

### WHERE SHE HAD THE BULGE.

Telephone Girl's Great Opportunity to Get Gloriously Even.

"You know that red-headed cashier that had the nerve to complain of me to the boss the other day," said the girl at the telephone desk, to a New York Times writer. "Well, I got even with him, all right. He ain't married, but he's got a best girl. His father owns a shoe factory over in Jersey, and rich—my! Well, she called him up the other afternoon at her usual time. 'Is Mr. Smith there?' she asks, in her most romantickiest voice. 'Yes,' I answers, just as honeylike as she. 'It's his wife wants him, isn't it?' With that Miss Girl hung up with such a jerk my ear hurt. Smith goes around wondering why she does not call him up. Every time he dares he says to me: 'Has any one called me on the phone, Miss Limit?' And I look as innocent as a kid and shake my head. 'No,' I tell you, us telephone girls can turn 'Joy to the bride' into 'Nothin' Doin'' any time we please. Me for Us."

### SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Was Necessary—Believes Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Montana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

**A Coy Young Thing.**  
The following advertisement recently appeared: "Being aware that it is indecent to advertise for a husband, I refrain from doing so; but if any gentleman should be inclined to advertise for a wife, I will answer the advertisement without delay. I am young, am domesticated, and considered ladylike. Apply," etc.—Phillipines Gossip.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

**An Open Question.**  
Editor—Are you a good critic or a speller?  
Musical Reporter—Why do you?  
Editor—Because in this report of Signor Growlino you say he is a base singer and that the orchestra soloist is a vile player.

**Important to Mothers.**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

**Attractions of Flowers.**  
A flower has an almost human way of first attracting insects. This is by appealing to their fondness for sweet things. There is secreted in every flower a store of honey, large or small, as the case may be, to which the midge, the butterfly, the bee, the blue-bottle fly and other insects are attracted.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

**On the Country Picnic.**  
She hung her head.  
"Really, Mr. Mannerling," she stammered, "this—er—is so sudden—"  
"For goodness sake," cried Mannerling, "stop blushing so. Here comes a bull!"

## FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A correspondent has asked first, what can be done to promote a movement for a more sane celebration of the Fourth of July and to correct a somewhat perverted patriotic sentiment. Second, what can be done to prepare the children and youth for the high duties of Christian citizenship. As the day approaches for the annual celebration of the Fourth of July it is well that preparation should be made for celebrations in harmony with the national sentiment that led our forefathers to set apart this day as a public holiday. Our failure to celebrate this day is not a good sign and even where it is celebrated, the fact that the celebration turns to amusements rather than to the serious contemplation of the subjects suggested by the day, this fact is likewise significant of a lack of respect for the day.

The Fourth of July is a national holiday because on that day the nation's independence was declared and it is considered as the birthday of the republic. Patriotism would suggest an appropriate celebration in every community—a celebration at which the people would gather to bestow merited praise upon our forefathers; to discuss the fundamental principles of methods of government; to review the achievements of the past; to consider the dangers that menace the future; and to lay plans for the perpetuity of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Amusements can be introduced in the program but the amusements ought to be incidental and not the main feature of the day. Is it not possible for the people to lay aside for at least one day out of the year their interest in material property and consider the questions vitally concerning our national life and our national destiny?

When the parents commemorate the Fourth of July as they should, it will be easy to prepare the children for the duties of citizenship. We are all imitators to a greater or less extent and the children are quite sure to be impressed by the actions and conversations of their elders. The best way to prepare our children for the discharge of the high duties of citizenship is to be scrupulously careful ourselves about the discharge of the duties of citizenship. If parents are indifferent to the observance of the Fourth of July, their children are apt to be. If the parents prefer amusements on that day, the children are apt to prefer amusements, too. It is not necessary that there should be an elaborate address by a distinguished speaker, although an impressive address by one who enjoys the confidence of the people is entirely fitting. The Declaration of Independence should be read, national airs ought to be sung and those who are leaders of thought in their community ought to give expression to their views. It ought to be a day for the free exchange of sentiment and for the stimulation of thought about public questions and interest in public affairs.

