

## Questions and Answers.

A Colorado reader writes: "I noticed in an editorial of The Commoner of August 19, page 2, second column, reference to an editorial, said to be contained in the New York Tribune of August 4, entitled 'Not the Time to Strike.' I sent for several copies of the Tribune of that date, but after careful search am utterly unable to locate the article referred to. I presume you were mistaken in the date. Can you give me positive information of the date of the Tribune in which the said article appeared?" We are unable to give the date other than that stated in the editorial referred to. It is possible that there was a typographical error in The Commoner article. The editorial certainly appeared in the Tribune in the neighborhood of the date referred to. Perhaps if our correspondent would write and ask the Tribune for an editorial entitled "Not the Time to Strike," which editorial appeared during the early days of August, he would have no difficulty in obtaining the same.

A Pineville, S. C., correspondent writes: "Please tell me if there is any individual worth \$100,000,000. State if Rockefeller is worth so much." Of course it is not possible to state accurately the amount of an individual's wealth. Mr. Rockefeller's wealth

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

**Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.**

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better, it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most of the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

has been very generally estimated by those who are regarded as authorities at \$700,000,000.

A Tombstone, Arizona, reader writes: "In reading a recent speech of Senator Lodge, delivered near Boston, he is reported by 'Public Opinion' of August 18 to have said: 'What we, one and all of us who are responsible for the representation of Massachusetts in Washington, object to is this attempt to separate the senators and representatives from the president, etc.' I would ask if the constitution does not attempt to separate the legislative from the executive? That being the case, does not Senator Lodge ask Massachusetts to sustain him in a position in violation of the constitution?" The constitution vests legislative powers in the congress, executive powers in the president and judicial powers in the supreme court, and "in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish." We are presumed to have three co-ordinate branches of government.

Several readers have asked the Commoner to reproduce a text of the Dick militia bill and the names of the men who voted for it. The bill is very long, but will be reproduced in a subsequent issue.

Courtland, N. Y.—The right of trial by jury is not allowed in the Philippines.

S. M.—The republicans have not changed the legal ratio of gold and silver. It is 16 to 1.

Frederic, Mich., reader—The "Loco Focos" were the radical faction of the democratic party in New York from 1835 to 1837. They were opposed to the granting of bank charters and special privileges. They were at first known as "equal rights men," but were dubbed "Loco Focos" because on one occasion when some one turned out the lights in their meeting place they lighted candles with locofoco matches. We are told that the word, first used in derision of this faction, was later adopted by the democratic party as an emblem of promptitude in an emergency; and it was also applied to the party, sometimes in derision, by their opponents.

Democrat—Andrew Jackson was born in the Waxhaw settlement, on the border between North and South Carolina, March 15, 1767. He died at the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. His father, Andrew Jackson, was born and raised on the north coast of Ireland.

A Rex, Tenn., reader writes: "There used to be a good deal said about 50-cent silver dollars. I have never seen one. My understanding of the money question is: Silver dollars are still primary money, and that they may be used in any number in the payment of debt. Am I right? Or are they subsidiary money, redeemable in gold, which gives them their debt-paying property?" Silver dollars are irredeemable. They may be used in unlimited numbers in the payment of all debts, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Their debt-paying power is derived from their legal tender.

A subscriber asks: "What was the principal reason given by the supreme court for declaring the income tax in the Wilson bill unconstitutional?" It was held that certain of the taxes proposed were direct taxes and were therefore void.

A Pittsburg reader says that a friend denies that it was Justice Shiras who changed his stand on the income tax. Any well informed and reputable republican will tell this Pittsburg reader's friend that he is mistaken. Justice Shiras did change his position.

An Ebensburg, Pa., reader writes: "During a political argument, I made the statement that the republican party had made it a crime to read the Declaration of Independence in any part of the Philippine Islands. I believe that I have read this in The Commoner, and if I have, will you please give me the information I need to prove it." The official order making it a criminal offence for anyone to read the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines will be found in an order known as No. 292, entitled "An Act Defining the Crimes of Treason, etc." This order was enacted by the United States Philippine commission by the authority of the president of the United States. Section 10 reads as follows: "Until it has been officially proclaimed that a state of war or insurrection against the authority of sovereignty of the United States no longer exists in the Philippine Islands, it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate orally or by writing or printing or like methods, the independence of the Philippine Islands or their separation from the United States, whether by peaceable or forcible means, or to print, publish or circulate any hand bill, newspaper or other publication advocating such independence or separation. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year."

