

DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even the Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible, and Perfect Fitting.

190-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials From All Parts of the World—SENT FREE.



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable. I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor and personal expense I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful; I am a cured changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up to date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed; perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190 page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in

your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention. Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1359 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

Mr. Bryan on the Democratic Party.

(Continued from Page 11.)

and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

"The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service, except as provided in the constitution. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

"The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation, for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The minority, led by Senator Hill of New York, submitted the following, which was refused by the convention:

"To the Democratic National Convention: 16 delegates, constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent, without going into a specific statement of the objectionable features of the report of the majority; but upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold as the only just and true expression of democratic faith upon the paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial plank in the majority report:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism,

to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration. And they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report: 'We recommend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic national administration.'"

The main resolutions submitted by the minority were rejected by more than a two-thirds vote, and the platform as reported by the committee was adopted by the same vote. The resolution indorsing the president was defeated by a little less than two-thirds.

The convention named as its candidates William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall of Maine. The "national" democrats met at Indianapolis in September following, issued a platform indorsing the gold standard and named Joan M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner as their national ticket. William McKinley of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey were the nominees of the republican convention. The platform contained a plank favoring a protective tariff, and a plank opposing free coinage until foreign co-operation could be secured, but pledging the party to promote international bimetallicism.

The people's party, generally known as the populist party, met at St. Louis and adopted a platform containing the same silver plank as the democratic platform and indorsed and nominated the democratic candidate for president. Instead of indorsing Mr. Sewall for the vice presidency, the convention named Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for that office. The silver republicans met at the same time, indorsing the democratic ticket and adopted a silver plank identical with the democratic plank.

The campaign aroused deep feeling on both sides, and was warmly contested in the central states. It became apparent early in the campaign that the democratic ticket would carry the western and southern states, and that the republican ticket would sweep the eastern states. A very large vote was polled, the total that year being nearly 2,000,000 in excess of the total vote of four years before. The republican party secured a popular plurality of 603,514. The electoral vote stood, McKinley and Hobart 271; Bryan and Sewall, 176.

Between 1896 and 1900 there was an improvement in industrial conditions; an increase in the volume of money, and a series of wars throughout the world. In 1898 the United States in-

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