VOLUME XXVIII.--NUMBER 46.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

us State Bank

(Oldest Bank in the State.)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

Makes Loans on Real Estate

ISSUES SIGHT DRAFTS OF Omaha, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

SELLS STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

BUYS GOOD NOTES

And helps its customers when they need help

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't. R. H. HENRY, Vice Pres's. M. BRUGGER, Cashier. JOHN STAUFFER, WE BUCHER

COLUMBUS. NEB., HAS AN



() he

E all know how stitution wisely gave large powers to important our rela- the President, who is our executive that treaties of extradition have been tions with our head, but they limited him in many dineighbor's are i n rections, and they had no intention of daily life. Those conferring on him all the powers exnext door to u s ercised by kings and emperors in Euinterest us most, rope. but all our seighbors are of import-

For this reason they gave the auance, because what they do in their thority to make war, the greatest and houses or on their lads affects us also. gravest of all powers, exclusively to Thus it comes about that the law pro-Congress, the immediate representavides carefully for a man's rights in his tives of the people. This was comown property, and with equal watchparatively simple, but when they came fulness sees to it that in exercising to the question of treatles they had a those rights he shall not do so in such much more difficult problem. a way as to injure any one else.

They saw very plainly that in prac-Countless treaties have been made tice the making of treaties could not among nations, and socher or later, as history shows, most of them have been be conveniently carried on by a large body like Congress. They knew that broken, although quite often they have had lasting results. As civilization has this was work which could be well performed only by one man or by his advanced, the desire to keep treaties agents selected for that purpose. At and observe their provision has, howthe same time they desired to limit ever, steadily increased. Nations have the power, and they also felt that while come to hold treaties as more and the President, representing the whole more sacred, and the opinion of the people, should have his part in makworld against breaking them has being a treaty, the several states ought come constantly stronger. also to have something to say about it. It is easy to see, when we think of They were a very wise and able it, how very important treaties are, body of men, and these makers of the and how much their importance has in-Constitution of the United States, no creased in modern times. Agreements which bind nations to make war and wiser or abler, indeed, were ever gathcred together to frame a system of peace, which may dispose of a nation's possessions or add to them, and which government, a fact which it is well not to forget, when we consider what they affect the rights of the citizens of a country, are of the utmost gravity and did. After much discussion they dethe most far-reaching results. Therecided to put the treaty-making power in the hands of the President, reprefore the authority to make the treatles which thus bind the nation and settle senting the whole body of the people, and the Senate, representing the states. its relation with all other nations, is The clause in the Constitution which one of the greatest among the powers

is as follows: It is one of the highest attributes "He (the President) shall have powof a sovereign and independent nation. er, by and with the advice and consent In England it is a royal prerogative in of the Senate, to make treaties, protheory, descending from the days when vided two-thirds of the senators presthe king was the sole representative of the country and practically all-powerent concur."

Treaties of this class provide for the I surrender of criminals by one country to another. If an American commits a crime in the United States and flies to another country, it is very desir-able, in order to serve the ends of justice, that arrangements should be made to get him back here for trial and punishment, and it is for this purpose made. We will suppose, now that the United States desires to make a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic of South America and that they lesire to make one with us.

Our secretary of state suggests of the representative of the Argentine Republic that it would be desirable to have a treaty of extradition between the two countries, or the suggestion is made by the Argentine Republic to us. If this suggestion is acceptable to both sides, the President then empowers the secretary of state to make the treaty with the minister of the Argentine Republic in Washington, or elas he empowers our minister at Buenos

Ayres to make a treaty with their secretary of state there. The persons thus authorized to make the treaty then meet and exchange their powers, as it is called, that is,

they show each other the authority which they have to make the treaty. They then discuss the points which it is desired to cover, offer projects and rough drafts, and after much discussion the terms of the treaty are agreed to. This is always a very difficult and important work, for it is a serious matter to bind two nations in regard to any matter, and the representatives of each country are ogliged to be careful that they do not involve their government in a disadvantageous agreement

