

mellowed asperities and shall have given opportunity to view the events of the past with the proper perspective, will do justice to all, Spaniards, Filipinos, and Americans, who have had to do with the career of these beautiful islands; nor is it wise to indulge in prophecies as to the future, in the midst of the process of reorganization, rebuilding, and uplifting the people. The immediate present furnishes sufficient material for the few brief remarks of this occasion.

"Of all the holidays that have been locally established in the Philippine islands, some are days universally recognized by the whole Christian world as days fit for observance in commemoration of the great facts of the Christian religion; others commemorate events full of significance mainly to the people of the United States. One is a day peculiar to the United States and its citizens, for giving praise and thanks to God Almighty for the benefits which he has vouchsafed to us. One commemorates the day when first the American flag was raised in the Philippine islands in token of its sovereignty.

"This, the 30th day of December, is the one day of all the year that is peculiarly a Filipino day. It commemorates the death of Dr. Jose Rizal, the patriot, scholar and author, who died in what he believed to be, and what all Filipinos believe to have been, the cause of his country. We, all of us, join in the commemoration of his life and services, because his career was one animated by lofty patriotism, high enthusiasm, and reasonable, sane and wise conduct. He was not an extremist, but he did wish and hope to see achieved the release of his native land from burdens and oppressions which he deemed to be intolerable. Although he lost his life because he sought for, and advocated the termination of abuses and the granting of individual liberty and rights to his fellow citizens, yet the impartial verdict of history will be that he sought to accomplish those lofty purposes only by means of peaceful agitation, reasonable discussion and enlightenment of his people as to their inherent rights. His tragic death, coupled with his services, have endeared him to the hearts of all Filipinos. He is justly regarded with that respect and reverence that is due to heroes and patriots. His life may well serve as an ideal for those who look solely to the interest of the Filipino people, and not to their own personal aggrandizement and glorification. While the reward of respect, affection and reverence has come after his death, it has come not because he sought such reward, or allowed his conduct to be influenced by the hope of it, but because just public sentiment has come to see and to realize that he was worthy of the respect and affection that have been bestowed upon his memory. We all love and

A Sign

of poor blood circulation is shortness of breath after walking, going up stairs, sweeping, singing, excitement, anger, fright, etc. Poor blood circulation means a sick heart, and a sick heart is a result of weak and impoverished nerves.

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If you find these symptoms present, you should not neglect them, but at once procure a bottle of

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It will cure, and at a very little expense, compared with doctors' bills. We are so sure of it, that if first bottle does not benefit, your druggist will return your money. It will do for you what it has done for thousands in like condition.

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venerate great men. Every true man feels that he himself is made better by doing reverence to that which is high and good. No nobler feeling than this dwells in any man's heart. As Carlyle has said 'We, all of us, reverence and must ever reverence great men.'

"It is but nine years since Rizal met his fate on the very same field where we are now assembled. What consolatory reflections sustained him at that dreadful moment we can not know. We may, however, be sure that he died with the consciousness of his own innocence and of the purity of the motives that animated him in his brief but fruitful career. But how gladly and willingly would he have died, if necessary, could he have looked into the future for even the short period of ten years! What more inspiring and sustaining vision could have come before his eye than this vast assemblage peacefully gathered together on the field of Bagumbayan to commemorate his death! An assemblage wherein his own country-people compose the vast majority, and wherein the citizens and residents of the great republic join in equal reverence and acclaim to his name! His imagination could hardly have conceived such a sight and such an event. The vision, too, would have shown him that almost within the space of ten years from that fatal day not only had the sovereignty of the Philippine islands changed but that a representative assembly, freely chosen by the people, would meet at their own beautiful capitol to legislate for the wants of his people. He would have seen in the opinion of some that more has been accomplished for individual liberty, protection of the rights and property of persons, free and widely disseminated education, local autonomy, purity and rapidity in the administration of justice, simplification of procedure in the courts, safe-guarding the public against contagious and deadly diseases, release from the demoralizing effects of a disorderly currency, a well regulated civil service, and in many other directions of human activity and progress, in those ten years than in all the endless years that have gone before.

"We do not fail to recognize the great changes that have come about in the Filipino people during the years of Spanish domination, nor the marvelous difference that existed between them as in the main a Christian, clothed and civilized population, in the year 1896, and the savage and heathen tribes which occupied the islands when the Spaniards first landed upon their shores 332 years before.

Is It the Rich Man's Court?

T. J. Madden an attorney of Kansas City, Mo., writes to The Commoner as follows:

"Let me say a word in regard to federal courts. No subject is more in need of attention than this. Platt Hubbell of Trenton, Mo., stated some facts in last week's Commoner that should be elaborated and discussed in detail. The reading public of this country are not aware of the facts with reference to our federal courts and they should be advised fully of the real conditions. Rights of worthy people are defeated or frittered away through adjudications in these courts that are inimicable to the common man and the victims of these wrongs are without voice or pen to reach the public. Newspapers are either too timid or else subsidized and hence will not place these matters before their readers. There is a hollow reverence for our courts and men are afraid to speak their minds on these subjects through fear of being classed with the lawless elements of the country. Lawyers are afraid of their standing at the bar and hence

I am sure that could Rizal return at this moment he would be astonished not that greater strides had not been made, but at the marvelous achievements that had already come to pass.

"Looking at the progress that has been made in the establishment of free institutions within even the five years last past, there is little occasion for any Filipino to believe or to fear that he or any of his people will be unjustly treated by the United States. The foundation principles and doctrines of the United States forbid that any institutions should be ultimately and permanently established here that are not in substance and in effect representative of the people, by the people and for the people. For more than 100 years snips have sailed from every quarter of the world bearing toward the United States the oppressed and down-trodden, seeking refuge in other lands than their own. Ships bearing such cargoes have sailed only towards that country and never from it.

"The principles that have endeared themselves for a century and a quarter to the people of the United States are still potent and living. They are in favor of liberty—in the United States, in Porto Rico, in the Hawaiian islands, and in the Philippine islands, and in truth everywhere. If all the people of the earth could at a stated hour be asked to bow themselves toward that point in the world where the greatest liberty was believed to be accorded to all of its people, just as the Moslem bows himself in devotion toward Mecca, the wondrous sight would be seen of people the world over bowing their heads toward the flag which floats over the capitol at Washington. The concurrent judgment and deep convictions of mankind upon this subject are unerring. When the United States flag was carried across the great plains to the Pacific slopes it meant liberty, freedom and equality, just as it had so symbolized when first planted upon the Atlantic coast. When it crossed a portion of the Pacific ocean to the Hawaiian islands, it had lost none of its significance, and when finally it took its long journey to the Philippine islands, it carried with it the firm intention and high purpose that blessings which it had heretofore conferred upon so many millions of people should be likewise bestowed upon the Philippine islands; and on this essentially Filipino patriotic day, we may all join together in satisfaction and rejoicing that the flag which has symbolized freedom for American citizens does, and shall, symbolize likewise freedom for the citizens of these islands."

How Deaf People are Made to Hear

Sound Magnifiers Invented by a Kentuckian.

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

Ever see a pair of Sound Magnifiers? 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.

The principal of these little telephones is to make it as practical 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 should grow, 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 a:3 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.

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Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, 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 relieving thousands of Deaf people. 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.

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