

# The Columbus Journal

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,450.

**THE OLD RELIABLE.**  
**Columbus State Bank**  
 (Oldest Bank in the State.)  
 Pays Interest on Time Deposits  
 AND  
 Makes Loans on Real Estate.

ISSUES SHORT DRAFTS OF  
 Omaha, Chicago, New York and  
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**THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL!**  
 A weekly newspaper devoted to the best interests of

**COLUMBUS**  
 THE COUNTY OF PLATTE,  
 THE State of Nebraska  
 THE UNITED STATES  
 AND THE REST OF MANKIND

The unit of measure with us is  
**\$1.50 A YEAR,**  
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**HENRY GASS,**  
 UNDERTAKER!  
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**THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL**  
 IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ANSWERS  
 REQUESTED OF A

**PRINTING OFFICE.**  
**CLUBS**  
**BEST PAPERS**  
**COUNTRY.**

## New Foreign Treaties are Made in YOUTHFUL COMPANION.

It all know how important our relations with our neighbors are in this daily life. Those next door to us interest us most, because what they do in their houses or on their lands affects us also. Thus it comes about that the law provides carefully for a man's rights in his own property, and with equal watchfulness sees to it that in exercising those rights he shall not do in such a way as to injure his neighbor.

Countless treaties have been made among nations, and sooner or later, as history shows, most of them have been broken, because what they do in their houses or on their lands affects us also. Thus it comes about that the law provides carefully for a man's rights in his own property, and with equal watchfulness sees to it that in exercising those rights he shall not do in such a way as to injure his neighbor.

For this reason they gave the authority to make war, the greatest and gravest of all powers, exclusively to Congress, the immediate representatives of the people. This was comparatively simple, but when they came to the question of treaties they had a much more difficult problem.

They saw very plainly that in practice the making of treaties could not be conveniently carried on by a large body like Congress. They knew that this was work which could be well performed only by one man or by his agents selected for that purpose. At the same time they desired to limit the power, and they also felt that while the President, representing the whole people, should have his part in making a treaty, the severest duties ought also to have something to say about it.

They were a very wise and able body of men, and these makers of the Constitution of the United States, no wiser or abler, indeed, were ever gathered together to frame a system of government, a fact which is well noted in a treaty, the severest duties ought also to have something to say about it.

land that no state could affect them by any provisions in its constitution or laws.

That, however, here is the first clause, which defines how treaties shall be made, and we see that they are to be made by the President and Senate together. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, in his great work on "The Constitution of the United States," says that the Senate has the power to ratify a treaty and that this has been done in a few cases; in other words, he holds that the Senate under the Constitution has the power to advise the President to make a certain treaty, if it thinks it desirable.

But in practice this construction has been abandoned, for a numerous body is not suited to the work of bringing or carrying on negotiations with another country. Therefore the duty of proposing and entering upon treaties has come to be wholly in the hands of the President.

Comparisons of standards. Would Women be Better Than Men with Like Temptations?

Whatever the Turvevrops of the moral world may have to say about the necessity for elevating moral deportment on the part of "woman, bewitching woman," I have never been able to see any indubitable intent in nature herself toward binding them over to any higher moral standards than she does men, says Helen Water-son Moody in Scribner's. Both men and women seem to me to be com-

Treaties of this class prohibit the surreptitious by one country to another. If an American commits a crime in the United States and flies to another country, it is very desirable, 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 that treaties of extradition have been 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 desire 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 has the honor of the signature of the treaty with the minister of the Argentine Republic in Washington, or else 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, 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 obliged to be careful that they do not involve their government in a disadvantageous agreement.

California Pearls. The pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California have been enormously valuable. In 1790 a large number of pearls were collected for a collar. This eventually came into the possession of the Queen of Spain, and one of the most valuable of the crown jewels. A brown pearl worth eight thousand 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. Pearls are open exceeding popular in Europe, and nearly all of this sort that are found in California are sent over to the European market. The Mexican government controls the fisheries, and the business is put into the hands of a few men, who employ about four hundred men and employ, and the 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 unpopular here, because it opens up thousands of oysters without finding anything worth while; again, in a few months, thousands of dollars may be realized.

Western Ice Caves. At the foot of Cow Mountain, in Colorado, the most remarkable caverns have been found. There is a series of chambers of various sizes, the roots of which are frozen into the rock and the water is as clear as crystal and cold almost beyond belief. The lake appears to have no outlet, but there must be some way out, for 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.

Pelled 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 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, surrounded the office and pulled down the pillars. 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 Persians and marines from H. M. S. Sphinx, built up the pillars again. This has had the desired effect on the

One Case of Forest Fires. A traveler, who had occasion to make an encampment on a ledge of 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 bow. The fierce wind swayed the top of the bent tree 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 rested on the other. The force of the wind sweeping the bent tree back and forth soon ground the bark from the trunk of the tree. The friction caused

## SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

**CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.**  
 Several Fine Gravel Beds the Work of a Peat-Borer. The United States Geological Survey in California.

