

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This date shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb. 1, 1906 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

HOW THE BRITISH AMEND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

The British people are now engrossed in the great task of amending their constitution. The way in which they go about it is highly instructive to Americans.

The simplest method of amending the American constitution is so difficult and tedious that for about a century no very serious effort has been made to alter that instrument, except when the three war amendments were fairly pinned on to it with bayonets.

Mark the contrast between British and American methods. The House of Commons, by a majority vote, proposes a change in the constitution. The House of Lords concurring, the change goes into effect at once. The lords rejecting it, the House of Commons dissolves, and after only a few days' campaigning a general election is immediately held. If the people choose a majority of members in favor of the new plan the lords accept it without further obstruction.

Thus the British constitution always can be amended by the people themselves, and within the space of two weeks.

When the American is told the British have unwritten constitution he is inclined to feel somewhat like the schoolboy on finding that the equator is only an imaginary line—it is hardly worth talking about. Nevertheless, there is a written constitution in Great Britain. It is not only written, but no clause in it has ever been erased since its first sections were written and signed at Runnymede eight centuries ago.

The British, however, with that blend of conservatism and progressiveness peculiar of them, while retaining their written constitution intact, have gone ahead and developed an unwritten constitution also. As in the larger things, so in the smaller. Long after Catholics have been admitted to Parliament on an equality with Protestants the house never fails to go on its annual hunt for Guy Fawkes and his papist gunpowder plot in the cellars of Westminster. So, too, while members nightly hurry homeward in taxicabs and tubes the Eighteenth Century tradition against statesmen venturing forth in the darkness until they have had an opportunity to form groups strong enough to hold their own against desperate highwaymen is religiously observed in the cry that rings through the corridor at every ad-

journal, "Who goes home?" "Who goes home?"

This is the same spirit that preserves the custom of having every act and action in the United Kingdom, in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa and throughout the self-governing dependencies run in the name of the king, although the monarch long ago ceased to rule. He is become the most gracious and august rubber stamp in the world.

The British are too conservative ever to lay the axe to any part of their institutions and ruthlessly cut it out. At the same time they are too progressive ever to confine themselves to an antiquated structure; they simply enlarge it as they require room for growth.

Their form of government therefore, is like an old house, to which wings and Ls have been added by successive generations and in which the modern improvements have been installed as fast as their usefulness has commended itself to the practical minds of the occupants.

As the suffrage has been extended and the people have come more and more into the government through the House of Commons, the latter body has reduced the authority of the House of Lords, as it formerly curtailed the authority of the crown. By successfully appealing to the people in its disputes with the lords the commons has been enabled to overrule them repeatedly. Their veto power has declined until they do not venture to question certain classes of bills at all.

At most, the lords assert the right to obstruct the passage of a bill only until the Commons has taken the sense of the nation on it in a new general election.

This complaisance, however, no longer appeases public sentiment. The Liberal, Radical, Labor and Irish majority in the Commons have insisted that the lords, like the king should surrender their veto. A resolution was passed which provided that the lords might withhold their assent from a bill through only two sessions of Parliament, but if at a later session the commons should pass it for the third time, without waiting for a new election, it should become a law regardless of their objections. The hereditary chamber refused to consent to this really revolutionary proposal, and now the House of Commons has dissolved and the question is before the people in the present general election.

Whichever side wins, the constitution will be amended. If the coalition gains a majority in the new House of Commons the veto resolution will be sent to the lords again, and if they should refuse to accept it the commons would call on the king to aid it in carrying out the will of the people. This call George V would have to obey, either by agreeing to pack the upper house with a horde of newly made peers or agreeing to sign all bills thrice passed by the commons, notwithstanding the opposition of the upper house.

On the other hand, if the Conservatives should win, the House of Lords would be obliged to recognize. The peers themselves were too well aware of the temper of the Nation to stand in the way. As Lord Rosebery has said, "The House of Lords has ceased to exist; it has surrendered its life to the Nation."

Thanks to the Liberals and Radicals, the Irish and the Laborites, the ancient principle of an hereditary legislative chamber has been overthrown. The lords dared not accept the challenge of the coalition. They have, therefore, hastened to promise a new and reformed second chamber, if the people will only intrust the task of reorganization to the friends, rather than the foes, of the peers.—From the Boston Globe.

NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

With the democratic party in prospective control of the national house, with a degree of internal harmony not previously attained in fifty years, and with the prestige in the ascendancy, the question of party leadership is a matter for interesting speculation. The individual leadership will, of course, be determined in the near future, but who the leader will be no one can tell; in the meantime the new governors, senators and representatives recently elected, who will supplement the present official strength of the democracy, constitute a new group of leaders that must be reckoned with.