Whe the treaty has been finally drawn up, the representatives of the two governments sign it in duplicate. One copy of the treaty is then subexpresses this is simple and direct, and mitted to the President, and if he approves it he sends it to the Senate

with a message stating his approval, and asking that the Senate concur in what he has done. The treaty now enters upon its sec-

California have been enormously valond stage, for the Senate is just as uable. In 1790 a large number of The Constitution further provides much a part of the treaty making poweventually came into the possession sponsible for the agreement to which of the Queen of Spain, and is one of the most valuable of the crown jewels. A brown nearl worth eight thou-As soon as the treaty is received by sand dollars, a black one valued at ten thousand and an exquisitely lustrous one which was sold in Paris for nearly six thousand dollars have been taken from these beds. Black pearls are exceeding popular in Europe, and nearly all of this sort that are found in California are sent over to the European market. The Mexican governand for all the correspondence which ment controls the fisheries, and the business is put into the hands of a San Francisco company. About four hundred men are employed, and the report it favorably to the Senate or oysters, after being lifted from the rocks, are put into schooners and taken to a place where there are inspectors, under whose charge they are all opened. Pearl fishing is rather un-

. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

Columbuz Journal.

-California Poarta

to undertake new fields of exploration should take up Iceland; which is among the most interesting as well

> known of regions. Effect of Sherks Upon Cast Ires. It is a curious thing to come across, in the

of valuable timber.

midst of this bleak region, large disthat the iron becomes brittle and altricts where boiling springs almost most worthless. Tests have been cover the ground. Boiling mud is made to establish the facts in the thrown out from these springs, and the case. Pieces of iron were struck three surface of the country is dotted with thousand times with a hand hammer. craters and the traces of volcanic The gain in strength was from ten to eruptions. There are twenty volcaafteen per cent. A number of iron noes in Iceland, any one of them larrods were placed in a box and shaken ger than Vesuvius. There are also sea volcanoes which have excited the wonder and admiration of travelers. Some years ago flames burst out of the sea and a most violent eruption took place. This lasted some months, and ceased only when a volcano in the interior became active. Lakes in Iceland have in their midst the most beautiful green islands that are kept warm by the volcanic action below. Iceland is also remarkable as a hunting ground for game birds. They are so abundant that an ordinary hunter

can bag within a few hours more than he is able to carry home. Occassionally one meets a reindeer, but the birds are the most attractive. California Pearls favorable results. The pearl fisheries of the Gulf of

I wanted her with every part of me. Tomate Graftel to Potate. annual plants when they have stalks | and imagine my happiness in the long or branches that are sufficiently time it took to remove it with my fleshy, and a striking example of this handkerchief. She was very beautiful is shown in the accompanying sketch. It cannot be said, however, that this process has entered into practice, and up to the present it has been merely a

WHOLE NUMBER 1,450.

TTLANA (STATISTIC) AND HOW A YOUNG MAN OF NOBLE BIRTH LOST HIS HEART.

miles of valuable timber. Much blame has been attached to campers and ma-

licious persons who have, it is alleged started fires either through careless-It was in the Italian Theater in the ness or for a desire for wanton mis-Bowery. There was a long, easy wait chief. Owners of large tracts of land would do well to keep close watch of before the curtain went up on the droll omedy. Then it chanced that two their forests during and after heavy wind storms which are not accommen became familiar enough for one to tell the other the romance of his panied by a heavy fain. A little prelife. Perhans it was the glow of symcaution might save thousands of acres pathy induced by the American's appreciation of things Italian that led the handsome, dark-eyed young Italian poet to tell the story of his heart, says It has long been an accepted thedry that cast iron is injured by a succesthe New York Commercial Advertiser. "I was born," he said, "in Florence, and lived there the first eighteen years tion of shocks. It has been supposed of my life. I am all emotion, and I wanted to do everything. I wrote poet-

