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BRYAN DISCUSSES THE TRUSTS

William J. Bryan, speaking on the "Trusts" at the Kern notification ceremonies in Indianapolis, began by comparing the Democratic and Republican pronouncements, and said in part:

"The Sherman anti-trust law was passed eighteen years ago. It has a criminal clause which provides a penitentiary punishment for those who violate the restraint of trade. Ever since the enactment of the law, with the exception of four years, the Republican party has controlled the executive department of the government, and during two years of the four it controlled the House of Representatives. Instead of Democratic dereliction, the Democratic party has been urging, year after year, the strict enforcement of that law, and the Republican party has been explaining year after year why it was impossible to enforce it. The President has done something toward the enforcement of the law, but not nearly enough, and the Republican leaders have thwarted him at every point.

"The Republican platform says that experience has shown that the effectiveness of the anti-trust law could be strengthened by amendments which will give the federal government greater supervision and control over and greater publicity as to the management of those interstate commerce corporations which have the power and opportunity to effect monopolies. That is all. No pointing out of remedies; no outlining of a plan for more effective legislation—simply a general statement that promises nothing in particular. And Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is even weaker than the platform. He gives no evidence of having studied the question or comprehending the intricacies of a monopoly. You look in vain in his notification speech for any sign of indignation at what the trusts have been doing or for evidence of zeal in their prosecution. He has, for several years, been the intimate official companion of the President, but he has caught none of the fire which the President manifested in his message of last January.

Favors Its Extermination. Because private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, the Democratic party favors its extermination. It pledges itself to the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trust managers and officials. It is impossible for the Republican party to enforce the present criminal law against trust officials; these officials are intimately connected with the Republican party in the present campaign. Take, for instance, the chairman of the speaker's committee, Mr. Dupont of Delaware. He is the defendant in a suit which the government brought and is now prosecuting. Mr. Dupont is charged with violation of the anti-trust law. He favors both the trust and the government, but he is put on the executive committee and then he is given control of the speaking part of the campaign.

If you talk to a Republican leader about penitentiary punishment for offenders, he favors fining the corporation on the ground that it is impossible to convict individuals, but when you urge fines you are told that fines are unjust to innocent stockholders. We favor both the trust and imprisonment, but we think it is better to prevent monopolies than first to authorize them to prey upon the public and then try to punish them for doing so. Mr. Taft favors control of trusts instead of extermination, but after years of experience the people have learned that the trusts control the government.

Our platform does not stop with the enforcement of the law; it demands the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. The Democratic party does not content itself with a definition of the wrong or with a denunciation of it. It proceeds to outline remedies. The first is a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations. No one can object to this remedy unless he is in sympathy with the trusts, rather than with the people who are victimized by the trusts. There is no easier way of stifling competition than to make one board of directors serve for a number of competing corporations. It is not necessary for corporations to enter into an agreement for the restraint of trade if the corporations can, without violating the law, reach the same end by electing the same directors.

License System as a Remedy. The second remedy is one upon which I desire to dwell at some length. We believe it to be a simple, complete and easily enforced remedy. As stated in the platform it is: "A license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to transport more than 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States."

If it is conceded that Congress has the power to prevent the shipment of goods from one State to another when such shipment is a part of a conspiracy against trade and commerce, then the only question is as to the means to be employed to prevent such shipment. The license system presents an easy way of regulating such corporations as need federal regulation. The law can prohibit the doing of a thing and impose a penalty for the violation of the law, but experience has shown that it is very difficult to gather up evidence from all sections of the United States and prosecute a great corporation; so difficult is it that although the Sherman anti-trust law has been in force for eighteen years, no trust magnate has been sent to the penitentiary for violating the law, although in a few cases the court has found corporations guilty of a violation of the law. In the enforcement of a penalty the government must seek the defendant; by the use of the license system the corporation is compelled to seek the government.

Would Not Prevent Growth. The license, however, would not prevent the growth of the corporations licensed. It would simply bring them under the eye of the federal government and compel them to deal with the public in such a way as to afford the public the protection necessary. One of the restrictions suggested is that such licensed corporations be compelled to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation. Mr. Taft attacks this restriction as "utterly impracticable." He says: "If it can be shown that with order to drive out competition a corporation owning a large part of the plant producing an article is selling in one part of the country, where it has competitors, at a low and unprofitable price, and in another part of the country, where it has none, at an exorbitant price, this is evidence that it is attempting an unlawful monopoly and justifies conviction under the anti-trust law."

