

Easy to Tell.
Mrs. Knicker—How do you know your husband was working down in the office?
Mrs. Youngbridge—I telephoned and central said, "Busy!"—New York Sun.

They Earn Their Money.
"If our candidate is elected," said the spellbinder, "our land will be flowing with milk and honey."
"Milk!" echoed Mr. Sirus Barker, in accents of gloom. "Haven't the pure food inspectors work enough now?"—Washington Post

Victim of Environment.
Floorwalker—What makes the new girl in your department so noisy?
Saleslady—I guess it is because she has just come from the crash counter.—Baltimore American.

The Wrong Remedy.
"That nephew of yours is a little wild, Uncle Jerry, I'll admit," said his neighbor, trying to comfort him, "but he'll reform as he grows older. Leave him to time and nature."
"Time and nature!" snorted Uncle Jerry Peobles. "It's time and nature that makes limburger cheese what it is."—Chicago Tribune.

An Easy Method.
"Muggsy," said the detective, "tell me what you know about the gang that just went out—that's a good fellow."
"Snooter," answered the bear-eyed old bum dryly, "if ye want to pump me, begosh ye'll have to prime me!"
A moment later the priming process was in operation at the bar.—Chicago Tribune.

He Merely Didn't Think.
Used to let his poor old mother go and carry in the wood,
She was just a pack-horse for him, but he never understood;
Never thought of bringin' water from the spring down by the lane
Or of helpin' her to gather in the clover before the rain;
Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though her back was achin' so—
"Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he just didn't think you know."

Then he went away and married—
left her livin' there alone—
"Course his wife she didn't want her—
she had people of her own—
And he carried in the kindlin' and he built the fires, too,
And, to tell the truth, I dunno what there was he didn't do—
Had to hustle now, I tell you! Got to thinkin', too, at last
That he might have been a little mite more thoughtful in the past.

After while the weary mother put her burdens all away,
And we went and heard the preacher praise the poor old soul one day,
And I stood and looked down at her when they pushed the lid aside—
Poor old hands! I didn't wonder that her boy set there and cried
Just as if he couldn't bear it—just as if his heart'd break—
He had kind of got to seein' what she'd suffered for his sake.

There's a lot of kinds of sinnin' that the good book tells about—
Sins concernin' which a body needn't ever be in doubt,
But there's one sin that I reckon many a man who doesn't think
Will be held to strict account for when he goes across the brink—
For the wrong that's done a person by another's want of thought
Hurts as much as though the injured was the victim of a plot!
—S. E. Kiser.

Lincoln Directory
"ALWAYS GOOD"



20th CENTURY BLEND COFFEE 20 CENTS A POUND
Why Pay More?
Ask Your Dealer, or Write
H. P. LAU CO., Lincoln
ROASTERS OF HIGH-GRADE COFFEES

Taft's Ranch at Taft, TEXAS
This famous ranch, the best in the coast country, at reasonable prices, easy terms. Write us today for particulars.
WHITE & LEVI, 716 P. S., Lincoln, Nebraska.

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND
Now is your opportunity to buy South Dakota land at best prices. Large list to select from. Write us for particulars.
WHITE & LEVI, 716 P. S., Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gasoline Engines
Our new 4 cycle motor is designed especially for farm and shop.
CUSHMAN MOTOR CO., LINCOLN, NEBR.

FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

REVISION UPWARD.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft, speaking of the tariff, said: "On the other hand, there are some few schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should receive upon Republican principles."
This is sufficient to prove that "revision of the tariff" as understood by the Republican leaders does not mean revision in the interests of the people, but does mean that the protected interests will receive first consideration. It also demonstrates that the Indianapolis News, a Republican newspaper, knew what it was talking about when, in its issue of July 2, it said:

"All that was needed to prove that the Republican tariff plank is a delusion and a snare, as far as the tariff reformers are concerned, was the commendation of the American Economist, the high tariff organ. This it now has. The Economist is fairly jubilant over the victory won in behalf of extreme protection. 'The Republican party,' it says, 'in national convention assembled, has declared anew for the policy of protection—protection that shall be adequate—and has rejected the demands of the tariff agitators for a revision of the tariff downwards.' Which, of course, means that the party has declared, either in favor of leaving the tariff as it is, or of revising it upward. We quote from the Economist, which, be it remembered, is the uncompromising champion of Dingleyism:

"The free traders and advocates of tariff revision downward will not find a word or syllable in this tariff plank that tends to furnish them the slightest crumb of comfort. There is no promise in the platform of tariff revision downward. . . . After full consideration of the whole subject, the Republican party in convention assembled did not declare for revision of the tariff downward, nor did it give the slightest intimation that the belief is entertained by the great body of Republicans throughout the land that the tariff rates of the Dingley law are too high."

