

# Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines? They make the Deaf hear distinctly. They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them.

And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.

And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

These little telephones make it as easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after Ear Doctors have given up the cases), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainers, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co. 1967 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

toiler enables the working class to appreciate a well-outlined effort. Public speaking is not for entertainment alone, but to instruct the mind to higher thought and the soul to breathe aspirations for a standard of living that is elevating to mind, soul and body. The living rights of man are too sacred to be lightly dwelt upon. The labor problem is worthy of our very best thought. To deny it is treachery.—Seamen's Journal.

## .....The Chinese Exclusion Treaty.....

An attempt is on foot to take away from the laboring-men of this country the safeguards thrown around them by the congress to protect them against Chinese competition, and to substitute for the law a treaty to be agreed upon by the secretary of state, and the Chinese minister, and be sent by the president to the senate for its ratification in secret session behind closed doors.

The state department tells its own story in semi-official statements furnished to the press. The Washington Star of October 10 contains the following. It is given with the Star's heading. The Star is a thick-and-thin republican supporter of the administration:

### "CHINESE EXCLUSION.

"Foundations for a New Treaty Now Being Laid.

"Secretary Hay and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng have at last begun to lay the foundation for a new Chinese exclusion treaty and it is expected that the convention will be ready for submission to the senate at the approaching session in December next. The treaty will, it is understood, replace all existing law on the subject, and under ordinary conditions that fact might be expected to arouse antagonism on the part of the house of representatives, which will thus be deprived of a share in the framing of exclusion measures.

"However, it is believed that a disclosure of the purpose of the new treaty will reconcile the house to the adoption of the method proposed to effect the exclusion of undesirable Chinese, and will assure the approval of the treaty by the senate. It is the intention to continue in full force in the treaty the principle of the exclusion of Chinese coolies, and the Chinese government itself is perfectly willing that that should be done. But the treaty will contain provisions regarded as much needed and earnestly sought for by the Chinese government for many years, looking to a more considerate, liberal and kindly treatment of the higher class of Chinese seeking to enter our ports. There have been constant complaints of indignities heaped upon Chinese merchants and scholars and even high-class officials by the harsh application of the existing exclusion laws, and the collectors of customs and immigration officials have uniformly answered criticisms on that point by the declaration that they were simply enforcing the law which it is now the purpose to qualify by the new convention."

The Associated Press was furnished with the statement, and the department was at once bombarded with protests by telegraph from various sections. To allay as much as possible the hostile feelings aroused by this new departure on the Chinese question, the state department made the following defense through the medium of the Washington Star of the 11th. Read what it says "by authority":

### "EXCLUDING CHINESE LABOR.

"Reason for Urgency in Drafting the New Treaty.

"The announcement that negotiations are afoot for a new Chinese exclusion treaty appears to have caused a good deal of agitation in certain strongly anti-Chinese circles. To clear

up apprehension which seems to exist on their part that the president proposes to open wider the door to Chinese immigration into the United States, it is stated on authority that there is no such intention. The subject was referred to at the cabinet meeting today and it was afterwards stated that the state department and the department of commerce and labor, the latter charged with the execution of exclusion laws and treaties, are working in perfect harmony and in consultation with the Chinese minister here to frame a treaty that shall be cast upon the lines of the existing treaty, continuing the present rigid exclusion of coolie labor and simply moderating the conditions under which Chinese merchants and scholars may be admitted to the United States. Something of that kind is regarded as necessary in view of the fact that by direction of his government the Chinese minister last spring formally denounced the Chinese exclusion treaty. That notice will take effect December 7 next, and there will be no treaty relations between the governments governing that subject until a new treaty is agreed upon. It is true that the president has decided to enforce the existing Chinese exclusion laws after the abrogation of the treaty, but there is just sufficient doubt in the official mind as to the extent of the powers that may be employed legally to effect the exclusion that a new treaty is regarded as desirable."

The treaty of 1894 contains a provision that it may be terminated at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, if either party shall give six months' notice therefor. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged December 7, 1894. The Chinese government gave the required notice that the treaty would be terminated December 7, 1904.

Congress was not in session when this notice was given and unless called in extra session will not meet until the 5th of next December.

The treaty of 1894 contains the following liberal provision in its third article:

"The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein."

A new treaty could do no more, except to admit Chinese of other classes who are now excluded. The motive for a new treaty must therefore be to secure some advantage not contemplated in the present treaty or in existing law. The people will not know what it contains until it has been considered in secret session, behind the closed doors of the senate. And yet it is to "replace all existing law on the subject."

It is an extraordinary attempt to secure by hidden methods, what should only be considered in open session by both houses of congress. More than this: It is an attempt to secure legislation by the treaty-making power, which has repeatedly been refused by the house of representatives.

Our only hope is that two-thirds of the senate cannot be dragooned into such a scheme, for the modification of the Chinese exclusion law demanded only by the Chinese government and

by the American advocates of free trade in Chinese labor.

We are assured by the state department that the new treaty will continue in force "the principle of exclusion of Chinese coolies." The existing treaty says nothing of "coolies." It speaks of "Chinese laborers" in all cases. If only "coolies" are to be excluded, it would be easy for the executive department to construe the word to mean unskilled laborers only. Indeed, that is its commonly accepted meaning. All classes of skilled laborers could then be admitted. So every Chinese laborer of whatever class might find that under the new treaty he could, upon his own statement, be classed as a scholar, student, teacher, traveler or other "high-class" Chinaman.

Forewarned is forearmed. Let every wage earner watch the officials who sit in secret conclave with the Chinese minister to "replace all existing laws" on the subject of exclusion, with a treaty satisfactory to the Chinese government, and to its allies in this country.

Appeal to the senators from your respective states to oppose such a treaty.

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