ry and plays-I write for this company here in New York-and I entered the army when I was very young. Then I went to the navy, where I stayed five years, and went all around the world. Much I liked. Many beautiful places in order to free them from the sand I have seen, but I grew restless, not of the molds, and to give them a that I worked very hard, for I was edlight smoothness and polish. They ucated. I belonged to the aristocracywere shaken for a long time and then the son of a knight-and the work I tested, when they were found to be did on the ship was light, secretary about fifteen per cent stronger than work. But it was monotonous, and the same bars that had not been | was ready to change. Like most of my through this process. The theory is | countrymen. I do not like work when that continual beating or tapping sol- it is not pleasant. Pleasure first and idifies the molecules and has an effect | work afterward is my motto. You not unlike welding. This is an im- Americans think differently, but busiportant discovery, as it gives the ness is a stupid bore; there is no heart benefits derived from annealing by in it. One day we were anchored in heat without any of the objections to New York harbor. A beautiful girl, this process. Heat sometimes changes a countrywoman of mine, out who had the chemical composition of the iron lived many years in New York, came on board with her father to see our and may affect the carbon. Still further tests are to be made, those al- ship. I showed her all that she wanted teady reported having shown such to see, and I knew straightway that I

The average small boy some b. even at a true that men with tes fast, but a coury, says New York Lodger. The er only with trees that thing that I the or their capidity. Growing to with little or no i the woods and fields about them, they are often at their with' ends to decide even trilling questions that involve the of certain sorts of wood. A fail set of veneers, including in one lot domestic and in another foreign woods of all sorts, should be part of the equipment of every school room. It would be well to have each piece mounted in a small frame or cardboard of sufficient body to be durable. On the margin the peculiar char-acteristics of the tree should be written, its habit, soil, climate, size, prob-able age, and the uses to which it is

best adapted. Every child of ten years should be able to tell at a glance all of the different woods that grow in the vicinity of his home. If to the veneer cards were added the leaves of the trees in a green and also in a dry state, the study would be greatly simplified. Very few persons are aware of the enormous business that is done in veneers or the expensive and complicated machinery and processes that are necessary in order to produce some of the exquisite articles of furniture which are offered for sale in our best shops. There are many varieties of wood that are peculiarly adapted for veneers, and are of great value. Curly maple and curly birch are growing scarce, and fine walnut has practically disappeared from market. A large amount of apple wood is cut every year, and while it would bring a good price there are many people who use it for firewood, probably because it is too much trouble to put it in order and find a purchaser for it. Croquet balls and many other articles are made from apple wood, which is highly prized on account of its extreme hardness. It akes a fine very beautiful wood. Walnut, which used to be one of the standard woods for making furniture, has become very scarce, and fine qualities command a most extravagant figure. Oak is one of the popular woods for furniture making. It is durable, and takes a high finish, but is exceedingly heavy. and, in large pleces, quite cumbersome. Rosewood has been much liked for furniture, but some varieties are objectionable on account of their tendency to exude a sort of gum that causes roughness and takes away the fine polish. This is especially true of veneers, and this has led the experts to regard with disfavor all articles made of rosewool. It is out of the question to detect the imperfections beforehand, and when they appear there is usually no redress.



on in Iceland. HOSE who desire

100

as the most un-

Authorized Capital of - \$500,000 Paid in Capital. - -90,000

OFFICERS: C. B. SHELDON, Pres't. II. P. H. OFHLEICH, Vice Pres. DANIEL SCHRAM, Cashier. FRANK RORER, Asst. Cash'r.

DIRECT RS: H. P. H. OEHLRICH, W. A. MCALLISTER, C. A. SRELDON, ONAS WELCH. CARL RIENKI . C. GRAY. FRANK ROBRER.

FTOCKH LDERS: SARELDA ELLIS, HENRY WURSEMAN CLARK GRAY, HENRY LOSEKE, GEO. W. GALLEY, J. P. BECKER ESTATE, DANIEL SCHRAM. F. H. OEHLRICH, H. M. WINSLOW. REBECCA BECKER,

Bank of Deposit; interest allowed on time deposits: buy and sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell avail-able securities. We shall be pleased to re-ceive your business. We solicit your pat-



A weekly newspaper de-voted the best interests of

COLUMBUS THE CONNTY OF PLATTE, The State of Nebraska and especially ought they to know about

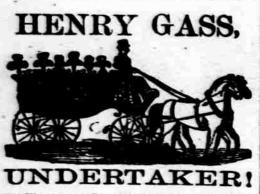
THE UNITED STATES

AND THE REST OF MANKIND

The unit of measure with

\$1.50 A YEAR. IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

But our limit of usefulnees is not prescribed by dollars and cents. Sample copies sent free to any address.