**Discovery in Iceland.**  
 Hoses who desire to undertake fields of exploration should take up Iceland, which is among the most interesting as well as the most unknown regions. It is a curious thing to come across, in the midst of this bleak region, large districts where boiling springs abound in the crevices and on the surface of the country is dotted with craters and the traces of volcanic eruptions. There are twenty volcanoes in Iceland, any one of them larger than Vesuvius. There are also sea volcanoes which have excited the wonder and admiration of the world. 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 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. Occasionally one meets a reindeer, but the birds are the most attractive.

**Tomato Grafted to Potato.**  
 It has been found possible to graft annual plants when they have stalks or branches that are sufficiently fleshy, and a striking example of this 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 matter of curiosity. Carriere, who was a practical man and indefatigable investigator, tried the most diverse results obtained a crop of tomatoes upon stems of the bitter-sweet. Mr. G. Ballet, 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 information as to the species that can be multiplied with certainty by this process.

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**A New Opate.**  
 There grows in South Arizona a weed that is used by the natives for smoking. It is one of the most powerful and dangerous opiates known. Its use in a mild form produces the greatest hilarity and exhilaration of spirits. In larger quantities and at later stages the use becomes ugly and unmanageable. Mixed with tobacco the Mexicans revel in it. It is so seductive that it is smuggled into prisons, and the authorities have had work to keep it out of the hands of convicts. Saturated with the drug they forget all of the ills and cares of life, are reckless and pugnacious, and will fight on the smallest provocation, or no provocation at all. This weed is called Marihuana. It is cultivated by the Mexicans, and the natives of South Arizona, and is quite a profitable article of barter. For it, as for opium and liquor, the devotees will sacrifice his last dollar. Its use continues undiminished, the constitution and produces a condition bordering on idocy. The habit once acquired is almost impossible to break up, and the victim finds it necessary to increase the amount until an incredible quantity can be consumed.

**How She Got Even.**  
 Two ladies in a Nebraska town were talking recently about the character of Mr. Bryan. One was a Baptist and the other a Presbyterian. The lady who is a Baptist remarked that Mr. Bryan, who is a Presbyterian, had serious thoughts of joining the Baptist church. The other lady looked at her incredulously and after awhile remarked: "Oh, no, he won't." "Why not?" "He would have to be immersed, and he's afraid to get out of sight of the people that long."—Nebraska State Journal.

**Change Prescribed.**  
 "Tramp—Cud yer spare a dynin' man a few pennies, mister? Citizen—What? A strong, healthy-looking man like you dyin'?" Tramp—Dat's wot I said. Me efforts to live widout workin' is killin' me, an' me doctor says I need a little change, hee hee!"

## ITALIAN LOVE STORY.

**HOW A YOUNG MAN OF NOBLE BIRTH LOST HIS HEART.**  
 Several Months in New York—How New York Was in a Fog, What to Him, and How They Are Going to Be Married.

It was in the Italian Theater in the Bowery. There was a long, easy wait before the curtain went up on the droll comedy. Then it chanced that the two men became familiar enough for one to tell the other the romance of his life. Perhaps it was the glow of sympathy 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 the New York Commercial Advertiser.

**By this grinding developed a high degree of heat, and the tourist, to his astonishment, saw the wood crack and lead burn his skin. The top was soon consumed and full, continuing burning embers upon the dry leaves for some distance around. They fanned to a flame by the wind, and created a fierce fire that swept over miles of valuable timber. Much blame has been attached to campers and malicious persons who have, it is alleged, started fires either through carelessness or for a desire for wanton mischief. Orders of large tracts of land would do well to keep close watch of their forests, which are not accompanied by a heavy rain. A little precaution might save thousands of acres of valuable timber.**

**It has long been an accepted theory that east iron is injured by a succession of shocks. It has been supposed that the iron becomes brittle and almost worthless. Tests have been made to establish the facts in the case. Pieces of iron were struck three thousand times with a hand hammer. The gain in strength was from ten to fifteen per cent. A number of rods were placed in a box and shaken in order to free them from the sand of the molds, and to give them a slight smoothness and polish. They were shaken for a long time and then tested, when they were found to be about fifteen per cent stronger than before through this process. The theory is that continual beating or tapping solidifies the molecules and has an effect not unlike welding. This is an important discovery, as it gives the benefits derived from annealing by fire without any of the objections to this process. Heat sometimes changes the chemical composition of the iron and may affect the carbon. Still further tests are to be made, those already reported having shown such favorable results.**

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