"Even the maximum and minimum tariff plan which is advocated contemplates, according to the Economist, making the present rates—or other 'adequately protective rates'—the minimum, and the imposition of still higher rates to force fair treatment from other nations. We do not often find ourselves in agreement with the Economist. But it seems to us that what it says about the amazing plank adopted at Chicago is true. Every one knows that there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans all over the country demanding tariff revision in the direction of lower rates. Manufacturers who are held up by the trusts feel very deeply on this subject. When the convention met it knew just what this demand was, just what it meant. It knew that it could not be silent on the tariff question, knew that it could not refuse to pretend to promise a real revision.

"And yet this convention put itself on record as favoring sufficient protection to put our manufacturers absolutely on a level with those of other lands, and then to give them 'a reasonable profit' besides. This can mean nothing else than what the Economist says it means. It is no promise of revision downward. The proposition is not to equalize conditions here and abroad, not to make up to our manufacturers the excess of the wages they are supposed to pay over those abroad, not to help them out in the matter of raw material, but after having done all these things, after having removed every obstacle, and taken off every handicap, we are to tax ourselves to give the manufacturers—such as the steel trust—a 'reasonable profit.' So it is a great victory for the standpatters. The Economist is quite right. For once it is absolutely right. The party has thrown itself into the arms of the standpatters. Taking this plank in connection with the refusal of the convention to demand publicity for campaign contributions, and also in connection with the great activity of the agents of the steel trust at Chicago, it is hard to see how any tariff reformer can get much hope from the tariff plank of the Republican platform. There is less comfort than ever to be got from it now that the American Economist, a besotted high tariff organ, has commended it with such touching enthusiasm."

Mr. Taft is a lawyer and he says organized labor can "withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy." He says it, however, as a candidate. As a judge he sent Frank Phelan to jail for doing it. The supreme court has nulled the Hatters' union for doing it, and the District of Columbia court has cited labor leaders for contempt for doing it. Candidate Taft is not an expert dodger, even though he practices regularly.

American army uniforms made of British khaki by coolie labor! And the party responsible for the gentleman who did it is declaring for protection to American labor and American industries! Perhaps it means "after election."

AN ISSUE THAT CUTS SHARPLY.

In its meeting at Bryan's country place near Lincoln the Democratic national committee made a telling campaign issue with the Republican managers by declaring that the Democratic party will not accept contributions from corporations, that no contribution of more than \$10,000 will be accepted from any source, and that every contribution of more than \$100 will be made public before the election.

Treasurer George R. Sheldon of the Republican national committee, has ostentatiously proclaimed that contributions to the Republican campaign fund will be as cordially welcomed from corporations as from individuals. It makes no difference to him where the money comes from. The Republican party needs money to be used in improperly influencing politics during the campaign, and he will take it from any source.

Mr. Sheldon's standards of political morality are quite as high as those of other Republican leaders and campaign managers. He does not see the impropriety of using in politics the money of a corporation which by its charter can have neither political principles nor the right to vote.

Mr. Sheldon and the other Republican managers do not see the palpable dishonesty of accepting from directors of corporations money of stockholders which they have not voted for political uses. In their view the manipulating corporation manager is everything, the property rights of the individual stockholder nothing.

In its platform and through the action of its national committee the Democratic party has made for itself a higher code of political and business morality. The code will stand, not for this campaign only nor for the Democratic party alone. It is so eminently right that it will before long be the only code tolerated. It will be the law of the land from one end of the country to the other.

The list of contributors to the Democratic cause, to be published before the election, will be a roll of honor in which any good citizen may well be proud to see his name printed. The legitimate expenses of a presidential campaign are necessarily large, and no one who believes that the Democratic party is right need be ashamed to contribute in any way that he can to its success.

A new era in America politics has been opened at Fairview. Now let us see what the Republicans are going to do about it.—St. Louis Republic.

MAYBE.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the New York World says that two of the campaign choruses sung at the Taft nomination meeting were as follows: He's no Billy Bryan fakir, We'll have it understood, When he's asked to show his hand He always has the goods, He's a great big man, don't you ever doubt it, And he will keep on growing, now that he's about it, He'll be president, the people all will shout it, And everybody knows he's from Ohio.

Me O, my O, dear old state Ohio, Mother and trainer of presidents, Maker and shaper of great events, We're in it again in nineteen eight, Favorite son of our great state, He's not only big, but he is great, Our candidate, William H. Taft. Maybe if he "keeps on growing now that he is about it" he will be able, in a few years, to write his messages without sending them to the jungles of South Africa to be edited by the gentleman who forced his nomination upon the Republican party.