.

ful. Therefore, the king or queen actthe greatest powers of the crown, although in reality the treaty is now also that: made, not by the queen but by the

PAST.

here, that power has

been given by them

to those chosen to

represent them. Ev-

ery American boy

and girl should un-

derstand how and by

whom our govern-

ment is carried on,

and especially ought

the great powers ex-

ercised by their gov-

ernment. Of these

powers, that of trea-

ty making is one of

the greatest and

Perhaps every one

understands it now.

although from some

point would not be unprofitable.

should be thoroughly

understood.

five states.

of government.

preserved.

ministry, which is a committee of the two houses of parliament acting in her name

In most European countries the power to make treaties is actually, as well in the constitution or laws of any as in name, in the hands of the soy- state to the contrary notwithstandereign; and even in England, where all ing." power has passed to parliament, the old | By this last clause it will be seen

form, as has just been said, is still In the United States we have a tion conferred upon them, for they dereaty-making power like all other na- | clared that when once entered into, tions, and as the people are sovereign they should be not only the law of the

PRELIMINARIES TO FOREIGN TREATIES.

the President.

of dealing with other nations in any if it thinks it desirable.

ing through the ministers has the pow-er to make treaties, and it is one of shall come within the jurisdiction of sponsible for the agreement to which the courts of the United States, and the treaty will bind the United States. "All treaties made, or which shall be

PRESENT

the Senate, it is referred to the commade, under the authority of the Unitmittee on foreign relations. This comed States, shall be the supreme law mittee then takes up the treaty, reads of the land; and the judges in every it and examines it with the utmost state shall be bound thereby, anything care, comparing it with other treaties, weighing every article in it, and if they deem it necessary, they send for the secretary of state to explain it to them

how important treaties are and what there has been in regard to it. sanctity the makers of the Constitu-After they have thus examined the treaty, they decide whether they shall

> advise its rejection; or whether they shall advise that the Senate concur after making certain amendments or changes in the treaty which they pro-

> > After the committee have reported the treaty, the Senate goes into secret session and takes it up for consideration. The reason for having the consideration of treaties in secret is a sound one, because the discussion is certain to involve not only the interests of the United States and their policy toward other countries, but also much is sure to be said in regard to the country with which we are making the treaty.

If the debates upon treatles were fully reported, as other debates are, it would either be impossible to have them discussed freely, as they ought to be, or else we should run the risk of having many things said which might do a great deal of harm and affect unpleasantly our relations with

It is true that a certain amount of what happens in executive sessions gets out, but this is of a general character and usually only a trifling portion of the discussion. Most of what has been said in secret session never gets out at all, and for the reasons just given it is well that it should not, and

it is also well that no full report of the debates should be made, as is done visions in its conin the ordinary legislative session of stitution or laws. the Senate. That, however,

After the treaty, then, has been read which interests us of the discussions which we have had | here is the first clause, which defines in the Senate, it is fully discussed, and if amendments are desired, they are lately about our arbitration treaty with how treaties shall be made, and we see offered and voted upon. When the England I have been led to believe that that they are to be made by the Presidiscussion is concluded, the question there are a good many people in the dent and Senate together. Mr. George is then put in the Senate in the lan-United States beside boys and girls | Ticknor Curtis, in his great work on to whom a little explanation on this "The Constitution of the United guage of the Constitution: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the States," says that the Senate has the treaty?" All the great powers of our national power under the word "advice" to ini-

