing to rid poultry of lice. I had used so much infamously lice killers that my Poultry House were regular fire traps. I gave my S. C. W. Leghorn house a good spraying just two months ago. Since I have caught several hens and I found no lice. I am rid of lice and shall continue to use "20 Mule Team" Borax as a spray, also as a wash. (Signed) MRS. B. R. PETERHAM, Roswell, New Mexico.

AT A WAYSIDE HOSTELRY.

Darkey Servitor Most Obliging Under the Circumstances. A traveling man stopped recently at a little country hamlet some miles from a Texas city to sell a merchant a bill of goods. There was only one hotel in the place, and this had an unenviable reputation. He had only one night to stay, however, so he concluded to make the best of a bad bargain. He went to his room early, and, feeling the need of some hot water to remove the stains of his journey, cast his eye about the wall for an electric button, which, of course, was conspicuous by its absence. He happened to think that he had seen a negro porter below, and sticking his head out of the door, he yelled lustily: "Hey, you black rascal, come up here!" "Yas'r, yas'r, I's comin'," was the quick response, and a moment later the old darkey appeared before the drummer, bowing obsequiously, cap in hand. "I want some hot water, and I want it quick," said the drummer. "I's pow'ful sorry, boss, pow'ful sorry," replied the negro, his voice trembling. "We ain't got no hot watah, but I kin hot you some!"

Forgetting Something. When the train that conveyed President Roosevelt through Virginia on his last trip stopped at Charlottesville, a negro approached the president's car and passed aboard a big basketful of fine fruit, to which was attached the card of a prominent grower. In course of time the orchardist received a letter of acknowledgment from the White House expressing the president's appreciation of the gift, and complimenting the donor upon his fruit. The recipient of the letter was, of course, greatly pleased, and, feeling sure that his head gardener would be much interested in the letter, he read it to him. The darkey who served in the capacity mentioned listened gravely, but his only comment was: "He don't say nothin' 'bout sendin' back de basket, do he?"—Success Magazine.

Saracem. The hatch-faced female surveyed the tramp at her back door, then she sniffed the air suspiciously. "You want something to eat?" she sneered. "I smell liquor!" "Hain't got any on me." "Strange. I detect a distinct odor of liquor." "Ain't got a drop," the tramp protested. "Are you sure you haven't a bottle concealed in your pocket?" "Aw, tude me word for it. If I had I'd oblige yer an' produce. I never was stung at sharin' de booze." Thereupon he faded away gracefully.

The Camera Fiend's Wanderlust. As the sun day by day ascends the heavens and the aetnaic value of his light increases, rhapsodizes the editor of the American Amateur Photographer, there arises us once more the fervor of the enthusiast. From the high shelf down comes the camera, the plate holders are loaded, and we tramp across the green fields looking for pictures—or pretending to. For half the cause of our wandering has naught to do with the black box we carry with us. The primitive instinct for change, the ancestral wanderlust, it is, that has seized us and driven us forth to nature.

Quaker Wit. A Quaker riding in a carriage with a fashionable woman decked with a profusion of jewelry, as a substitute, perhaps, for her scantiness of clothes, heard her complaining of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl, she exclaimed, "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless thou put on another breastpin."—Sunday Magazine.

Campaign Against Rats. The French admiralty is preparing a campaign against the rats which swarm in seaport towns and undoubtedly spread the infection of various devastating diseases in their passage from one country to another on board ship. It is announced that it will soon be compulsory for every vessel entering a French harbor from certain other ports to have all its rats exterminated.

The Web of Life. Life is the daily web of character we unconsciously weave. Our thoughts, imaginations, purpose, motives, love, will, are the under threads; and the passing moment is the subtle, swiftly, ceaselessly, relentlessly, weaving those threads into a web; and that web is life.—S. D. Gordon.

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