ENTERPRISE OREGON.

It is reported that Russell Sage has become a vegetarian.

Eventually no American town will be without a sanitarium.

When a wise man knows anything worth telling he keeps it to himself.

Even the Czar is thinking about reforms; but not till his people are in revolt.

Give a man half a counce and he will tell of a gradge he has against some other man.

Women not only want the last word, but they want the last chapter. That is why they read the buck of the book

Joseph was not a real captain of industry. He didn't twist the screw when the other fellows were calling for help.

We very much doubt the success of

The supply is too large to be If the Hon James Hogg ever becomes Secretary of State, we are confi-

"Little Breeches." "Be virtuous and you will be wearis a rainer severe reflection on some mighty good people.

A Cleveland preacher has discovered that the recently developed love for sports here in America is a sign of degeneracy. Down with the muddied outs!

Miss Mary MacLane is able to sympathize to some excent with the man who committed sulcide because he was 'tired of the everlasting buttoning and unbuttoning.

The fratricidal tragedy in New York by which one man eminent in letters and one in athletics died premature deaths was caused by a father's injustice. No man should carry his hatreds to his grave.

A Kansas editor has decided that when a man merely has a hook and line in the river on Sunday and isn't | The government prohibits the use of catching anything he is not fishing. That may be true, but if he has a gun on his shoulder, and is merely wandering around in search of game he is hunting.

"Pshaw, you're afraid!" "Yes, I am! I'm afraid of being sorry-and it's the only thing I'm afraid of in this world." It was a scrap of a street conversation, and the two girls who spoke were out of sight before the words had died on the air. But one listener, at least, was stronger for having heard them.

Years ago a man bearing the name of John Smith had it changed to Gagadig Gigadab, which name he selected because it was as unlike John Smith as he could possibly get it. And now an Englishman, one Pamlico Pickles, has had his name changed to John Smith. There is no accounting for tastes.

The average American business man is like a cat. Throw him up and he lights on his feet. They tell the story of a life insurance agent in Chicago who was taken sick and carried to a hospital. He employed his leisure hours in persuading his nurse to take out an insurance policy and his share of the premium paid his own bill for attendance.

Social intercourse would less frequently engender hard feeling if all would observe the rule, which the Senate adopted recently: "No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words, impute to another Senator, or to any other Senators, any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator; no Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union." This means simply that the Senators must behave as gentlemen. It is fair to them to say that most of them observed the rule before it was formally adopted.

The latest maps of British East Africa designate an arm of the great Victoria Nyanza as Ugowe Bay. The origin of the name was recently told by Sir Henry Stanley. When, twentyseven years ago, he was making a chart of the lake shores, he came upon a spacious bay. Calling to a native on shore, he asked the name of the place, After repeated inquiries came a faint answer which sounded like "You go 'way." An attempt of the interpreter met with the same response, and Stanley humorously accepted the answer to mark the spot. It continues in the maps as Ugowe.

England is being so rapidly despolled of her art treasures by American capital that the curator of one of the famous collections sounds a note of warning. The man who owns a famous picture is in a certain sense a trustee for England, he declares; before he sells the canvas to an American millionaire he should offer it to the British nation, or to a local museum, or to "a collector permanently domiciled in England." Yet consideration for the "rights" of Continental nations does not seem to have withheld Englishmen from acquiring the very works of Titian, Raphael, Velasquez, Van Dyke and dentials."

other masters that are at the bottom BLOOD-SOAKED CUBA. of the present pother; and if the argument of locality applies in the one instance, it should apply in the others, The logical truth, however, is that a great work of art belongs to the world. So long as it is properly taken care of and is made accessible to persons who History of the Island Is One of Comwish to study it, the place where it is kept is only a detail. Moreover, it is as easy for an Englishman to come over here to see it as it is for an American to go to England for the same pur-

A scientific writer in American Medicine pays a glowing tribute to the hairpin. He finds that it is of almost inestimable value to the surgeon, who can use it "to pin bandages, to remove foreign bodies from any natural passage, as a curette for scraping away soft material to compress a blood vessel in controlling a hemorrhage, and to close a wound." In addition to these uses, the gentleman has used the hairpin to tive has been held together, at a pinch, is assured. the reported attempt to form a lobster | that the writer for American Medicine history of Cuba has been one of inces | millions in cash, while Cuba gave up suggests that it would always be well for than to carry a supply of hairpins in his pocket. Such a practice would undoubtedly have important advantages. but there is a better and more pleasant dent that he will not be referred to as plan. If it could be so arranged that a man might always have at least one companiousble lady near him the high est usefulness of the hairpin might be thy," says Unche Russell Sage-which developed. Men are, after all, but bunglers when they endeaver to use this delicate instrument. For the best results from the hairpin, therefore, it is cheerfully recommended that the lady be taken along:

> More than usual interest has lately Joreign meats on which boric acid has and easily satisfied. They did not remuch more heavily salted. The amount Rapine, pillage, torture and butchery of borle acid used is said by American chemists to be harmless, and eminent German chemists have expressed .ae same opinion. To the German government, however, it makes a difference whose ox is treated with boric acid. this preservative in food prepared for nome consumption, yet permits it in potted meats put up for export, on the theory, apparently, that it is dangerous to the German stomach, but safe enough for foreigners. France takes a similar view in regard to vegetables, permitting the export without restricof canned vegetables colored green by the use of copper, but forbidfling their sale at home except when the fact of the use of copper and the quantity of it are stated on the label. The action of Germany has naturally the authorities at Washington to thinking about measures of self-protection. The United States is now the only civilized nation without adequate pure food laws, and has therefore become the dumping-ground for misbranded and adulterated articles. The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to forbid the importation of articles of food which are injurious to health, but he has hitherto hesitated to set up dogmatic standards upon points open to controversy. It seems simple enough, however, to decline to receive from other countries the things which they will not let their own people eat.

#### Involuntary Stage Humor.

Robert Edeson, the actor, tells this story of the stage: "I've seen and heard a good many funny things in the way of plays and play actors in my time, but the greatest thing I ever saw or heard was in Milwaukee. This was several months ago. It was in one of the museums there. The museum had a stock company in its theater, and its great specialty was border drama. Every week they gave a new drama of the wild and woolly West. This play that I saw was a blood-curdler of that character, and at the time I dropped in at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel. I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage, but I could only faintly distinguish the forms of the actors. After a while there was a thump on the floor, and the villain (I knew it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah, ha! Rudolph Tegherington. I have you now and no one nigh to see me do the deed!" Then the drummer hit the bass drum a belt and the calcium man turned on the light, and (the heroine) was seen standing. 'Coward!" she shouted; 'me and heaven is

## "L'Etat, C'Est Moi."

Doubtless the late Li Hung Chang had heard of the famous saying, quoted above, imputed to Louis XIV., "I am the State." The French king probably never uttered the sentence. But General James H. Wilson attributes to Li a sentiment quite as devoid of humility. neither protect her colony nor allow the The story is told in the New York Sun. In the negotiations carried on with the representatives of the foreign powers while the Chinese court was in flight, a Western representative asked:

"Who is the Chinees government?" "I am the Chinese government," the

statesman replied.

Where are your credentials?" "I am the Chinese government," repeated Li, "and my character is my cre-

ISLAND HAS AT LAST BECOME HER OWN MISTRESS.

tinual Bloodshed -Liberty Achieved After a Struggle Lasting Four Centuries-A Prize Dearly Bought.



enturies of almost continual struggle through starvation.

gether in cases of fracture. But it is tion have decoded the hearts of the of treasure collected in gold dust. In not in surgery only that the hairpin is Cubans, and if they promote their fu- the Ten Years' War, 40,000 Cuban lives useful. It may take the place of a ture advancement with the same de- were sacrificed and more than a billion suspender button or help out when an gree of anfaltering persistency that has dollars spent, besides the confiscation automobile breaks down. Perhaps if marked their strife for freedom, the of some 13,000 estates, in the same war the truth were known many a locomo ultimate success of the island republic Spain lost 200,000 men and a vast sum

robbed of their earnings.

But the era of prosperity was short. as the English soon turned the island over to Spain and the old system of persecution was resumed. However, the Cubans had breathed the air of comparative freedom, and they saw the Causes Which Lead to Great Seismic possibilities of the Island under honest government. Instilled with a newborn ambition for freedom, the Cubans carried on secret arrangements for a general uprising, and the fifty years UBA, after four following the few months of English occupancy witnessed a succession of revolutions. Thes came the Ten Years' War, from 1868 to 1878, followed by misery, torture and another uprising in 1885, and then the death, has at last final struggle beginning Feb. 24, 1895. reached its cher which resulted in the overthrow of ished goal of lib Spanish rule in America by the United erty. With the States and Cuban forces.