The indifference with which some now speak of the vital principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence ought to lead to more zeal on the part of those who defend the Declaration of Independence. Colonialism would not have been accepted so complacently by so many had there been the interest there ought to have been in the constant discussion of the principles of free government. Imperialism would not have found the reception that it did had the Fourth of July been observed as it ought to have been observed, and the advocates of imperialism and colonialism will grow less in proportion as the people take an active interest in the perpetuation of the ideals of government that led the patriots of 1776 to promulgate the Declaration of Independence and pledge to its support their lives, their property and their sacred honor.

The interesting discovery has been made that the panic of 1907-08 began almost on the date that President Roosevelt ordered the motto taken from the gold coins. That ought to relieve the g. o. p. of responsibility.

### A PREJUDICED VIEW.

Referring to Mr. Bryan's statement at the governors' meeting recently held at the White House that "Not all, but most of the contentions over the line between nation and state are traceable to predatory corporations which are trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment, or endeavoring to prevent needed restraining legislation;"

Wouldn't it have been a fairer statement and more true, to have said, "Not all, but most of the contentions over the line between nation and state are traceable to the enactment of not needed, uncalled for, unfair, unjust and unconstitutional laws by incompetent and prejudiced state legislatures, under the influence of the prevalent demagoguery of office seeking leaders, and the attempt to enforce, to the extreme, vote seeking state commissions, thereby compelling the owners of corporate property thus discriminated against, to appeal to the broader justice of the federal courts for their rights under the supreme law of the land."

Is it patriotism, or an appeal to the unthinking for support that impels a

public man to condemn the federal courts for their protection of the rights of citizens of this republic, under its supreme law as against the enactment and attempted enforcement of laws as above referred to?

(Signed) READER.  
The above communication has been received at The Commoner office. The writer affixes his name to the letter, but for publication signs the name "Reader." The Commoner is glad to give "Reader" space for the expression of his opinion, not only as a matter of courtesy to him, but as a matter of information to the public. He is an assistant in the office of a railroad president and represents the extreme railroad view. The language employed by him is sufficient to convict him in any court of being so warped in his views that he holds the public in contempt and considers the public and their representatives as conspirators against the railroads.

His position is identical with that taken by many of the railroad officials in the past; they sent their lobbyists to the national and state capitols; they praised every man as a statesman whose ear was trained to catch the pulsations of a pocketbook and denounced every man as a demagogue who was against wholesale exploitation of the masses. There is evidence, however, that some of the railroad managers have seen the error of this position and now recognize the right of the people to be consulted in matters affecting the railroads. The railroad is a quasi-public corporation and it owes certain duties to its patrons. These patrons can only speak through legislation and their right to speak is no longer denied.

The men who are engaged in legitimate railroading understand that we are entering upon a new era and they have no sympathy with the opinion expressed in the above communication. Instead of characterizing the people as "unthinking," instead of denouncing legislatures as a mob; instead of slandering state governments and state courts the fair minded man admits the iniquity of the past, the rebate and the discrimination between people and places and proposes to meet the public in a spirit of candor and discuss the questions at issue in an open and honorable way.

Let us hope that the number of such railroad men may increase and that their influence may secure harmonious co-operation between the railroads and their patrons. The railroads are necessary to the country, but the country is no less necessary to the railroads. The railroads have helped to settle up the waste places, but the settling up of the waste places has been of great advantage to the railroads.

The honest railroad managers ought to separate themselves from the exploiters and take their place on the side of the public. Anyone who holds the opinions expressed by the "Reader" above or who looks at the subject from his viewpoint cannot hope to meet legislators in the spirit that is necessary for an amicable adjustment of differences.

No reformer, however violent his remedies; no agitator, however unfair his arguments has ever gone to greater length in abusing the railroads than the railroad employe signing himself "Reader" has gone in abusing the public. It is fortunate for the railroads as well as for the public that "Reader" represents the past rather than the present, the departing rather than the coming day. The wise railroad official cannot fail to recognize that there has been a basis for past complaints and that the public sense of justice, which when offended has cried out for reforms, will when satisfied protect patron and stockholder alike from injustice.