In order that the treaty may pass, government are fixed and defined by tiate a treaty and that this has been two-thirds of the senators present and the Constitution. And it is well to re- done in a few cases; in other words, member that one of the chief causes he holds that the Senate under the voting must vote in favor of the treaty, and if more than one-third of which led to the adoption of the Con- Constitution has the power to advise the senators vote against it, the treaty stitution was the absolute impossibility the President to make a certain treaty, is rejected. If, however, two-thirds of the senators present vote for the way except by a single central gov- But in practice this construction has treaty, it is ratified and is then reernment. It was out of the question been abandoned, for a numerous body

for thirteen different states to enter is not suited to the work of bringing turned to the President with information of what the Senate has done. separately into treaties with other na- or carrying on negotiations with antions, or to make war or peace with other country. Therefore the duty of If no amendments have been made them. It would be today even more proposing and entering upon treatles the President proclaims the treaty and impossible, now that we have forty- has come to be wholly in the hands of it then becomes part of the law of the land, by which all American citizens Therefore they was no thought in The methods pursued in practice are are bound, as they are by their own the mind of any man, when we were the same in all cases, and I will now Constitution and statutes. If, on the

certain business, as one may open thousands of oysters without finding anything worth while; again, in a few moments, thousands of dollars may be realized.

The Burning of Green Wood Every one who enjoys sitting by a wood fire must have observed how the wood sputters and hisses, and frefrequently gives off little jets of flames and again the picces crackle and fly

off at a considerable distance. This is caused by the water in the wood which, confined in the cells, becomes curious fact that intense heat and intense cold produces fractures in various substances. In the most extreme cold weather it is not uncommon, especially if the cold has come on suddenly, to find trees that are split from

the ground to the top by the action of frost. Freezing expands the water in the cells of the wood, and so suddenly is this done that the trees burst as would a pitcher or mug in which water was confined.

Pulled Down Pillars.

They do strange things in Persia. This is the latest. For some years a tidal observatory has been established at Bushire, on the Persian gulf. and it has performed its functions without let or hindrance. This year. however, owing to want of rain, the Persians were under the impression that the bench-marks or pillars which have been built near the English government telegraph office were cause of the drought and a mob, consisting of men, women and children, surround-

ed the office and pulled the pillars down. Owing to the promptitude of Col. Wilson, the resident, and Mr. Campbell, the superintendent of telegraphs, the Persian governor had to supply a company of Persian soldiers. and these, combined with parties of bluejackets and marines from H. M. S. Sphinx, built up the pillars again. This has had the desired effect on the



matter of curiosity. Carriere, who was a practical man and indefatigable investigator, tried the most diverse kinds of grafting and among other results obtained a crop of tomatoes upon stems of the bitter-sweet. Mr. C. Baltet, an experimenter of the first rank, has attempted to graft the diverse plants and has brought together in a work entitled "L'Art de Greffer," very useful directions and advice as to grafting and informtaion as to the species that can be multiplied with certainty by this process.

In grafting branches of the tomato upon stalks of the potato M. Baltet's son has made an interesting experiment, which shows the affinities of two plants belonging to the same orheated and generates steam. It is a der (Solaonaceae) and the possibility of grafting plants which have an ephemeral existence in some regions and which, at first sight, would not seem to be capable of giving so curious results.

Western Ice Cares.

At the toot of Cow Mountain, in Colorado, the most remarkable caverns have been found. There is a series of chambers of various sizes, the roots hung with enormous icicles. The water from which these were frozen must have been very pure, as in some of the cases the reflection and refraction of light is truly wonderful, the glitter suggesting the finest diamonds. The chambers are connected by narrow alleyways, and at a point distant from the entrance there is a passage extremely narrow and inclined. This leads to a cavern some three hundred feet in extent, containing enormous quantities of ice, which has frozen in all sorts of quaint and grotesque figmatter." ures. In the middle of this cavern there is a lake sixty-five feet long. It is quite deep, and the water is as clear as crystal and cold almost beyond belief. The lake appears to have no outlet, but there must be one, as the water never rises above a certain level. An effort is to be made to make a show place of this cavern and turn the vicinity to account as a pleasure resort. Certainly as a natural curiosity the place is well worth a visit.