casting off of the Cuba may drink of the cup of freeold fetters and the dom now, but how dearly it was purestablishment of a chased. The first era of Spanish reign. democratic form of with its system of slavery, cost Cuba probe wounds and to wire bones to government, renewed hope and ambi- 50,000 lives and hundreds of millions of money. The final struggle cost Spain by a mairpin, and we are not surprised. Since the departure of Columbus, the 150,000 men and more than a hundred

TYPICAL SCENE IN CUBA'S INTERIOR.

ben directed to the matter of pure food. sant bloodshed. Her natives were of half a million lives through starvation The action of Germany in excluding mild disposition, happy temperament been used is economically important sent the coming of the Spaniards, but VALUE OF BERMUDA ISLANDS. because of the large quantity of meats extended to them a hand of generous which the United States now ships to hospitality. The invaders abused this that country. These, the American good feeling, however, and began at packers say, must be treated with a once an unparalleled system of opsmall quantity of boric acid, or else be pression, which continued for centuries



CUBAN COUNTRY DWELLING.

fell upon the unfortunate islanders. The Cubans had only bows and arrows. pointed with fish bones, and clubs hardened by fire, with which to resist the Spanish hordes, armed with muskets and cannon. Their defense was inadequate, and an endless stream of their life-blood poured over the fertile land of their birth.

Before the attacks of their powerful antagonists they gradually faded away

# They Occupy for England a Singularly Commanding Position.

Imperial England knows what she is about. Those islands (the Bermudas) besides being used as a garrison for her troops and a safe-land-locked harbor for her warships, are a link in the chain that connects her American provinces in Canada and Nova Scotia with her possessions in the West Indies. The Bermudas occupy for her, politically and commercially, a singularly commanding and an unrivaled position, says a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express.

Spain parted with Cuba because she was forced to, and she sold to the American nation the Philippine Islands for a mess of pottage. Denmark, following suit, for a few million kroner, made over to us her West India possessions. Catch England parting with the Bermudas! She would no more let them go than she would give up her great strongholds in the Mediterranean Sea, Malta and the invincible, unyielding rock of Gibraltar. No pow er will ever wrest them from her-not one foot of ground-until she has lost every ship and her last drop of blood. No: instead of parting with any of her colonies her policy is to increase them. Nor will England permit emigration



STREET SCENE IN HAVANA.

and each day became less able to carry to or an increase in the population of on the fight. Their lands were wrested her garrison towns-Bermuda, Gibralfrom them and parceled out to the invaders; the captured natives being enslaved as tillers of the soil. Unused to hard labor in the fields, the captives weakened and died, until at the end of fifty years' persecution it is estimated that 500,000 of the original population had disappeared. All the horrors of Spanish rule in Italy and the Dutch countries were repeated in Cuba with increased zest and enlarged systems of oppression and cruelty. The aborigines being practically exterminated, the same cruel treatment was visited on the Spanish colonists themselves and upon the negroes who had been imported as slaves. In the course of 200 years away up on a rocky pass a woman the population was again reduced until only about 50,000 persons remained.

Practically prisoners of war, the Cubans had little knowledge of the outside world, except that gained from the pirates who continually plundered Cuba and the neighboring islands, making that region the headquarters of vast fleet of buccaneers that ravaged Cuban waters for two centuries. The pirates burned the towns and made desolate the coasts, but Spain would people to arm themselves in self-defense.

## The Turning Point.

The capture of Havana by the English and their eleven months' rule was undoubtedly an important point in the life of Cuba. During the short period of English government the Cuban ports were opened to foreign trade, and for the first time the people realized the extent of their resources, and the mer. Judge.

tar and Malta. With some precautionary measures she will allow sightseers and tourists to enter Gibraltar, but strangers may not settle there permanently; nor may an alien own a foot of ground in the Bermudas. She wants only British subjects in these places. and even British subjects are not allowed to vote in Bermuda unless they own real estate there.

Doctor for a Milk Company. The latest addition to the staff of a fully equipped London milk company is a doctor. He is specially employed to watch over the company's infant customers. What is one baby's milk is another baby's poison, and this company's doctor is there to prescribe how much and of what strength the daily tipple shall consist. No charge is made; the perplexed mother sends a postcard or calls the company up on the telephone, and round comes the doctor,

## A Transatlantic Mail.

A trans-Atlantic steamer carrying what is called "a full mail" usually brings 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers for London, to say nothing of the 500 and odd sacks for other places.