It is pleasing to me to be associated in this campaign with the distinguished gentleman to whom the standard of the party has been committed. For years we have been friends. I recognize in him a man of spotless character and high ideals, always actuated by patriotic motives and earnest desire to promote the welfare, the honor and the glory of his country.

Bryan Unpledged to Monopoly. He entered upon this campaign unpledged to any special interests, under no obligations to any unlawful or other combination of capital, looking to no corporation for campaign contributions—absolutely free to serve the people by carrying out the pledges of his party's platform. While he is the foe of unlawful monopoly, and is prepared to lay a heavy hand upon the lawless, whether rich or poor, without fear or favor, and to combat the encroachments of greed upon honest endeavor, he is the friend of every legitimate business enterprise, whether conducted by individual or corporation, and will sympathize with the promotion of every movement which makes for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The Republican nominee for Vice President in his recent speech of acceptance affected the belief that the question, "Shall the people rule?" implied a charge of "venality" against the American electors. His affirmation, with great emphasis, that under recent Republican administration the people have ruled without let or hindrance.

The press of the country, without regard to party, united in demanding relief. The people of the republic unanimously seconded the demand. The President of the United States threw the influence of his great office in favor of the demand of the press and the people. But all without avail. The dominant forces within the Republican party had established in the lower house of Congress a parliamentary condition, in the interest of monopoly, under which the sole power to determine whether a measure should be allowed to become a law or not was lodged in the Speaker of that body and his committee on rules, and by the fiat of that one man the will of the press, the people and the President was set at naught.

Will any intelligent man claim that there is or has been any substantial diversity of opinion in this country on the question as to whether the tariff duty on wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper should be reduced or removed? In this case the tariff tax operated for the benefit of the paper trust alone, allowing that combine to levy millions of tribute each year upon the newspapers of the country and their readers.

Behold the spectacle! On one side 80,000,000 of free people demanding legislation to right an admitted wrong. On the other side a few men engaged in public plunder, aided by the dominating power within the Republican party, represented by the presiding officer of the once popular branch of Congress. And the plunderers and these unfaithful public servants prevail over the people of this great republic? In this instance did the people rule?

Denounces Cannon's Rules. Mr. Kern then charged that Congressman Babcock's bill to reduce the tariff on steel and iron in 1902 was killed by the same power exerted by the Speaker. In the same session the requests of labor were ignored. The question, "Shall the people rule?" is one which demands the serious and constant attention of all men who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. It must be apparent to all who have followed the course of legislation during the past few years that there is a power within the Republican party determined that the people shall not rule. That power has manifested itself whenever effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combinations, to reduce the oppressive tariff tax, or to enact any legislation looking toward the equalization or lightening of the burdens resting upon the people.

No War on Capital. Mr. Kern said the President had called against "swollen fortunes" as menacing to the public welfare, and while the Republican platform proposed no cure for the evil the Democratic platform offered the remedy in favoring legislation to cut off the streams of money flowing into the coffers of the trusts. On the other hand, Mr. Kern said: "It has no quarrel with corporations honestly capitalized to carry on a legitimate business according to law. It will encourage the investment of capital in the development of the country and protect it when invested."

The Pesticiferous Tariff. Another reason why the Democrats should keep still about the pestiferous tariff is that they haven't a chance to revise it. Within a week fifty fearful Republican papers have pointed that out, not with viciousness, but in a spirit of kindness. After they have given this sage counsel to the Democrats, they always fall to discussing the hopelessness of Democratic preponderance in the United States Senate. That is always a happy Republican argument. The Senate stands now immutably committed to the crime of Dingelism, so the Democrats might as well indulge in no displays of peevishness over the tariff.

Kern Says People Don't Rule Few Men Who Dominate in Congress Prevent Legislation. In accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, John Worth Kern said in part: I appreciate most highly this great honor conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of the representatives of my party in national convention assembled, and I shall strive most earnestly to earn a continuation of the confidence and good will manifested by that action. I did not seek the nomination; indeed, if my own personal desires had been consulted, another would have received the honor, but it having come to me without solicitation, I prize it all the more and accept it with a full sense of the burdens and responsibilities.