"No reduction in the price of steel" is the announcement following the meeting of the directors of the steel trust. "No restriction of the opportunities to steal" is the announcement from the Republican majority in congress, anent the matter of tariff revision.

### MAKE THE CONSUMER PAY.

The New York Herald is a Republican paper likewise the Chicago Tribune. Neither the editor of the Tribune nor the editor of the Herald loses any sleep because of the exorbitant tariff. Rather than revision they have a method whereby newspaper publishers will not feel the exactions of the paper trust. Following is an editorial from the New York Herald:

"There is a deal of common sense in the advice that is given to the unhappy publishers of one-cent newspapers by Mr. Robert W. Patterson, the editor of the Chicago Tribune. Here it is, as conveyed in the Herald's special cables to-day from London, where the editor of our esteemed contemporary is sojourning at present, but is ready to give this kindly and helping hand to his 'one-cent' journalistic brothers in their hour of trouble: There is one remedy for publishers of one-cent newspapers who are demanding that congress should remove the duty from wood pulp and white paper. That is to raise the price of their newspapers. What could more resemble that admirable mental commodity, 'horse sense,' than this sound advice of Mr. Patterson? It indicates a direct cut across lots out of financial difficulty."

The Buffalo man who claims he can raise the dead should be sent to Washington and allowed to try his hand on "tariff revision by its friends." Also on "representative government" as illustrated by the Republican majority under Speaker Cannon.

The hole in the doughnut is growing larger.

## ISRAEL ASKS FOR A KING

Sunday School Lesson for July 5, 1908  
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 8:10-22. Memory Verses, 19, 25.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"By me kings reign and princes decree justice." Prov. 8:15.  
TIME.—Near the close of Samuel's administration, B. C. 1100-1094 (Ussher).  
COUNTRY.—Samuel was born at Ramah, a few miles northwest of Jerusalem; and there for the most of his life he made the center of his administration, from which he made a wider circuit as judge and as teacher of religion.

**Comment and Suggestive Thought.**  
The country was but little larger than Wales, and, like it, "a land of mountains and hills, skirted through its whole length by the deep-lying Jordan valley on the east, and the harborless coast of the Mediterranean on the west. The lay of the land gradually developed different qualities, and made natural barriers between tribes, where the means of communication were so difficult and rare."

The twelve tribes were of one blood, one religion, one language, and one history, but there was little of the solidarity of a nation. The social unit was the tribe. Each tribe had its own political organization. They were loosely held together, and sometimes broke out into open war.

The people were an agricultural people, untrained in the arts of war, lovers of home and of peace. Their wealth consisted in flocks, grain fields and vineyards. Hence they were exposed to the raids of their warlike neighbors, as the Lowlanders of Scotland were to the forays of the Highlanders. The people lived in walled villages for safety, while their outlying fields, vineyards and pasture lands were exposed.

Their enemies were warlike and on every side, always more or less hostile. The warlike commercial Philistines lined the western shore with their rich plains. The Amalekites on the south, and the desert tribes on the east of the Jordan were ever seeking whom they might devour.

The government was a kind of republic. "The organization was at best exceedingly primitive." Frequent reference is made to the "men of the town" (as for example Judg. 9:2, 6, 23, 26, et seq.), suggesting that most matters of public interest were decided by a council including all the free men of a city.

The Transition Period.—The conditions that tended to unity were centralized in Samuel. Graetz' History of the Jews, volume 1, furnishes an excellent account of which the following is a summary:

1. Samuel himself, the most striking figure of the nation, was in himself a strong unifying force.

2. Samuel's irresistible eloquence for a revival of true religion found a powerful response in many hearts.

3. He traveled the whole land, appointed public meetings, and announced to the multitudes the lessons revealed to him by the spirit of God. Year after year he called together the elders of the people. At Ramah, his residence, frequent meetings of the tribes took place.

4. At divine services Samuel offered sacrifices, introducing the use of stringed instruments to arouse devout feelings, and added a new element, songs of praise. Samuel, the ancestor of the celebrated psalmists, the sons of Korah, was the first who composed songs of praise for divine service.

