FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

The Commoner.

DEAFNESS CURED

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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 George 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. ing 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. Tioin 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 accessary for any deaf person to carry a trum-et, a tube or any other such old-fashioned akeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is anit on the strictest scientific principles, con-ains no metal, wires or strings of any kind, and s entirely new and up to date in all respects. t is so small that no one can see it when in osition, yet it collects all the sound waves and ocuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are par-tially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any car 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 | possible-let those who oppose reaf-

Scotland. Ireland, Wales. Australia, New Zea-land, Tasmania, India and the remotest islands I have letters from people in every statio life-ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, saciety 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 con-vince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

been solved by my invention. Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1463 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

than a 47 per cent tariff, we should ask ourselves whether the government, acting for all the people, has any moral right to turn the taxing power over to any class on any ground whatever. And we should also consider whether a protective tariff could possibly offer a business advantage which would compensate for the demoralization caused by the lobbyists who infest Washington, and by the corruption funds that have been fried out of the tariff barons.

In dealing with the labor problem, moral principles and moral principles only are applicable. Capital and labor cannot be reconciled by highsounding platitudes about law and order and vested rights. Violence must be punished, no matter by whom the violence is committed, and property must be protected; but those who would incarcerate a laboring man for a small offense and then allow the rich violators of the law to go unwhipped, should be made to see the inconsistency of their position, that they may blush for their hypocrisy. The dust-begrimmed hands of the nation's toilers are raised, not in threats against property, but in prayer for just treatment, and their offspring plead with us against child labor and the sweat-shop. We are told that the common people heard Christ gladly; and the ministers who today fail to reach the hearts of the common people may find the explanation in their failure to emphasize the simple, but persuasive doctrine of brotherly love.

How can we restore respect for the doctrine of self-government, how can we fight the trusts, how can we obtain a just financial system, how can we oppose a high tariff, how can we safeguard the rights of labor, or secure the election of senators by popular vote-how can we do anything that is needful, or appeal to conscientious people, if we are willing to put the party in the hands of those who profit by present laws, and stand ready to strangle any movement that gives the people hope of relief in any directions? Honesty appeals to honesty, and high purpose attracts these who themselves have high purpose. The democratic party must be more than an organization bent upon leeding its members out of the flesh pots. The democratic party must not be converted into a variety company, with an entire change of program promised for each campaign.

firmation, whether they favor the trusts or favor a different remedy, present their views clearly and definitely.

The Kansas City platform. following the Chicago platform, declared for bimetallism, and pointed out the means of securing it. Nothing has arisen to discredit the principle of bimetallism. The increased production of gold, and the better times that have followed an increase in the circulation, have, on the contrary, vindicated the quantitative theory of money, although the world has not yet been relieved of the necessity for silver. This nation must be bimetallic or monometallic, and if monometailic it must consider what the effect will be if we assist in driving all the world to a gold standard, and compel twice as many people to use gold as se it now. And the ratio? If we are to have bimetallism at all, what other ratio is there than the present that is seriously supported? The money plank of the Kansas City platform covers every phase of the money question, and in principle condemns the financial measures now before congress. Let no one deceive himself, or he deceived by the argument that the money question is settled. The proposition to make silver redeemable in gold, the proposition to retire silver, or withdraw its legal tender qualities, the proposition for an asset currency, the proposition for branch banks, the proposition, known as the Aldrich bill, for the loaning of public money to favored banks-all these are parts of the money question and no concession will please the financiers that does not cover all of these questions and make Wall street influence supreme in the councils of the party. That is evident from the fact that those who want to ignore the money question are very carcful to advocate for president only those who are known to take the Wall street view of finance. Some, I among them, believe that the money plank, as well as the other planks of the Kansas City platform, should be reaffirmed. Let those who are opposed to this plan offer a platform which suits them. Will they indorse the gold standard outright? They dare not do it. Will they declare for bimetallism at some other ratio? They have no intention of doing so. Those who oppose bimetallism at the present ratio do not want bimetallism under any circumstances. They prefer to dodge the question of metallic money in order that the people may be lulled to sleep, while they continue to carry out their secret plans. Will they denounce the national bank issue and defend the greenback? No. That would offend the very financiers whose favor they are so anxious to court. What will they do? If they have their way they will attempt a confidence game upon the people-they will prepare a platform so ambiguous, so uncertain and so meaningless that, like the platform proposed by one of your New York papers recently, it would suit the republican party as well as the democratic party. Shall we modify our position on the lator question to suit the employers' association, and then dilute tariff reform in order to avoid that "disturbance of business" that is always put forward as an argument by those who have what they want, and don't want to be deprived of it? When the next democratic convention convenes and undertakes to write a new platform, it will find the last one a model of clearness and conciseness and of square dealing; and I hope that the delegates to the convention will be instructed by the various states to indorse it. And if they indorse it they will then be prepared to make additions to it, applying to new questions.



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The first step forward for any party is to write an honest platform; and how better can an honest purpose be proven than by an honest platform?

The Kansas City platform was an honest platform and it dealt honestly with the people. In that platform imperialism was declared to be the paramount issue. Is imperialism less objectionable today than it was four years ago; have its principles changed? Some believe, and I am among them, that we should reaffirm the position taken four years ago on that subject; let those who oppose reaffirmation submit their views and ask judgment from the voters of the party at the primaries.

Are the trusts less dangerous now than they were in 1900? I believe they were when the Kansas City platform was written. Some-and I am among them-believe that we should maintain against the trusts the position taken four years ago, and make the platform even stronger if

And how about candidates? It does not matter much what the name of

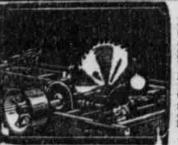
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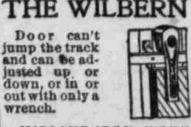
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