

THE COMMERCIAL

Marshall & Baird, Union City, Tenn.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

TELEPHONE 103

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909.

CHANCELLOR.

MCKINNEY—We are authorized to announce Colin P. McKinney, Esq., of Ripley, as a candidate for Chancellor of the Ninth Chancery Division, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

COUNTY JUDGE.

LAWSON—We are authorized to announce A. J. Lawson as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge for Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

CHAMBERS—We are authorized to announce J. M. Chambers, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR MAYOR.

ALEXANDER—We are authorized to announce S. S. Alexander as a candidate for Mayor of Union City. Election in January, 1910.

REYNOLDS—We are authorized to announce J. C. Reynolds as a candidate for Mayor of Union City. Election in January, 1910.

FOR SHERIFF.

HOLLOWAY—We are authorized to announce J. F. Holloway as a candidate for Sheriff of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

BOND—We have the authority to announce R. H. Bond as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

TALLEY—We are authorized to announce C. S. Talley as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

GOLDEN—We are authorized to announce H. M. Golden as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

REEVES—We are authorized to announce J. A. (Alva) Reeves as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

TRUSTEE.

WORLEY—We are authorized to announce G. W. Worley as a candidate for re-election to the office of Trustee of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

REGISTER.

CHAPEL—We are authorized to announce J. M. (Marvin) Chapel as a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Congressman Chas. N. Fowler is writing some perfumed notes to "Uncle Joe."

When Republicans fall out among themselves Democrats may get their dues.

A Strong Man.

If Congressman Sims decides to stand for the United States Senate it will take a strong man to beat him. He is first of all a Democrat whose Democracy is unquestioned. He is also a resourceful leader, a strong debater and a successful campaigner.

Congressman Sims is one of the true representatives of the people. He is not a grafter; neither is he a demagogue. He is a man of strong convictions, and the convictions are purely and unmistakably Democratic.

Congressman Sims has been engaged in the laudable work of looking after the interests of his party in Congress as well as the interests of his people. He has been a bulwark of protection against the class interests in Congress, a thorn in the System. Mr. Sims is not only a true representative of the people but a true representative of the South. The South needs such a man or all such men in the Senate. In fact the people need more representatives in both branches of Congress.

The Parcels Post.

The Chattanooga Times calls attention to the fact that the Tennessee Hardware Dealers' Association is opposed to the establishment of parcels posts; and the Times gives some very good arguments against the scheme. We think that when the government transmits letters it has about discharged its duty to the people. Certainly it ought not to go further than it does now in transmitting merchandise. The national government has all it can do at present in attending to its own legitimate business. The establishment of parcels posts would seriously interfere with certain classes of business. The hardware dealers are opposed to it because it would injuriously affect the retailer and advance the interests of the mail order houses. In short, it would play into the hands of the trusts and make the retailers merely agents to the big combines, if they were not thrown out of business altogether. As the Times indicates, if the government should undertake to carry parcels of any size and weight, it would only be a short step to the transportation of passengers. The government, we take it, has no right to adopt a measure that is destructive to any legitimate business and put more power into the hands of the great combinations. There is no reason why it should, for instance, run all the retailers out of a city and make it buy abroad.—Commercial Appeal.

State-Wide Roads.

Last week we published an article from the Home and Farm, expressing very little sympathy with what are known as State-wide roads. About the same time we had a letter from Memphis asking editorial assistance to boost State-wide roads in Tennessee. This letter was forwarded from the Business Men's Club.

Now, the truth of the matter is the Home and Farm was right. The Business Men's Club is only another name for an association endeavoring to put the State to the expense of making a trunk road through the State for the accommodation of automobilists. As the Home and Farm says public roads should be built for the benefit of the farmer, to enable him to get his crops to market. Then if they are useful to the automobile owners or useful to other traffic, well and good.

A trunk line of public roads connecting Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol would be of no benefit to the farmers of Tennessee excepting those along the line of such trunk road.

The building of good roads should be for the benefit of the farming communities, not for the automobile enthusiast. As far as trade is concerned the larger cities have their railroad connections and facilities. Many of the small towns in Tennessee have no transportation facilities at all, and for the State to tax the people to build automobile trunk lines to the cities would be a gross injustice. The system of good roads needed in Tennessee should be in the form of neighborhood roads, radiating from shipping centers. In Pennsylvania recently the Legislature appropriated \$5,000,000 to build a highway from Philadelphia to Ohio. Protests came from the farmers about this waste and extravagance, and the Governor vetoed the bill.

The automobile may in time become useful to the farmer, and it is not intended that automobilists should not have the benefit of good roads, but good roads should not be constructed with the sole object of providing speedways for these automobilists.

The delegates to the good roads convention at Nashville should take these matters into consideration. The same proposition will be sprung in Nashville to construct State-wide highways, and it should be promptly squelched.

Rockefeller's Wealth.