5. The tribe of Judah, who, during the entire period of the Judges had not taken the slightest share in public events, was now driven by the incursions of the Philistines to unite with the other tribes. They brought an accession of strength and religious activity.

6. It must be noted that just at this period Israel's greatest enemies, the Philistines, were transformed into a kingdom.

7. "But the thing displeased Samuel." 1. It was the choosing of "the second best," when "the best" was possible to them. Hence it was a great disappointment to Samuel. His long life of teaching and training had not accomplished its purpose. They refused their high privilege of being unlike all the nations, the chosen people of God, the means of blessing all nations.

So Esau bartered his birthright for a mess of pottage.

2. It was a rejection of God. V. 7. "They have rejected me that I should not reign over them." It is quite probable that they half consciously wanted a king, because they were tired of having their prosperity depend on their good behavior. The leaders God chose for them could succeed only when the people turned to God. But the king might not press them so hard, but conquer by his skill and organizing power.

V. 19. "The people refused to obey."—R. V., "to hearken unto"—"the voice of Samuel." They simply were not good enough to have the best government.

**Practical Points.**  
Like the Israelites, we are tempted to insist on our own wills and choices. We are apt to look too intently and see too exclusively the evils in our lot, as did the Israelites.

The life of faith, which relies on an unseen arm, and hearkens to the law of an unseen king, is difficult, and sense cries out for something that it can realize and cling to.

God does the best he can for us. If we will not accept his ideals and accept the best life he has planned for us to live, he will give us the second best blessings.

### GOOD DESIGN FOR PORTIERES.

is Easily Made of Pair of Cotton Blankets—The Description.

Secure a pair of good cotton blankets of such design and color as will harmonize with the surroundings in the room in which they are to be used. Open the full length of the pair and fold the selvage edges together. Cut on the fold, until the desired length for the curtains is reached, which should be 11 or more inches below the plain center of the pair, to include a hem of four or five inches. The plain center forms the wide border for the bottom of the curtains.

Take from the opposite end the amount needed for the turn at the top of the curtain, allowing the narrow border to serve as fancy dictates. Attach to the top, concealing the seam on the inside. The selvage edge should be used for the outside, while the raw edge is faced with some soft finished goods in harmonizing tint. To make the fringe for the top of the curtains, use cotton carpet warp. Draw through lower edge of the hem in thick clusters and tie or knot in any desired length, finishing with a tassel.

### RECIPE FOR APPLE KUCHEN.

Simple Ingredients That Go to Make Up German Dish.

Beat one egg and add to it a cupful of milk. Mix well, then add two and two-thirds cupfuls of flour that has been slightly warmed. Beat well. Dissolve one-third of a compressed yeast cake in two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm milk and add to the water with two tablespoonfuls of softened butter. Knead thoroughly in the bowl, manipulating with hands and spoon until the dough feels elastic and velvety. Cover and stand in a warm place for about five hours, or until it has doubled in bulk, then turn on a floured board and roll into a sheet about half an inch thick. Place on a greased tin spread with butter, sprinkle lightly with sugar, then arrange closely over the top enough overlapping slices of apple to cover. Wipe over with butter, sprinkle with sugar and plenty of nutmeg or cinnamon. Cover with a light cloth and set aside for 20 minutes or until quite light, then bake in a hot oven. As soon as done brush lightly with cold water to prevent the kuchen becoming too dry.

### The Traveler's Lunch.

When traveling if one cannot obtain dining-car service the lunch should be made as appetizing as possible. Wrap each separate article of food in oiled tissue paper and then arrange neatly in a box or basket. This the sandwiches, meat, relishes, cakes and fruits would each be by themselves. Provide a generous supply of paper napkins, which can be thrown away after the meal. Bottled tea and coffee will make quite an addition to a lunch, and this could be kept hot for several hours by using thermos. Traveling cups can be purchased at small cost and are more convenient than either glass or china. A dozen lemons squeezed out into a bottle will make it possible, with the addition of sugar, to convert the ice-cold tank water into lemonade.