How Sunstrokes Should Be Treated New York Physician Tells What To Do For Victims and How To Do It. Ice Bath May Be Effective ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION AND POWERFUL HEART STIMULANTS FOUND NECESSARY IN EXTREME CASES

The treatment of sunstroke is considered in a series of essays printed in The New York Medical Journal and contributed in response to an invitation to submit them to the publication in competition for a cash prize. The prize was awarded to Dr. Henry C. Becker, of New York city.

Dr. Becker's consideration of the subject and the treatment recommended by him follow in part: "In a consideration of the treatment of sunstroke we take cognizance of two forms, the hyperpyrexial, where the temperature is the important point at issue, and the other where an exhaustion or prostration is the important feature; the latter variety, known as heat exhaustion, may be mild, moderate, or severe.

"In the hyperpyrexial form the vital point in the treatment is the rapid reduction of the temperature; the prognosis is fair in direct proportion to the rapidity with which the temperature is reduced, and in inverse proportion to the length of time it had endured. "In an emergency place the patient in the coolest and shaded place available, loosen the clothing and dash cold water over head and body; with better facilities to hand, place the patient in a bathtub of cold water, adding to it pieces of ice; the extremities and body should be constantly and vigorously rubbed while thus immersed.

"In those favorable cases where the temperature falls it is accompanied by an improvement in the pulse and respiration and a clearing of the mind; it is well to remove the patient from the cold bath when the thermometer registers 102 degrees. "The temperature often falls two degrees every fifteen minutes, and may keep on falling even when the patient is removed from the bath; to obviate a subnormal temperature and collapse, it is well to observe this rule: When the patient has been removed from the cold bath there may be a rebound of the temperature, four or five hours after, particularly in those cases where temperature has been above 106 degrees. This can be controlled by cold packs or cold sponging.

"Antipyretics should not be used as a routine method, although in the tropics the hypodermatic use of quinine is highly spoken of. If there is much struggling or delirium a hypodermatic injection of one-fourth grain of morphine may be given. "The sudden shock from the cold water may produce a tonic muscular spasm, including the diaphragm. In these cases five minims of amyl nitrate as an inhalation with an increase in the temperature of the water employed in bathing, along with artificial respiration, if necessary, will tend to overcome the spasm; keep up the artificial respiration half an hour if needed.

"There is a strong tendency to congestion and oedema of the lungs; this condition should be met by dry cupping and hypodermatic injections of atropine and strychnine. Strong, robust, plethoric individuals with full bounding pulses require one-fiftieth of a grain of nitroglycerine; leeches to the temples and behind the ears are also helpful. "The after treatment consists in keeping the patient in bed for several days on a light and easily digestible diet; there is often a subsequent intermittent fever lasting several days; this is best treated by means of cold spongings and tablespoonful doses of spirits of milderer given every four hours. For the headache small doses of acetphenitidin with citrated caffeine may be given. Special attention should be given to the bowel and kidney functions; any resulting sequelae should receive appropriate treatment and care.

"In the treatment of heat exhaustion stimulants are primarily indicated, and in severe cases, to insure their certain and prompt effect, they should be given hypodermatically. "The slightest manifestation of headache, vertigo, and faintness should be heeded, and the patient immediately removed to some cool and shady room or place. A teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a glass of cold water will suffice in the milder form of cases; if somewhat feverish cold sponging with alcohol and water is indicated.

"It is in the more pronounced and severe forms of heat exhaustion that heroic means are often necessary to save life; when there is respiratory failure strychnine, one-thirtieth to one-fiftieth of a grain is to be injected, oxygen gas and artificial respiration may be required and resorted to; in acute heart failure camphor, 1 grain dissolved in sweet almond oil, 6 minims; or a solution of citrated caffeine, 1 to 2 grains, injected; if pulse is soft and feeble, digitalis, one two-hundredth of a grain, repeated in an hour if necessary; if pulse is full and bounding, one one-hundredth to one-fiftieth of a grain of nitroglycerine. For reflexly stimulating the nerve centres mustard paste or the douche may be employed.

"The after treatment is rest in bed, with tonic and stimulating medicines and treatment of any resulting sequelae. "Prophylaxis.—This consists in the prevention of exposure to the direct rays of the sun, moderation in the amount of physical and mental work, the wearing of light and cool clothing during a protracted spell of hot and humid weather. The diet should consist of little meat, with plenty of vegetables and fruit; strong alcoholic liquors should be eschewed. Water externally and internally go that bowels, kidneys, and skin may be kept active, for as a general rule a patient who sweats does not suffer sunstroke."