NOT THIS YEAR.

The New York Post says: "The St. Louis Times, which represents the opinion of the best German element in St. Louis, does not follow the lead of the New York Staats-Zeitung in supporting Bryan."

But perhaps the St. Louis Times does not follow the lead of the "German element." Certain it is that American citizens of German extraction are not to be led to the support of special interests by an editor who either does not understand, or does not care to understand, the dangers of plutocracy.

"BEFORE ELECTION" IS THE WHOLE MATTER.

The Columbia (S. C.) State puts it in a nutshell when it says: "Publicly before the election; that is the whole matter. The people are tired of learning, after they have been duped for the hundredth time, that such and such a trust contributed a corruption fund to aid in the election of a 'practical man' like Roosevelt or a Roosevelt man like Taft."

Mr. Taft says workmen "have a right to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike." But another Ohio judge, following the Taft injunction precedent, restrained the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union from paying strike benefits.

The war department, so long presided over by Mr. Taft, believes in buying army uniforms where they can be bought the cheapest. The party backing Mr. Taft, however, insists on the plain people buying in the highest market in order that Republican campaign contributors can recoup.

Following precedent the Republican managers announce they will make public the source of campaign contributions "after the election."

DAVID SPARES SAUL'S LIFE

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 30, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

SCRIPTURE TEXT.—1 Samuel 26:17-25. Read entire chapter. Memory verse 25. **GOLDEN TEXT.**—"Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you."—Luke 6:27.

TIME.—Some time during the seven years of exile before he came to be king. R. C. 1062-1055 (Usher), or 1024-1017.

PLACE.—The wilderness of Judah, including Maon, Carmel, the hill Hachilah, and the wilderness of Ziph, all from four to eight miles south and east of Hebron; the cave of Adullam, southwest of Jerusalem, about two miles from Elah, where David conquered Goliath; and Engedi, a wilderness west of the Dead sea, and bordering upon it. Saul's capital was at Gibeah, about five miles north of Jerusalem.

Samuel died about this time at Ramah, aged 80. David was between 25 and 30 years old, and an exile.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
Lessons David Learned.—Hard as these years of exile were for David to bear, yet they were most fruitful years to him, as his apprenticeship for the kingdom. In them he found what Hugh Miller called his schools and schoolmasters.

1. The exile experiences preserved him from the dangers to which his sudden elevation to power and popularity would expose him. He learned his weakness, and his need of divine help.

2. He learned entire trust in God under all circumstances; the value and necessity of religion. This led to the marvelous development of religious institutions, and of the service of song under his administration.

3. He had the best opportunities for becoming acquainted with the people; their grievances under Saul; their needs; their dispositions and tendencies. He understood their spiritual as well as their temporal wants. His own weaknesses, in yielding to the temptation to falsehood, and to despondency and unbelief, would help him to understand the people.

4. He had practice in the art of governing.

5. He gained experience in war.

6. He obtained a knowledge of the country, and of its enemies.

7. "In this school of fighting men were trained those generals and wise strategists who in the golden days of David's rule commanded his armies, and raised Israel from the obscurity of an 'Arab' tribe, who with difficulty held their own among the ancient Canaanites, to the position of one of the great nations of the old eastern world."—Ellicott.

8. Many of his sweetest songs were wrought out by this long and hard experience, for the comfort and hope not only of his own people, but for God's children in all ages; for while they grew out of hardship and wrongs they were songs of victory, of light shining out of darkness, "roses growing out of black soil."

9. In spite of his few lapses from faith and perfect truth, he grew in character and manhood, he became strong in faith and virtue, large-hearted, wise, and consecrated to God.

Victory Over Himself.—1 Samuel 26. The Two Accounts. There are two accounts of David's sparing Saul's life, one in 1 Samuel 26, our lesson verses for to-day, and one in 1 Samuel 24. The scenes of the events were in the same general region, Saul's army was in both cases his select band of 3,000; so that some scholars think that the two accounts are descriptions of the same event. But they are so different as to make this very improbable; and it is perfectly natural that such an event should occur more than once.

David and Abishai quietly stole into Saul's camp and took away his spear, probably of beautiful and costly workmanship as became a king, and the cruse or pitcher of water "which is usually, in warm climates, kept near a person's couch, as a draught in the night time is found very refreshing. Saul's cruse would probably be of superior materials, or more richly ornamented than common ones, and therefore by its size or form be easily distinguished."—Cambridge Bible.

Then the two men went to another hill over against the one where Saul was encamped, and shouted to Saul's general, Abner, deriding him for his negligence. Saul recognized David's voice and they talked together.