### Breaded Tongue.

This is a convenient "last minute" dish when company comes in for lunch or Sunday tea. To one dozen slices (thin) of cold cooked tongue, allow one-half can of tomatoes. To the tomatoes add one slice onion, a pinch of celery seed and cook ten minutes. Strain and cook with two tablespoons butter and three of flour. Dip the tongue in egg and then in bread crumbs and brown a few minutes in a little butter. Place in a chop dish and pour the tomato sauce over it, adding salt and pepper. The tongue can be bought at short notice at a delicatessen shop, and there should always be cans of tomatoes on hand for an emergency.

### Holland Pea Soup.

Use two pork hocks or four pounds shoulder, one quart dried green peas, one large onion, one large potato, half celery root or one stalk English celery, a little parsley, soak the peas over night. Put on to boil in the same water with the meat for about two hours, then add the other vegetables except the parsley; salt and pepper according to taste, and just before serving the chopped parley is added as a garnish.

### Scrape Bananas.

If those who find the banana indigestible would, after removing skins, scrape lightly with a knife to remove coating of pulp (which is indigestible) they would have no more trouble in that way. Especially should this be done for young children, lovers of the fruit, and for those having weak stomachs.

### "Pat-a-Pan Cakes."

Beat well together one cupful of sugar, two eggs and one cupful of sour cream. Add one small teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water, and one and one-half heaping cupfuls of flour. Favor the frosting with vanilla or lemon.

### Clean Boiler.

The wash boiler and wringer can be easily cleaned by rubbing with a cloth dampened with kerosene. This is easily done and it removes all the dirt which cannot be entirely removed with water.

### To Keep Sandwiches Fresh.

The hostess who is without a maid can make her sandwiches 10 or 12 hours before she intends to serve them and they will be fresh and delicious if she wraps them in a dampened cloth or napkin.

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### REFLECTIONS OF BACHELOR GIRL

Flirtation is like a cocktail with no headache in it, champagne with no "next morning."

Some men think that by putting on a silk hat and a white Ascot tie they are disguised as gentlemen. Love is like gambling; you want to be sure that you are a good loser before you go in for the game.

One thing I can never understand, and that is how a man can tell the front from the back of his hat, but he always can.

A man's idea of honor is so peculiar; he would die rather than steal a friend's money of cheat him at cards, but he will steal his wife or cheat him out of his daughter with perfect equanimity.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A private knocker is a public nuisance.

No man who is fit to live likes to live on charity.

The discouragement of capital, if a crime, is a crime against labor.

The political trust-buster and professional muckraker, firing at capital, hits labor nine times in ten.

The extra hazard of honest enterprise is driving capital to Wall street, and labor to the benches in the park.

Labor should be protected—from its fool friends; the socialist should be screened off from the anarchist; the anarchist from his high explosives, and gin.—From Cy Warman's Speech, Canadian Club, Guelph, Ont.

### RULES FOR HAPPY MARRIED LIFE

Think a little.

Lead the "simple life."

Have no foolish illusions.

Try to understand each other and be chums.

Let your life be a partnership which equalizes all joys as well as sorrows. Do not look away from yourselves for happiness; it is in you.

Seek to please your husband or your wife and make reasonable sacrifices. He or she will then to the same, and true happiness will result.—New York World.

### WAIFS OF WISDOM.

Self-consciousness is the deadly enemy of dignity.

The indigent and naked world might be comfortably clothed with the needless trappings of the reckless rich.

An empty pumpkin shell in which a child displays a lighted candle diffuses more real light than a vain head.

Experience should be a searchlight for all men. But, alas! it is usually like the stern lights of a vessel which illumine only the pathway already traversed.

Do not burden others with your confidences. There is as much responsibility in imparting your own secrets as there is in keeping those of your neighbor.

The reason why you shouldn't say appropriated instead of took is because it gives the smooth gentleman more time to get away in.

A man is sadly apt to devote himself to the girl who is conspicuous for the qualities he tells his sister to strenuously avoid.