Such men as Wilson of New Jersey, Dix of New York, Plaisted of Maine, Foss of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Connecticut, Harmon of Ohio and New York's progressive Mayor Gaynor, together with new democratic senators from New York, New Jersey, Maine, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri, and new representatives from a number of eastern states, whose qualities and powers are yet to be tested, collectively will have much to do with the future of the party.

The fortunes of the democratic party have turned almost automatically. The control of the house has been gained and the membership of the senate increased by default, so to speak. There was no great political issue, policy or personality in the democratic campaign that resulted in a series of democratic victories. Neither Bryan nor Bryanism was a mentionable factor. Indeed, at this time there seems to be no division between the old supporters of Bryan and those who refused to follow his leadership. What was left of the old sectionalism within the party seems to have almost disappeared. And yet the condition of the democracy at this time is precarious.

The gains made by the democracy were almost wholly in the east, where republican reactionism was strongest. The defeated republicans are nearly all eastern standpatters. Therefore, the democratic party will be in the control of southern and eastern men. Just how this may work out is problematical. The south has not always been independent of the east in democratic councils. It permitted the east to dictate the nomination of Parker in 1904. Just now the wits of the special interests are employed to commit the new and rising democracy to conservative policies as opposed to the progressive movement in both parties.

The east will be especially active in this regard, and it will use every argument and influence it can bring to bear on the south. Holden was a poor man, but industrious and estimable. He had a large family and his death left his widow almost destitute. Suit was brought against the county for damages, and it looked as though there was no escaping responsibility. If counties were reasonably decent there would be no effort to escape. But that case has been dragging along in the courts for years, until the other day, when the county's lawyers and the lawyers for the widow held a conference, and agreed upon a compromise. The county paid \$150 and half the costs, or something like that. The widow had sued for \$5,000. Of course she will not get a cent of the pitiful sum awarded her. That will go to her lawyers, and then she'll owe them a lot of money.

The newspapers at the county seat where this thing happened are unanimous in their praise of the admirable work done by the county attorney in effecting the compromise. He saved the sacred taxpayers a lot of money. Had it not been for his masterly tactics and supreme genius, the county might have been compelled to pay the full amount sued for. Here we see a rich community congratulated because it held up and robbed a widow. It is the contemplation of such instances as this that causes one to endorse the statement of Ingalls about purity in politics. The county in question admitted that the widow's cause was just when it consented to pay any money at all. It would be hard to conceive a more indecent transaction than this, yet the officials who were parties to it are praised by the newspapers as though they had done something highly meritorious.

If a private citizen did such a trick as that wealthy county was guilty of, he would be considered too contemptible to associate with white men.—Emporia Gazette.

In the Mining Business. "I think you said, Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the west?" "Yeh, boss, that's right." "What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?" "No, sah, none o' those; calcimining."—Everybody's.

The Angel. Wife—I am trimming up last year's hat to save the cost of a new one! Hubby—How good of you! You're a perfect little angel! Wife—Am I? Then give me \$10 to buy wings.

WONDERFUL NEW YORK.

When you visit New York, how wonderful it is! The greatest architects have planned its buildings; its institutions are the most prosperous, intelligent and practical in the world. It has underground railway trains and you can ride in them rapidly and comfortably a distance of fifteen miles for five cents, on the way passing under great rivers. Philanthropists have built great palaces in New York, and devoted them to art. The hotels of New York are the finest in the world. New York is the capital of the most progressive and intelligent nation on the face of the earth today.

Still, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a doctor who finds writing more profitable than doctoring, calmly says that New York should be torn down, and rebuilt in a manner fit for human habitation. The money for this purpose should be secured by confiscating the fortunes of millionaires as fast as they die.

This is foolish talk, but isn't it exactly like the talk now so popular in insurgent magazines and newspapers? Who is Dr. Woods Hutchinson? He has not assisted notably in developing the resources of this country; he has not developed great institutions; he has not given employment to great numbers of men; he has done nothing beyond sitting in his room, and finding grotesque, foolish fault with men who have startled the world with notable and useful achievements.

Yet the suggestion of Dr. Woods Hutchinson that the wonderful city of New York be "torn down and rebuilt fit for human habitation," will no doubt be received by many people as a highly important suggestion; but people who receive Dr. Woods Hutchinson's suggestion as important have never done anything important themselves, never will do anything important, and do not live as comfortably or sensibly as New York people live.

