

Drs. Turner, Parks & Hughes
DENTISTS.
Mary Street, Union City
Telephone 144.

THE COMMERCIAL

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UNION CITY, TENN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

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BRING YOUR COUPONS TO THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE

AND GET A \$1.00 BOTTLE OF McCULLOUGH'S LIFE-SAVING BLOOD PURIFIER FOR 50 CENTS.
IT'S THE GREATEST BLOOD MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

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RED CROSS DRUG STORE

SPECIAL AGENTS.

WATSON & KIMZEY
Proprietors.



SEE
Wright
-- OR --
Thorne

They want to give you a spiel
about their new shoe stock.

It is a peach.
Nothing like it this side of St.
Louis.

You know a shoe store that
has the exclusive sale of



Nettleton's
American Gentlemen
Walkover
and
Reed's

is just about at the top. You
can't make a mistake in any of
these lines, and when you get a
shoe that is not what it should
be for the price, we make 'em
good.

Don't that sound good to you?

Hardy Brothers &
Haguewood Co.



A PROHIBITION STATE

The Pendleton Bill Extends Adams Law Over Entire State.

The feature in the Senate Tues-
day was the passage of the Pendle-
ton bill extending the Adams law
throughout the entire State.

Mr. Cox proposed the amendment
that in case of all towns over 5,000
that the surrender or repeal of char-
ter be left to a direct vote of the
people.

Mr. Pendleton moved that the
amendment be tabled.

Mr. Cox stated that he thought
that a matter of so great impor-
tance should go to a direct vote of
the people. He defended his posi-
tion in regard to the Adams law
two years ago. He stated that his
amendment was in conformity with
Democratic principles of local self-
government. He urged that the
people could be trusted, and that
this question should be submitted
to them. He said that the rejection
of his amendment denied the prin-
ciple of local self-government.

In order to avoid any unconstitu-
tional features that might be occa-
sioned by the incorporation of the
amendment, he proposed to intro-
duce his amendment as a compan-
ion bill. He urged as the strong-
est reason in support of his amend-
ment that no legislation should be
enacted unless it was backed by
public sentiment, and that no bet-
ter way was to find out the senti-
ment of the people than to submit
this question to their direct vote.

For purpose of debate, Mr. Pendle-
ton withdrew his motion to table
Mr. Cox's amendment.

Mr. Greenlaw stated that in case
of the four-mile law and the Adams
law the question was submitted to
a direct vote of the people. He
said that he was in favor of Gov.
Patterson's view that the vote of
the delegation from any locality
was conclusive evidence of the sen-
timent of that particular locality
without taking a direct vote. He
said that he merely wanted the ex-
tension of the Adams law to his
district, without causing another
vote. He proposed to amend Mr.
Cox's amendment by making it ap-
ply to towns above 9,000, which
would include Columbia.

Mr. Pendleton said that every ex-
tension of the Adams law had met
with strong opposition, but not-
withstanding had always been rati-
fied by the Democratic party. He
thought that Mr. Cox's amendment
was not valid. He said that his
measure did not force itself upon
the people, but it applied only to
those cities hereafter incorporated
and did not apply unless the cities
were reincorporated. He said that
the right to change their charter
according to his law was strictly
Democratic. He said that the Mc-
Minnville case merely decided that
the people had a right to decide
whether or not they would change
their charter. His bill provided
that the vote by the people be taken
after the passage of the law, where-
as Mr. Cox's amendment would re-
quire that the vote be taken before
the operation of the law. The Su-
preme Court has declared that the
views of the representatives of the
people represented the sentiment of
the people without the submission
of any question to a direct vote of
the people. He opposed the amend-
ment because he thought it uncon-
stitutional and renewed his motion
to table the Cox amendment.