A New Op'ate. There grows in South Arizona a smoking. It is one of the most powerful and dangerous opiates known. Its

I spilled a bucket of paint on her dress to look at. You cannot understand my friend. She went away with her father, but left her address on a small piece of paper. Then I asked to go ashore for a day. No, I was needed. The next day I asked again. The same answer. I repeated it five times with the same result. Then one night 1 wrapped my shore clothes in a small bundle, dropped into a small boat alongside, and left that ship forever. When I landed I changed my clothes and sent the ship's suit back. When I looked for the note I found that it had gone back to the ship with my clothes. I was in despair. You can imagine. I was alone in New York, a deserter, and did not know where my angel lived. As I am a scholar, I spoke

loved her and always should. Love

came into my soul in a great wave, and

English. That helped me to make a wretched, sorrowful existence for three months. Oh, the dreariness of that time! I had no decent companions. Most of the Italians who come here come because they have to. They are criminals or something akin to it. I knew no congenial people for weary months. I nearly starved, I nearly the girl, but I could not find her. One seen my name and address in one of

friend, she will marry me. She is very plies many of the Newark brewers, good and fair. I could not take her to this theater, with all these men there. I do not shake hands with those men. nod, but I am of good family. We shall marry soon, for I am working and earning a salary, and an Italian knows how to live cheaply and save money. That is not necessary. The good God will provide. Besides, it is good to be unhappy in small things. When the heart is satisfied the stomach does not

Voted Against Clay.

Out of the gallant band of 530 Jeffersonian Democrats in Spencer county who voted fcr James K. Polk against Henry Clay for President in 1844 only thirteen are now living, and they are bent with age and their hair is whitened with the frost of many winters. They are: William L. Barker, James McKinley, John B. Wooton, Samuel Snider, Robert McGraw, John Mc-Crocklin, William Taggart, Matthew

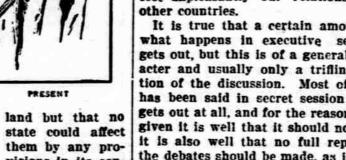
Maratta, Fields Watson, James Wakeweed that is used by the natives for field, Isaac Bean, James Love and George W. Snider.-Bardstown Record.

Brewers' Horses

No person ever saw a thin, spare, cadaverous, bony horse pulling a brewery wagon. A decrepit team to a brewery wagon would excite remark, in Newark anyway, says the Sunday Call of that city. Brewery horses are the same the world over. Large, fine looking, splendid specimens of the draft killed myself. I looked everywhere for horse. The reason for it is simple. The horses are usually a cross between the happy day I received a note. She had native Perche and the ordinary American draft mare. They possess all the the Bowery newspapers. My name was strength and stamina of the native there because I was a deserter. It was without the unwieldy appearance. They in a list with others. She wrote me are quick in movement and adjust that she played the organ in the Ital- themselves readily to the limits of narian Episcopal Church. I went the next row streets. Most of the large mal-Sunday; spent my last quarter for a sters have buyers, who make the senecktie that should be sunny and bril- lection, but the purchases are made liant. It was ravishingly pretty. I under the direct supervision of a skillsaw her at the organ. I could not ed veterinarian. Only the choicest speak to her, but it was enough hap- specimens are considered worthy a piness. I knew I could come again. place in the stables. The large dealers I did, and I went many times. I got who supply the demand know that no to know her, her father and her friends. culls will pass inspection, consequently Her father liked me, and liked the only the best the market affords will poems that I wrote to her and the be presented. Dahlman, the heavy plays that I write for the theater. My draft horse dealer of New York, sup-

> Color of Butter .- A New York butter man says: The color of the butter is of great importance. For years there was a prevailing opinion that consumers wanted a deep yellow, almost reddish color to their butter, and buttermakers tried to give them just what they wanted. But this requirement, if it ever existed, has changed very much. and there is now a growing demand for pale color. High colored butter does not look well at best, and the addition of so much coloring matter imparts a foreign flavor. Our home jobbers seldom complain of too light color, and the constant call from the export trade is for pale butter. "I can't understand," said a well known shipper recently, "why the Americans persist in painting their butter red." This is a defect too easily remedied to exist any longer, and it should claim the attention of our buttermakers at once.