"THE SENTENCE OF DEATH." Medical Journal Criticizes the Famous Painting Now in Royal Academy. The Hon. John Collier's painting, "The Sentence of Death," now on exhibition at the Royal Academy in London, is the subject of editorial criticism in The Inter-State Medical Journal.

"The purport of the painting can be understood by physicians at once," says the writer, "for the interrogative the artist wishes to convey to the thinking public, especially the medical part, is the rather ancient one, battered and frayed by many famous discussions, as to whether or no a physician should tell a patient the truth in regard to the hopelessness of his case.

"That the artist is decidedly in favor of the physician withholding all knowledge bearing on the fatal outcome of the case from his patient is written large across his work, for the agony depicted on the young man's face when he hears his doom is so intense that it does not require a deal of imagination to realize his fearful mental anguish in anticipation of the end.

"But although these be the artist's sentiments, physicians at large cannot be guided by them in every instance, since not infrequently the importunities of a case make it imperative on him to ally himself with truth, or take the consequences of a considerable opprobrium on the part of his fellow-practitioners for insincerity and prevarication. All of which leads up to the question whether a physician's duties lie with his patients or with the ethics of his profession.

"This is a very old question that even after many years of wrangling has not yet reached the outposts of solution; in fact, studious attention to the matter compels us to say that to vanquish criticism from physicians and laity alike, would require many masters of the art of fence. But even adepts would lack the acumen to make fine distinctions in certain cases where the choice lay between the dictates of stern duty, with its woeful mental consequences to a patient unsupported by the necessary ballast of stoicism, and the looseness of language making for much to assuage a patient's worst fears, but condemnatory unless the physician wishes to be criticized by his fellow-workers as a conscienceless unit in a profession in which conscience, in Italian, is the watchword of conduct.

"Now, though the artist of "The Sentence of Death" is to be commended for interpreting a question in a masterly way, thereby reviving the pros and cons of a subject which our indifference allowed to rest in the fallow field of thought, we are not sure that the presentation of its tragical features will convey sufficient weight to make it a method of thought applicable to physicians. For at no time in a medical man's practice are his dilemmas so abysmal as when he is called upon to be a blend of reasoner and humanitarian in the face of the supreme moment."

CHINESE INDEMNITY. Honorable Treatment at the Hands of United States. The House adopted the joint resolution for a remission of \$10,800,000 of the Chinese indemnity growing out of the Boxer troubles of 1900. Even with this concession, sufficient remains to pay all claims arising from the uprising. This attitude cannot fail to be appreciated in China. It will do more than a thousand empty speeches to cement friendly relations between the two nations.

The sum required by this country—noticeably smaller than that of the other nations concerned—was designed to cover all American losses arising from the insurrection. Our authorities were wise enough and humane enough to eradicate, so far as possible all idea of punitive damages—a fact, which has been made clear to the Chinese. Now that it has been found that the award of \$24,400,000 was far more than necessary to meet these claims, the United States is doing the only right and fair thing to be done under the circumstances. It stands out in sharp contrast to the other powers in this respect, and it has reason for satisfaction with itself.

It is predicted that within a few years China will become a power in the Orient that will overshadow even Japan. Its importance in a commercial sense is evident now. We shall reap the reward of our fairness and friendship when it comes into its own.—Huntington Advertiser.

"Sunshine Darks" is Disappearing. Says the Farmers' Courier of Darlington (N.C.): "We reproduce the article from the Columbia (S. C.) State entitled "Sunshine Darks," because it makes interesting reading. The sunshine darks is not so numerous as he used to be. On the farm he is supplanted by the thrifty negro, who owns and operates his own farm. In the cities he is being supplanted by the negro of education and business capacity. In the religious world he is being supplanted by the negro who quietly sits in his church of modern architecture and listens to sermons as full of thought and spiritual edification as can be heard in many of the best churches in the country. The negro who hangs his bucket on the buckra gate and sings, "You think I'm working but I ain't," is fast being put out of business."

Most Extraordinary. "He has certainly raised his family in an old-fashioned way." "So?" "Why, that man's children actually ask him for advice."—Washington Herald.