Mr. Ewing spoke in reference to
the whole bill. He said that under
the proposed measure, the question
could be submitted to the people
only upon the consent of their rep-
resentatives. He was willing to

submit the question to the people
of Nashville. He said that both
Gov. Patterson and Judge Bond in
their canvass did not advocate the
extension of the Adams law to the
entire State. He stated that his
opposition to Pendleton's bill was
not based on any opposition to the
temperance cause, but was occa-
sioned by a difference in regard to
the temperance methods to be
adopted. He said that the temper-
ance leagues had favored high li-
cense and segregation bills in towns
not affected by the Adams law.
This position was advocated by
Senator E. W. Carmack. The
American, under its present editor,
he said, had also advocated this
view. The history of his last cam-
paign proved the wisdom of his
position. He did not attack the
sincerity of Mr. Pendleton, but
merely differed with him in regard
to temperance methods. He was
willing to submit the whisky ques-
tion to the people at any date be-
fore the adjournment of the Legis-
lature, and let them decide whether
they would come within the pale of
the Adams law. He was not posi-
tive in regard to the sentiment of
Nashville in regard to the temper-
ance methods to be adopted, but
was willing to test it by a direct
vote. He was opposed to Mr. Cox's
amendment because he believed the
majority of the cities affected by it
opposed it.

TOO RADICAL.

Mr. Tolett stated that he agreed
with the sentiment of the people
of Tennessee that the extension of
the Adams law throughout the en-
tire State was too rapid and too
radical for the best welfare of the
people, as well as the temperance
cause. He did not believe that Mr.
Pendleton's bill was demanded by
the temperance people of Tennes-
see. He stated that he was guided
by the more conservative senti-
ment of Tennessee, and not by ex-
tremists. He believed he repre-
sented the sentiment of the people.
He stated that the Democratic plat-
form made the extension of the
Adams law subservient to the will
of the people in the particular loca-
tion affected.

Mr. Pendleton called for a vote
on his motion to table Mr. Cox's
amendment. The motion passed by
a vote of 19 to 12, and the amend-
ment was tabled.

A vote was taken and the bill
passed by a vote of 26 to 5, Messrs.
Ewing, Talbert, Kimbrough, Edg-
ington and Tolett voting against it.

THE HOUSE

After the stormiest and most in-
teresting session since the General
Assembly convened the House of
Representatives on Friday pass-
ed the Pendleton bill to extend the
Adams law to the entire State by
the emphatic vote of 71 to 24, four
members not voting. The bill
now goes to Gov. Patterson, and
his action on the matter is awaited
with great interest.

The fight over the measure oc-
cupied practically all of the ses-
sion, which did not end until 1
o'clock, and was witnessed by well
filled galleries, the majority of the
spectators being enthusiastic ad-
vocates of the measure, as was fre-
quently manifested by the applause
given the speakers for the bill.
The announcement of the result
by Speaker Cunningham was
greeted with an enthusiastic out-

burst of applause, both from the
members and the galleries.

Various and sundry attempts
were made by the opponents of
the bill to have it amended or to
delay action, but every proposi-
tion that came from the opposi-
tion was voted down by large ma-
jorities. The highest vote record-
ed by the opponents of the meas-
ure was thirty on the amendment
providing that the bill should not
apply except upon a vote of the
people. Futile efforts were made
to have Memphis exempted from
the provisions of the bill, and an
amendment to restrict its provi-
sions to towns of not over 15,000
was promptly tabled.

The bill came up as soon as the
journal of the House was read on
a motion to set it as a special
order for 11 o'clock. The previous
question having been sustained on
the day before the question of
making the bill a special order at
11 o'clock was at once submitted
and prevailed by a large majority,
only sixteen votes being recorded
against it. Promptly at 11 o'clock
the bill was taken up and the op-
ponents began to offer amendments
and to enter various motions for
the purpose of delay.

The speaker for a time seemed
to be disposed to recognize only
the opponents of the bill, but after
they had an opportunity to get in
their amendments, he recognized
Mr. Gordon, one of the leaders of
the temperance forces, who de-
manded the previous question on
the passage of the bill. The mo-
tion was hardly stated before the
opposition interposed a motion to
adjourn, which was voted down on
a roll call. The demand for the
previous question was then sus-
tained and the bill passed, a mo-
tion to reconsider being tabled.
The vote was 71 to 24.

The Jamestown Exposition.