In the course of a great many years, a great country has succeeded in building up a wonderful city on Manhattan island. A lot of idle people, led by a man who has won no spurs beyond writing readable magazine articles, suggests that New York city be destroyed. And people who know nothing, do nothing, cheer themselves hoarse at the suggestion.

And yet Colonel Lafayette Young thinks that he can be elected senator by the legislature.—New York Sun.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

Three or four years ago a man named Holden was personally conducting a traction engine along a country road in Nebraska. He came to a rotten wooden bridge, which collapsed and he was buried under several tons of iron.

Holden was a poor man, but industrious and estimable. He had a large family and his death left his widow almost destitute. Suit was brought against the county for damages, and it looked as though there was no escaping responsibility. If counties were reasonably decent there would be no effort to escape. But that case has been dragging along in the courts for years, until the other day, when the county's lawyers and the lawyers for the widow held a conference, and agreed upon a compromise. The county paid \$150 and half the costs, or something like that. The widow had sued for \$5,000. Of course she will not get a cent of the pitiful sum awarded her. That will go to her lawyers, and then she'll owe them a lot of money.

The newspapers at the county seat where this thing happened are unanimous in their praise of the admirable work done by the county attorney in effecting the compromise. He saved the sacred taxpayers a lot of money. Had it not been for his masterly tactics and supreme genius, the county might have been compelled to pay the full amount sued for.

Here we see a rich community congratulated because it held up and robbed a widow. It is the contemplation of such instances as this that causes one to endorse the statement of Ingalls about purity in politics. The county in question admitted that the widow's cause was just when it consented to pay any money at all. It would be hard to conceive a more indecent transaction than this, yet the officials who were parties to it are praised by the newspapers as though they had done something highly meritorious.

If a private citizen did such a trick as that wealthy county was guilty of, he would be considered too contemptible to associate with white men.—Emporia Gazette.

In the Mining Business. "I think you said, Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the west?" "Yeh, boss, that's right." "What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?" "No, sah, none o' those; calcimining."—Everybody's.

The Angel. Wife—I am trimming up last year's hat to save the cost of a new one! Hubby—How good of you! You're a perfect little angel! Wife—Am I? Then give me \$10 to buy wings.

WONDERFUL NEW YORK.

When you visit New York, how wonderful it is! The greatest architects have planned its buildings; its institutions are the most prosperous, intelligent and practical in the world. It has underground railway trains and you can ride in them rapidly and comfortably a distance of fifteen miles for five cents, on the way passing under great rivers. Philanthropists have built great palaces in New York, and devoted them to art. The hotels of New York are the finest in the world. New York is the capital of the most progressive and intelligent nation on the face of the earth today.

Still, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a doctor who finds writing more profitable than doctoring, calmly says that New York should be torn down, and rebuilt in a manner fit for human habitation. The money for this purpose should be secured by confiscating the fortunes of millionaires as fast as they die.

This is foolish talk, but isn't it exactly like the talk now so popular in insurgent magazines and newspapers? Who is Dr. Woods Hutchinson? He has not assisted notably in developing the resources of this country; he has not developed great institutions; he has not given employment to great numbers of men; he has done nothing beyond sitting in his room, and finding grotesque, foolish fault with men who have startled the world with notable and useful achievements.

Yet the suggestion of Dr. Woods Hutchinson that the wonderful city of New York be "torn down and rebuilt fit for human habitation," will no doubt be received by many people as a highly important suggestion; but people who receive Dr. Woods Hutchinson's suggestion as important have never done anything important themselves, never will do anything important, and do not live as comfortably or sensibly as New York people live.

In the course of a great many years, a great country has succeeded in building up a wonderful city on Manhattan island. A lot of idle people, led by a man who has won no spurs beyond writing readable magazine articles, suggests that New York city be destroyed. And people who know nothing, do nothing, cheer themselves hoarse at the suggestion.

And yet Colonel Lafayette Young thinks that he can be elected senator by the legislature.—New York Sun.

SUGAR A MODERN LUXURY.

Each person in the United States consumes annually at least his own weight in sugar, and it would be hard for us to regard it as anything more than a daily necessity, yet it is only within the past four hundred years that it has grown out of the class of curious luxuries. Humboldt says that sugar was known in China in very ancient days, but if known at all in Western Asia or Europe until within the past few centuries, it was only as rare travelers brought it as a remembrance of far lands and strange peoples.

There is some foundation for the idea that sugar was known to the ancient Greeks, as there may be found in the classics references to honey that bees did not make, and "honey" made from reeds. The sugar cane is a reed, and the term honey seemed to embrace all very sweet substances. Pliny described a kind of honey, like gum, from reeds, which was used as a medicine.