Aged Criminal (who has just got a life sentence)-Oh, me lud, I shall never live to do it! Judge (sweetly)-Never mind. Do as much of it as you can!"-Punch.

An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is ofen worth a pound of explanation .-

ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF EARTH'S PHENOMENA.

Disturbances that Have Proven a Menace to Life Since the Beginning of Time.

The recent appalling catastrophe in the Island of Martinique in which many thousands of lives were lost, ewing to a volcanic eruption of Mount Pelee, naturally turns the minds of many to the consideration of these strange phenomena of nature which have been a menace to life since the beginning of time. To the geologist and scientist volcanic eruptions have long been a most interesting problem and a source of constant investigation. There is every evidence to prove that these eruptions extend back through ages and ages of the world's life. In all parts of the earth are found mountains and other land formations which are the result of long protracted eruptions of volcanoes.

Eminent authorities differ as to the exact cause of these eruptions, seemingly from the bowels of the earth. The generally accepted opinion, however, is that the metallic bases of the earth when brought into contact with the waters of the ocean react violently. generating a great amount of heat, causing steam and giving rise to the elements of the silicated minerals which make up the volcanic rocks and which are ejected from the opening in the earth's surface. The gaseous products or vapors arising from this internal commotion are of sufficient strength to rend the earth's crust, thus causing earthquakes and a way of escape for the solid and liquid materials which are belched from the earth's interior. Volcanic activity, though it be continuous, differs very much in degree at different times. Nearly all of the active volcanoes have times of relative repose, interrupted often at great intervals by periods of increased activity which terminate in a violent eruption. Thus it will be seen that oftentimes that which is called an extinct volcano is but a seething, roaring mass of burning lava below the surface which finally bursts forth and in many instances with appalling loss of life.

Whatever the remote cause of a volcanle eruption may have been it is difficult to believe that the immediate cause can be anything but a gigantic explosion of steam in the bowels of the earth. It is known that water penetrates to considerable depths in the earth, even in the middle of continents. This water goes as deep as the gradually increasing heat of the planet will permit it to do while retaining the liquid form. When, however, it encounters heat sufficient to liquefy solid bodies, it is changed into superheated steam-a thing whose resistless power defies the mightlest bonds, and even the rocky crust of the earth cannot withstand the explosive energy that is thus brought to bear upon it.

The question often arises as to why these explosions do not occur anywhere. Sometimes they do and then we have a new volcano. Ordinarily, however, the explosion occurs through the vent or throat of an already existing volcano, because the weakest points, or lines, in the earth's crust are the places where new fissures are likely to be formed, and along these lines of weakness the volcanoes stand like rows of safety valves or chimneys.

On the American continent modern volcanoes are limited to the Pacific slope, along which they may be traced almost continuously from Cape Horn to Alaska. Great numbers of volcanoes occur throughout the Andes Liountains, in South America. There some attain immense heights, such as Catopaxi, in Peru, which reaches an elevation of 19,500 feet above the level of the sea. The volcanoes of Central America and of Mexico are numerous and conspicuous. Throughout the Aleutian Islands, on the north, the belt of volcanoes in Western America is connected with those of Kamchatka, which, with those of Kuriles, in Japan and of the Philippines, form a chain of volcanic vents to the East Indian arenipelago. Thus it will be seen that a complete circle of volcanoes surrounds the Pacific Ocean. This is a noticeable fact in the history of volcanoes-their general linear arrange-

Volcanoes differ greatly among themselves, not only in dimensions, but in the degree of their activity, the quantity and quality of materials ejected from them, and the continuous or intermittent character of their action. For more than 2,000 years, for instance, the volcano Stromboll, in the Mediterranean, has been constantly discharging lava. Vesuvius, on the other hand, had lain dormant for ages prior to the beginning of the Christian era, when its discharges of lava and ashes buried the cities of Pompell and Herculaneum.

The many formations of land throughout the world which are he result of volcanic eruptions are corely composed of lava. This material, which, during its exit from the mouth of the volcano resembles a molten mass, is but finely ground particles of rock. Its passage from the crater, or mouth of the volcano, is arrested by the cooling process of air. The gradual accumulation of these ejected materials form a succession of layers, resembling earth, which accounts for the conical shape of those volcanoes which arise from the surface of the sea. Volcanoes which are located in the mountains resemble others of their kind only at the top. The mineral tween friends.

cliess manner in which they had been WHAT A VOLCANO IS. matter which is contained in the large of a volcano is oftentimes of great value, as for instance, the copper-bearing stratum about Lake Superier which bears evidence of having been discharged from an active volcano at some remote period.