Some enterprising imaginative New Yorker has told the Courier-Journal of Louisville that Rockefeller now has \$700,000,000, and that if he lives to be 80 years old, he will be the only billionaire in history. This voracious chronicler says Mr. Rockefeller's fortune has increased \$80,000,000 since the panic times of 1907 because of the advance in the stock of the Standard Oil. The aforesaid voracious chronicler also informs a curious world that Rockefeller's fortune amounted to \$5,000 in 1865, \$5,000,000 in 1875, and then on up to \$700,000,000.

All of which is important—if true. The chances are, however, that the young man with the pen is engaged in the pleasant pastime of guessing. Mr. Rockefeller may be worth seven hundred million, or he may not be worth half that sum. Nobody knows what he is worth; it is even doubtful if he himself knows. The Courier-Journal correspondent admits that Mr. Rockefeller is a sphinx; that he never lets the world know any more about his affairs than he chooses to let be known. So, in all likelihood, the correspondent is doing what the boy in the street says: "He is talking through his hat."

We are inclined to believe that Mr. Rockefeller is quite a rich man, much richer than some others who have been credited with great wealth, but we do not believe he is worth \$700,000,000 or anything like it. There is an old and true saying that one never knows how long a snake is until he is dead and laid out. When Mr. Rockefeller is dead and laid out, which as a sincere friend of all men, we hope will be years hence, then the world may know something about his wealth. Until that event, there can be only speculation; and wild speculation at that.—American.

Good Roads Convention.

The following gentlemen are the accredited delegates from Obion County to the Good Roads Convention, which meets in Nashville Sept. 21-23:

A. K. Wells, farmer and Justice of the Peace; S. R. Bratton, farmer and Justice of the Peace; W. L. Boxley, farmer; Geo. R. Kenney, lawyer; Jas. Olive, farmer; J. F. Holloway, farmer and Justice of the Peace; J. I. Caldwell, farmer; H. C. Davidson, farmer; E. M. Tate, farmer and Justice of the Peace; A. J. Lawson, County Judge; J. F. Swiggart, farmer; W. M. Wilson, capitalist; J. M. Chambers, farmer and Justice of the Peace.

The Mystery of Pellagra.

The public health and marine hospital service is more aroused over the appearance of the disease known as pellagra than over anything of the kind that has come under its observation in many years. Not even the fever epidemics of old stirred up the department to such an extent, for the fever had a certain definiteness to cope with—it came and went at certain seasons and in certain localities, and patients either died, or, after an attack of rarely more than a few weeks, they returned to their usual occupations. But pellagra has no periodical regularity of appearance or disappearance, although it is said to be more violent in the spring; nor has it any local affinities, and the patients go more often to the madhouse than back to their former duties. No wonder, then, that scientists are aroused, and that investigations are being made all over the country.

But although pellagra is new, in name at least, to the people of America, it is an old story and a sad one to many countries of Europe. The dictionary definition of the word is: "An endemic disease of Southern Europe, characterized by erythema, digestive derangement and nervous affections. It exhibits vernal recurrences or exacerbations, and is frequently fatal after a few years." Here is given no cause, but in the Standard Encyclopedia we read: "A disease common among the peasantry of Italy, the Austrias, Gascony, etc., caused by living on maize, affected by a parasitic fungus. It commences by a shining red spot on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white, bran-like scales, leaving a shining redness as before." Thus we see that although it scales, it is absolutely different from leprosy which is devoid of color.

A quotation from the Popular Science Monthly says further: "In the maize porridge, which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian workmen, there is formed, by putrefaction, during the hot months, a poison which causes pellagra." Here is given the origin of the cause of the disease; and Chambers' Encyclopedia throws more light on the subject by the following statement: "The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one-third were pellagrins."—That is, persons affected by pellagra. Again we read in the Encyclopedia Britanica that "a large number of pellagrous peasants end their days in lunatic asylums in a state of driveling wretchedness or raving madness." Of the possibility of curing the disease very little is said; some authorities being hopeful if it is taken in time and treated properly; others not so sanguine, and pointing gloomily to the insane reports.

With these scientific sidelights thrown on the subject, the alarm of the health department over its discovery in this country is readily understood. When first discovered it was believed to be confined to the South, but investigations made recently show its presence in Illinois, and by the time the search is completed it will no doubt be found scattered all over the country, without respect to latitude or longitude, for we are, in all sections, more or less a corn-eating nation.

Good corn meal, and there is more of it good than bad, is as wholesome as any wheat produce; it is only the very inferior or filthy grades that hold any menace for the human stomach, and through the stomach for the brain. The health department, knowing this, has already sent expert scientists to the corn-growing States to look into the character of grain that is being harvested; and no doubt the pure-food people have long ago set their watch on the mills and markets.