The Crusaders found sweet canes growing in the plains of and meadows of Tripoli, and these, according to the ancient records, they sucked with much delight. It is further related that the juice of these canes were strained and "dried" to a solid, like salt, and that this substance was mixed with bread. In 1420 the Portuguese brought sugar cane stalks to Spain, to Madeira, and to the Canaries, and from those places they were carried to the West Indies and Brazil. In the latter countries were found soil and climate perfectly adapted to the cultivation of cane, and sugar soon took its place as a staple article of commerce.—The Union.

A Schoolboy's Story of Jonah. A school board boy, competing for one of the Peck prizes, evolved this confusion of widely different events. He had to write a short biography of Jonah, and he produced the following: "He was the father of Lot and had two wives. One was called Ishmael and the other Hagar. He kept one at home and turned the other into the desert, when she became a pillow of salt in the daytime and a pillow of fire at night."—From Wheatley's "Literary Blunders."

Her Diplomacy. "You could make my future brighter," he said, looking at her longingly. "I could say the same," she replied, looking down. "How?" he asked eagerly. "Well, an engagement ring with a diamond in it would help some," she admitted.—Boston Herald.



Please the Children

When you were young you probably did not enjoy the advantages of the telephone, because telephones are young—just children among the world's great business enterprises.

Neither did you have a thousand other advantages that your children enjoy. Make your children happy—they can only be children once. Put in a Bell Telephone.



Nebraska Telephone Co.

Very Bell Telephone in a Long Distance Station DANIEL J. ECHOLS, Local Manager

Bell Service is the World's Standard of Telephone Efficiency

Cute Little Girl.

One day while Katherine's mother was ill a cup of beef tea was prepared for her, but Katherine fancied it and drank almost all of it. Her father was about to scold her when her mother said: "Never mind; it does me just as much good to see her drink it." Shortly after this a dose of castor oil was prepared for Katherine, and she poured it into her doll's mouth. "Why Katherine," said her astonished mother, "what did you do that for?" "That's all right," Katherine replied, "it will do me just as much good if she drinks it."—Boston Herald.

The Danger of Criticism.

If you simply cannot help criticizing at least be careful in selecting your victim. A magazine editor to whom O. Henry had promised a story many times without delivering it sat down one day and wrote him thus: "My Dear O. Henry—I do not receive that story from you by noon to-day I am going to put on my No. 11 shoes and come down and kick you down your own stairs. I never fail to keep my promises." Whereupon O. Henry replied: "I, too, would keep my promises if I could do all my work with my feet."—Chicago Tribune.

The Battle of a Week.

The battle of a week was the great conflict at Tours in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens. A. D. 732. The members of the Saracen army are variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, and the historians say that 375,000 were killed on the field. It is suspected that these figures are a gross exaggeration, but it is certain that few battles of history have been either so bloody or so decisive.

A Feast For Willies.

Teacher—Willie, if you had five eggs in the basket and laid three on the table, how many would you then have? Willie—Eight.—Life.

It is better to hold back a truth than to speak it ungraciously.—De Sales.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH: Every first and third Tuesday very low home-seekers' excursion rates are in effect to the South with 25 day limits, and every day the winter tourist rates are in effect with all winter limits.

TO CALIFORNIA: Daily excursion rates with attractive conditions, limits, stop-over privileges, side trips, etc., are in effect. The annual winter movement to Southern California by thousands of Americans who desire to escape the rigors of the North is now under way.

COLORADO: A two or three weeks sojourn in the winter climate of Colorado is recommended by physicians as one of the best up-building tonics available. The great National Western Stock Show is held at Denver, January 16-21.

The Burlington takes excellent care of you to California, either in through standard or through tourist sleepers with conductors in charge;—via Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City.

WESTERN LAND PRODUCT EXHIBIT will be held in Omaha, January 18 to 25th. All new western localities should be represented; all farmers and prospective farmers should see this instructive exhibit.

Burlington Route

L. F. REGTOR, Ticket Agent Columbus, Nebr.

L. W. WAKSLEY, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

Magazine Binding

Old Books Rebound

In fact, for anything in the book binding line bring your work to

The

Journal Office

Phone 184

Royal BAKING POWDER



Tells How to Make 178 Kinds of Cake Cakes of all kinds for all people are best made with Royal

SPECIALLY FINE FOR LAYER CAKE

Royal Cook Book mailed free

Immediately on receipt of your address.