The Finance Committee of both
Houses of the General Assembly
have very properly recommended
for passage the bill appropriating
\$25,000 to enable the State to make
an exhibit of its resources at the
Jamestown Exposition. It, there-
fore, only remains for both Houses
to promptly pass the bill and en-
able the commission created under
the act to go on with the work.
With a large part of the St. Louis
exhibit intact and in a good state
of preservation, \$25,000 will be
ample to enable Tennessee to make
even a better exhibit at Jamestown
than she had at the St. Louis Ex-
position.

It is a pity that the matter could
not have been presented to Ten-
nessee during the last session of
the General Assembly, but matters
in connection with the exposition
had not been progressed sufficient-
ly to warrant Virginia in asking
the co-operation of other States.
Had we the time it would afford
a great opportunity for Tennessee
not only to make the best exhibit
that will be made by any other
State, but also to erect a first-class
State building. But it is too late
for a building. What the Legis-
lature should do is to promptly
pass the bill in its present form for
an exhibit.

Under no condition of circum-
stances should Tennessee, with her
vast and diversified resources, fail
to make an exhibit at the exposi-
tion and thus stand alone among
the Southern States in her failure
to be represented.—Nashville
American.

SENATOR CARMACK

Washington Post Highly Compli-
ments Tennesseean.

BY LOUIS BROWNLOW.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 2.—In
an editorial relating to Senator
Carmack, the Washington Post this
morning says:

"This man served four years in
the House, and is just completing
a single term in the Senate. He is
yet under fifty years of age, just
on the threshold of his intellectual
prime, with its zenith some years
in the future. He would have
been an ornament to British par-
liaments that knew Burke and Fox
and Pitt. He would have been dis-
tinguished in American Senates
that contained Clay and Calhoun
and Webster.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN RICH.

"He leaves the public service
poorer than he entered it, and
must depend on his profession for
a support. He might have been
rich; he had but to stoop.

"But in the true sense, who
dares to say this American Senator
is poor? Where is the man who
does not respect him? Where is
the man who does not admire him?
All the wealth of the land would
not buy for the base his lofty char-
acter, his unblemished honor. He

retires from the Senate regretted
by all his fellow-Senators. He is
for a time, at least, lost to the
public service in an official capacity,
but no such man as he can live,
whether in public station or private
walk, a single day in vain. That
brilliant intellect, that exalted
character, those splendid accom-
plishments, will find a way to do
the work set before giants.

"His fate is that of thousands
and thousands of other great men
in republics where universal man-
hood suffrage maintains, and his
friends glory in his Spartan cour-
age and Roman grandeur with
which he has confronted it.

Our Locks

"Pandora removed the lid and trou-
ble has been abroad ever since."
"What a pity Secretary Taft wasn't
around at the time."

Wouldn't Loosen.

"I'll never marry for money again."
"Didn't your husband have that re-
puted million?"
"Yes, he had it. He still has it."

Plenty of Counts

"Oh, papa," cried the oil magnate's
daughter, "Bessie Beeftrust has cap-
tured a Count!"
"Never mind, dear. Papa has in-
dictments aggregating 999 of them."

Our wagon passes your door every
day; or phone 109 for bread, cakes,
fruits and everything good to eat.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

The Motive Power.

A great man is a mighty ship.
We can see it draw
Into the current from its slip
With silent awe,
And then we greet it with a hip
And a hurrah!

It lifts above the other craft
Its mammoth hulk.
A ferryboat looks like a raft
Beside its bulk:
And common ships all drop astern
And seem to sulk.

A great man, like a ship, should we
View from one side,
For on the other side we'll see
His wife abide,
And she his tug is apt to be—
His real guide.

Precaution.

"Our new servant girl has sharp
ears."
"Tell her to be careful and not let
them scratch the woodwork around the
keyholes."

Never Falls.

"Ever have a man walk into your
office and ask for life insurance?"
"Yes," answered the agent.
"Tinkles you, eh?"
"Not at all. That kind always works
in a dynamite factory."

A Bad Actor.

"So well I'll play my part,
Declared the dook,
"I'll surely win her heart."
(He got the hook.)