But if the danger from this disease is a fact as stupendous as is represented, then the health and hospital service must go still further in throwing out defences. The pure food laws may protect those who buy from established dealers, but how about the numberless country people who send their corn to some local mill that is far from the public eye, and get it back ready for the baking? It seems from statistics that in foreign countries it is this class of working or farming people who are more frequently affected by the disease, why should it not be so in our country? If it is true that pellagra is filling our insane asylums and if the disease comes from eating of poisonous corn meal, then every old, uninspected mill that keeps picturesque grinders beside a rural stream may be grinding out disease and death for members of that community. In some way the health scientist, in his fight on pellagra, has got to reach these mills, and either de-

stroy them, or else educate the millers so that they may know good corn from bad. And not only should the millers be so educated, but every farmer must be "put wise" to the wholesome or poisonous qualities of the grain he coaxes from the ground, and finally eats in his kitchen. No doubt pellagra has been in this country for many years, holding its head under various names; but now that its presence is known it must be fought at every stage and point. If the pure food laws require the inspection of factory mills, it should also look after those that look pretty in a picture but may be insubstantial within.—Commercial Appeal.

Marriage Licenses.

Ernest Holt and Lizzie Miller.
C. J. Sarrett and Ethel Nelson.
R. D. Elkins and Annie Halley.
Herbert Dowdy and Ruby Rogers.
C. D. Hicks and Bessie E. Myers.
W. H. Pyles and Sallie Byars.
J. F. Tane and Mary Roberts.
Tom Huffman and Mary C. Tidwell.
Strother Rice and Charlotte Ballard.
Toy Cunningham and Ludy Scott.
F. W. Isbell and Evalyn A. Cole.
T. J. Gills and Imer Bynum.
C. Holmes and Beulah May Bradley.
Evander Mitchell and Elsie Langston.
Ed Anderson and Claudie Newton.
J. H. McNeill and Nina Long.
Will Kelley and Miss Bess Puckett.
W. C. Carroll and Laura Blackwell.

Watch for the "Singing School Beginning" at Reynolds Opera House about the middle of September.



GODWIN BROS.

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Woman's Friend

Nearly all women suffer at times from female ailments. Some women suffer more acutely and more constantly than others. But whether you have little pain or whether you suffer intensely, you should take Wine of Cardui and get relief.

Cardui is a safe, natural medicine, for women, prepared scientifically from harmless vegetable ingredients. It acts easily on the female organs and gives strength and tone to the whole system.

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Verna Wallace, of Sanger, Tex., tried Cardui. She writes: "Cardui has done more for me than I can describe. Last spring I was taken with female inflammation and consulted a doctor, but to no avail, so I took Cardui, and inside of three days, I was able to do my housework. Since then my trouble has never returned." Try it.

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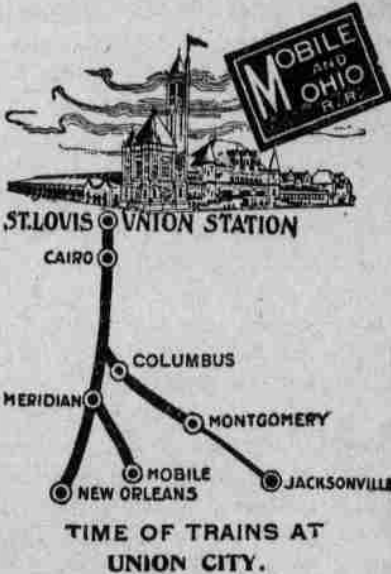
FIRST FLOOR
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Rooms 2 and 3—
Dr. Whitehurst
Dentist

Rooms 4 and 5—
Dr. Loring
Physician and Surgeon

Room 6—
Forester, Beckham &
Forester
Real Estate Agents



TIME OF TRAINS AT UNION CITY.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 1—Express (daily), lv...3.55 p.m.

No. 3—Express (daily), lv...3.32 a.m.

No. 5—Accom. (daily), lv...7.10 a.m.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 2—Express (daily), lv...11.54 a.m.

No. 4—Express (daily), lv...12.21 a.m.

No. 6—Accom. (daily), ar...7.05 p.m.

R. V. TAYLOR, JNO. M. BEALL,
General Manager, General Passenger Agent,
MOBILE, ALA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

N. C. & St. L. TIME TABLE.

Arrive Union City.

EAST BOUND.

No. 55...7.46 a.m. No. 3...8.06 p.m.

No. 53...11.15 p.m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 52...6.44 a.m. No. 4...12.46 p.m.

No. 54...7.52 p.m.

Illinois Central RAILROAD.

GIBBS—SOUTHBOUND.

No. 1...8.06 p.m. No. 105...3.46 p.m.

No. 3...7.37 a.m. No. 133...5.48 a.m.

Trains Nos. 105 and 133 are accommodations and stop at Gibbs to receive or discharge passengers.

GIBBS—NORTHBOUND.

No. 2...9.45 a.m. No. 106...12.07 p.m.

No. 4...11.50 p.m. No. 134...9.18 p.m.

*Flag stop under special orders. See agent.

†Stops on line only to receive passengers holding tickets for points north of Carbondale where 2 or 4 stop.

Trains Nos. 134 and 106 are accommodations.

Tickets and particulars as to specific rates, limits and train time of your home ticket agent at Gibbs.

F. W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville.

A. J. McDOUGALL, D. P. A., New Orleans.

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JNO. A. SCOTT, G. P. A., Memphis.