Circulating the Declaration of Independence would violate this order. Section 9 of the same act provides a punishment for anyone who joins a society for the promulgation of any political opinion or policy.

Section 15 provides that the act shall not apply to certain provinces unless the commanding general shall authorize and direct prosecutions under the act, "in which event it shall apply."

Reference to Senator Hoar's speeches in the Senate in opposition to imperialism will show that Senator Hoar repeatedly charged that the Declaration had been suppressed in the Philippines. It is safe to say that the charge will not be denied by any republican authority.

In the North American Review for May, 1902, Andrew Carnegie wrote an article in which he said: "We prohibited the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines last Fourth of July. To the incredulous reader let me repeat this, for it is on record and acknowledged by our officials."

### Burkett vs. LaMaster

Congressman Burkett is indeed in a comical and ludicrous position both before his party and the people of the state in his attempt to ride the congressional and senatorial horse at the same time. The leaders in the republican party have had untold annoyance on account of his determination and bulldog tenacity in holding out for a place on both the state and congressional tickets. The meeting at Omaha last Thursday night to determine this complex political phenomenon was the scene of open rupture and bitter dissension. Burkett is of the opinion that unless his name is plainly inserted on both tickets the downfall of the republican party in Nebraska is inevitable. Mr. Burkett is severely criticised by prominent republicans in the first congressional district for his uncontrollable ambition, and the

## INVISIBLE TELEPHONES FOR THE DEAF.

What proper eye-glasses are to falling sight—Wilson's invisible Ear-Drums are to falling hearing.

Just as simple and common-sense, and on the self-same principle as eye-glasses, for they are sound-magnifiers, as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

In fact they are tiny telephones of soft flexible material, fitting into the orifice of the ears so comfortably that, from the first day's wear, you forget them. They are also invisible, even to a sharp-sighted observer.

Meantime they can be removed, or inserted, in a minute, and worn for weeks at a time, sleeping and waking, because they are skillfully arranged for perfect ventilation and anti-friction.

These little wireless telephones make it as easy to hear, and define, vague sounds as correct eye-glasses make it easy to read fine print and decipher hair-line writing.

And the longer you wear them the better your hearing grows, because they begin at once to strengthen the hearing nerves by taking the strain off them, thus removing the tendency to irritation. They also protect the sensitive inner surfaces of the ear from raw winds, cold, dust, and sudden or piercing sounds.

They strengthen the ear nerves by resting them, and they rest them by making the hearing easy, distinct and effortless. They restore to the wearer that cheerful, confident, self-satisfied feeling which results from being able to converse freely with those around him without taxing their patience and charity.

Wilson Ear Drums concentrate all the sound waves upon the center of the human ear drum.

This center vibrates ten times as much as any portion nearer the edge, and this vibration is what transmits sounds to the nerves of hearing.

When all the sound is concentrated on the centre of the ear drum (instead of being weakened by spreading over its surface) that sound is magnified enormously.

People who had never heard a clock strike in years can, and do, hear that same clock tick distinctly anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson Ear Drum.

Ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, discharging ears, perforated ear-drums and deafness are every day being cured by the use of these ingenious little "Ear-resting" sound-magnifiers.

A sensible book about deafness, explains their construction, and contains the experience of four hundred persons (out of the tens of thousands) who use them; it will be mailed free on request.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Telegraph Operators, four hundred men and women of all ranks, voluntarily relate in this book how their deafness was promptly overcome without discomfort or detection.

One of these people lives in your own locality, and if you are deaf, or threatened with deafness, you can't afford to ignore their evidence.

If your hearing is worth anything to you, don't postpone its recovery—write to-day while you think of it. Get the free book. Address Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1923 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

chances are that many of them will scratch his name when they find it on the congressional ticket. This bit of bewilderment comes in, just at the right time for the democratic nominee, Mr. LaMaster of Tecumseh, who has the loyal support of all democrats and populists.

Such a political eruption, which makes the republican forces pull in an opposite direction and exposes the unbounded greed of Mr. Burkett, will weaken him as a candidate and the independent voters and the republicans who have become utterly disgusted with his unreasonableness will support Mr. LaMaster.

Viewing the situation which it appears will grow brighter as the campaign grows hotter, Mr. LaMaster has a good fighting chance and if the people are desirous of releasing the mortgage that the corporations have on the first district let them stand up and show their colors.—Lincoln, Neb., Post Democrat.

### A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 169, Notre Dame, Ind.