Land Poor.-It is an easy matter to become land poor. This condition resuits from grasping at everything in sight. The farmer soon finds himself burdened with more acres than he can properly handle. But interest and aves so merrily on just the same. The



Coffins : and : Metallic : Cases ! EF Repairing of all kinds of Uphol atery Goods. 14 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.	the mind of any man, when we were framing our national Constitution, not even of the most extravagant advocate of state rights, but that everything which concerned our relations with other nations must be put under the	smoking. It is one of the most power- ful and dangerous opiates known. Its use in a mild form produces the great- est hilarity and exhiliration of spirits. In larger quantities and at later stages the user becomes ugly and unmanage-	George W. Snider.—Bardstown Rec. ord. How She Got Even. Two ladies in a Nebraska town were talking recently about the character-
THE	control of the national government. This being agreed, the next point was to settle just how those powers were to be exercised. the land. Treaties, as I have said, are on all sorts of subjects, from making peace, as we did with England after the war	it is smuggled into prisons, and the	istics of Mr. Bryan. One was a Baptist and the other a Presbyterian. The lady who is a Baptist remarked that to the methods by which each acre may
Golumbus Journal	At that time these treaty-making powers everywhere belonged to the crown, that is, to the executive head of each nation. But although the men who framed the Constitution desired who framed the Constitution desired	out of the hands of convicts. Saturat-	marked: "Oh, no, he won't." "Why once well set in this channel it will be
BEQUIRED OF A	to make a strong and efficient govern- ment, we had just come out of a war against the English crown and there ence to the Senate. I will take as an example of the making of a treaty one claimed as such by the President after ratification by the Senate.	government in Persia is not to be trifled with. all. This weed is called Mariguana. It is cultivated by the Mexicans, and the natives of South Arizona, and is	and he's afraid to get out of sight of the countryNebraska Farmer. the people that long."-Nebraska State
PRINTING OFFICE,	was a deep-rooted jealousy of execu- tive power. The makers of the Con- as an extradition treaty. Don't forget that pecuniary charity is often a curse to humanity.	One Cause of Forest Fires. A traveler, who had occasion to make an encampment on a ledge of will sacrifice his last dollar. Its use	Change Prescribed. 'Tramp-Cud ver spare a dvin' man state during the last ten years. The
CLUBS	COMPARISON OF STANDARDS. Would Women Be Better Than Men with Like Temptations? Whatever the Turveydrops of the moral world may have to say about	rock in an unbroken forest asserts that he witnessed the beginning of one of the most destructive forest fires that ever occurred in that region. A dead tree of enormous size blew over and lodged against another tree, which it bent almost in the form of a bea	a few pennies, mister? Citizen-What! A strong, healthy-looking man like you dying? Tramp-Dat's wot I said. Me efferts to live widout workin' is killin' me, an' me doctor says I need a little change, see?
BEST PAPERS	portment on the part of "wooman, be- witching wooman," I have never been able to see any indubitable intent in nature herself toward binding them over to any higher moral standards that they put their relatives into office the civil-service reform association, that they put their relatives into office the two of the distinct and more familiar duties in favor of interests mainly moral.	The fierce wind swayed the top of the bent iree which supported the trunk of its fallen neighbor. It so chanced that there was a space of several feet where the fallen tree was smooth and	Lonesome Country Hostess—Have you nice neighbors where you live now? City Guest—Oh, we have no neighbors, Lonesome neighbors where you live now? City Guest—Oh, we have no neighbors,
COUNTRY.	than she does men, says Helen Watter- whenever they got the chance, "with- refreshments at a recent party did not son Moody in Scribner's. Both men out any evidence that they are fitted cost more thad so to the party did not	rested on the other. The force of the wind sweeping the beat tree back and forth soon ground the bark from the trunk of the tree. The friction caused eyes.	now, none at all. Country Hostess- You haven't any neighbors? City Guest-No. We live in a flatNew York Weekly. distribution of india-rubber compounds. Pure, un- vulcanized india-rubber will float, nearly submerged, in water, while the oil substitutes, being slightly beavier in properties to their bulk, sink.