## ESSENCE OF GOOD TIMES OF OLD.

Elaborateness of Modern Functions spoils the Fun. "Did you ever think how complicated

good times are nowadays?" asked one middle-aged man of another. "Remember what good times we used to have without any previous spread or termony? Well, those days were worth living in. When I watch my children trying to enjoy themselves it positively makes me tired. Everything is so studied, so elaborate, so mechanical. Take my daughter Grace for instance. She receives an invitation to an informal whist party.' What does she do? Does she act pleased and dance around as her mother would have done twentyfive years ago? No, indeed. "Ob, both. er! What shall I wear? If I go I're simply got to get a new gown,' is what she says, and for the next week she is breaking her neck to get the rig ready. The affair comes off and she comes home, and half the time she says she was bored to death. The fault int with her, for the next day a gang of her friends come in and by scraps of conversation which drift to my cars 1 know they were all bored. She is about the average type of girl, and, no use talking, she isn't having the fun her mother had. If she is invited to a really formal function it's enough to turn the whole house upside down. She doesn't get any real pleasure out of it at all, aside from the excitement, either. It's the same with my son John. But I won't go into details about John: only, when he even takes a girl to the theater his pocketbook looks as if an elephant had stepped on it afterward. There's violets and carriages, and a dozen other fool things, while if it's anything more pretentious than the theater-well, my check book suffers. Don't care about the money if the boy really had a good time, but he doesn't. It's all right to talk about this being the age of the young person, but it's not. We used to get up simple, impromptu little affairs, invite a congenial crowd and no tomfoolery about it. Even a picule now is a state banquet in comparison with the good old larks we used to have. These poor, blase, modern youngsters may be pushing us old fellows to the wall a bit with their precocious cieverness, but, oh, my, they are missing a lot, just the same. Say, do you remember that little dance

But at this point in the conversation the middle-aged man struck a remaiscent mood, so any more ideas which he happened to possess on the modern good time were left unsaid. But there is a lot in what he did say, now, but there?-Hartford Times.

## THRABHED 115 BOYS.

The Herculean Labor of on Old-Time

Virginia Schoolmaster. A Connecticut schoolmaster thrashed forty-nine scholars in one day, and the Nutmeg State papers are bragging that he broke the record. He may have broken the modern record, but not that of the "better days of the republic" Just before the war between the States the late Richard Anderson more than doubly evertopped the Connecticat man's performance. It was when he was classical assistant to William Dabney Stuart, whose schoolhouse was 60 the north side of Clay street, between 5th and 6th. Stuart was sick, and "Old Dick," as the assistant was affectionately called-for he was as fine a man as ever lived-was running

things alone. The boys, about 115 in number, isdulged in a concerted and excessive outburst of hliarity and devilment, and Anderson vowed by the shades of some dozen or more Latin and Greek authers that if they repeated it he would wallop the whole party. We did repeat it, and Anderson, who had expected the repetition, and armed himself with a bundle of switches cut from the trees in the yard of the German Lutheran Church on 6th street, proceeded to keep his vow in fast and furious style.

The scholars ranged in age from 10 to 17 and 18 years, and not one escaped. It was a circus while it lasted. and the yowls and laughter evoked by the occasion might have been heard squares off. When the last of the boys had been dressed down Anderson was so exhausted that we had to turn in and fan him with Mitchell's atlases to prevent him from fainting.-Richmond Dispatch.

Another "Webber-Field" Joke. Everybody who has been behind the scenes at Weber and Fields' knows that the game of checkers whiles away the time between acts for the principal performers. Fritz Williams took a turn with Joe Weber the other evening and lost six straight games, "I can't understand it," said Widlams.

"I never played more carefully-more scientifically, in fact, and yet you have swept me out of existence. It's just your Jew luck that did it."

"Which proves," responded Weber. "that Jew luck is better than Christian science."-New York Times.

Unnecessary Knowledge. Aunt Sarah (a spinster)-Now, deat. you would only watch me closely yes might learn how to crochet. Little Bessie-Oh, I'm going to get married when I grow up!-Puck.

A boy Mas asked: "What is a He?" He gave this answer: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, and an ever present help in time of need."

How often "coolness" develops be