V. 19. "If the Lord have stirred thee up," as a punishment to David for some wrong. "Saying, Go, serve other gods," go into heathen lands, and away from all religious services of Jehovah.

Saul repented and departed. David accepted his profession of friendship, but he was too wise to put himself in Saul's power. He well knew that his changed opinion was like the early dew which soon passeth away.

Thus David gained his great victory over himself; a greater than his famous victory over Goliath. "He that reth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," but it is not the first law of God, who is above nature. We may not in anywise transgress God's law in seeking safety.

Overcome Evil with Good.
To fight evil with evil is simply to make two evils instead of one. And both evils are increased by the processes. Good is the only power that can conquer evil. Even if it fails, the good is strengthened and increased by the effort, and therefore the proportion of good to evil is increased. Like kindles like, as fire kindles fire. The tendency of good is to awaken the good in other souls. "The true way to 'overcome evil' is to melt it by fiery coals of gentleness."

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

At Age of Two Robert Sang a Song—
Now Composes Piano Pieces.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Higgins of this city, is a musical prodigy.

While the piano tuner was in the house and his mother sat humming to him, little Robert astonished them both, by suddenly breaking into song



himself. The song that came from his baby lips was "Always in the Way." At that time Robert was two years old, and, aside from his mother, scarcely anybody could understand the strange lingo he had brought with him from babyland.

From that time on the precocious musical talent manifested itself in various ways, Robert showing ability to sing any of the popular airs after hearing them once. To-day he is five, having passed that birthday December 1, 1907. Since he has been able to sit at the piano he has been picking out such well-known airs as "Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia" and a long list of popular airs.

Recently he improvised a piece which he has named "The Arabian Nights." In order to meet the full requirements of the composition he decided it would be necessary to use the loud and soft pedals, something he had not bothered with previously. To sit on the stool and reach the pedal is a physical impossibility for the young composer, so he stands up for the performance with his face barely on a level with the keyboard.

The child's parents are neither of them especially musical. Mrs. Higgins occasionally plays for her children to sing when she has leisure from housework. The only other music in the house is of the "canned" variety. Some of the first tunes learned by Robert were in imitation of the phonograph.

ATLANTIC CITY BEAUTY.

The Fashionable Summer Resort is Now Talking About Mrs. Munyon.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The most talked of woman in Atlantic City just now is



Mrs. J. M. Munyon, wife of the patent medicine man. She is declared by many to be the most beautiful woman at the fashionable summer resort, as well as the most stylishly gowned and groomed. She is equally admired whether she wears a simple frock of pink or white linen with soft turnover collar revealing her throat, or whether she is gowned in one of her Doulet or Francals models. Mrs. Munyon is the daughter of Daniel Neff, a Pennsylvania attorney, and is a woman of more than ordinary education. She intends to go abroad soon to brush up on her French and German and devote some time to the classics.

SHE WAS NO HASBEN.

Smoking Car Just the One Old Woman Was Looking For.

"Madam," said the brakeman as the train stopped at a village station and a little old woman started to enter the smoking car, "the car back is the one you want."

"How do you know?" she tartly asked.

"Because this is the smoking car." She pushed past him and climbed up the steps, and after taking a seat she pulled out and filled a pipe, struck a match on the sole of her shoe, and after drawing a few puffs she said to a man smoking a cigar across the aisle:

"That young feller out there don't know half as much as he thinks he does."

"How so?" was asked.

"He took me for an old woman that had never rode on the cars before, and told me this was the smoking car."

"And you wanted this car?"

"Why, I never ride in any other—not unless my pipe is broke, my tobacco all out and none of you mon-folks will lend me a cigar."

ECZEMA FOR 55 YEARS.

Suffered Torments from Birth—In Frightful Condition—Got No Help Until Cuticura Cured Him.

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man 55 years old. I tried all kinds of medicines I heard of, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last I broke out all over with red and white boils, which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery, but I kept from scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. Hale Bordwell, Tipton, Ia., Aug. 17, 1907."

"I cheerfully endorse the above testimonial. It is the truth. I know Mr. Bordwell and know the condition he was in. Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

The Long Climb.

It is said that a man begins to go down hill at 40, but a good many people find that the up-hill climb begins at that age.

Your Druggist Will Tell You That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

One of the many things a conceited youth is unable to understand is how any sensible female can pass him up for some other chap.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Ingratitude is a sign of weakness; one never finds a strong man ungrateful.—Mountfort.

Use Allen's Foot-Powder. Cures itching, burning, sweating feet. See Trial package free. A. S. Olinsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends.—Colderidge.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative. Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS, one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.