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THE MAN AND THE PARTY.

A great leader of men was the founder of the Republican party.

His days were cut short; since then the Republican party has had no use for great leaders.

It has constantly sought for men who were subservient to the will of the political managers.

At first the Republican party became a spoils hunters' machine; then it became the mere political annex of financiers who desired government aid in the accumulation of wealth.

This was when it came before the country as an uncompromising protection party.

After this it was only a short while before Republicans in both Houses of Congress were, practically all, the representatives of specific business interests.

Most of them were furnished with campaign funds by self-seeking financial institutions and naturally the obligations assumed in getting office made them the representatives of the business concerns which nominated and elected them.

This condition of affairs made the party strong as a political machine, but nerveless and weak as a party of principles.

Of course it is the cue of such a party to avoid the elevation of a man of dominant conviction and unyielding principles to the high office of chief executive.

The Republican party followed its cue.

It shut the door of hope in the face of Blaine, Conkling and Tom Reed and Ben Harrison could only be president for one term.

It has fought every man who has dared defy the storm cellar and stand for his own convictions. But by hook or crook, regardless of intractables in high places, the party bosses have managed up to the time of Roosevelt to control policies and destinies of the Republican party.

President Roosevelt is not the choice of the national Republican machine; he has always had the hatred and opposition of the party bosses.

He naturally realizes that the country has indorsed him, not the machine, and that the people want him to follow the dictates of his judgment and conscience, not the behests of the confidential agents of syndicates who have been for

years the bosses of the Republican party.

He became president in the first place by accident; he was elected in the second place on account of personal popularity.

It has been many years since individuality has cut so considerable a figure in the election of a President.

He is therefore a President, not a protégé.

The upshot of it all is that there is bitter and relentless war between Roosevelt and his party.

The President is against special interests; the Republican party is organized special interests.

The result is inevitable. Roosevelt will win by default or the Republican organization will be destroyed.

Roosevelt is weaker in Congress than he is before the people. The public has more faith in the man than it has in the party.

Thus in the last analysis he is stronger than his party.

Which will surrender or which will be crushed? That is the question.

Political history of momentous and far-reaching significance is about to be made.—News-Scimitar.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

The passing of Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant, will remove from the active pursuit of life one of the most noted characters in this country. Marshall Field devoted his entire life to the building up of an enormous business, and his house is perhaps the best known and most extensive in the West. Marshall Field conducted his enormous establishment on a high plane. He was noted for his ideals, his integrity and business honor. His word was his bond everywhere, and he instilled into the business life of Chicago much energy, as well as elevated concepts of commercial morality.

He will leave behind him his vast fortune, but of infinitely greater value to the country will be the record which he made as a merchant prince.—News-Scimitar.

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THE VITALITY OF DEMOCRACY.

That the growing disparity of economic conditions in America threatens the stability of republican institutions we have too often affirmed to need to dwell on that point now. In the long run republicanism proves to be a reality or a name, according to the degree of equality persisting in the population. Political equality and equality before the law are the essence of republicanism, and these two kinds of equality can be maintained only if there is a great deal of approximate equality in educational opportunity, and, back of that, in economic opportunity.

While universal suffrage might exist in a population 90 per cent of which could neither read nor write, and 10 per cent of which was well educated and clever, the illiterate voters would only record the preferences of the literate. In a like manner, in a population of which 90 per cent had no possible means or opportunity of livelihood not under the control of a favored 10 per cent, the 90 per cent would vote as they were told to vote, until they got up a revolution that transferred the ownership of economic opportunities from the few to the many.

Notwithstanding these indubitable truths, the wide-awake social observer has only to look about him to day to see multiplying signs of the marvelous vitality of democracy. The great corporations, controlled as they are by a mere handful of multimillionaires, are day by day increasing their grip upon every industrial and commercial opportunity and narrowing the circle of the powerful few that substantially own and control. Yet, at the same time, their position, their very hold on life, is threatened to-day by mighty democratic forces that may yet become a tidal wave of leveling destruction. The volume of democratic feeling is hourly growing, and the activity of reforming groups of every conceivable designation and description is inspiring.—The Independent.

CHILD LABOR.

A committee of Mississippi cotton manufacturers is in Jackson offering opposition to the child labor bill which has been asked of the legislature by the King's Daughters, the Federation of Woman's Clubs and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Owing our own prosperity to the best developments of the South and recognizing the cotton manufacturer as one of the chief mediums of this development his interests are very near and dear to us; but the protection of the children of the South, whether they be those of labor or of wealth, is of higher consideration than any material benefit.

Besides, there is a public economy in protecting childhood from overwork which challenges the alleged material benefit derived from the labors of children. It is conceded that the manufacturers' profits are temporarily enhanced through child labor. It is acknowledged that there are isolated cases where the labor of the child seems essential to the maintenance of the parent; but in the great round up of a nation's prosperity these petty advantages sink into

insignificance besides the preservation of robust strength and health among the people. Nor may this condition prevail unless childhood is protected, consequently it is better far to lose the mite of the child's labor in order to gain the mountain of vigor contained in the able adult.

The Mississippi manufacturers are arguing that laws protecting children are not needed just now in Mississippi, because there are but few children engaged in factory work in that State.

This argument is not only not sound, but gives a good reason for immediate legislative action. It acknowledges that if many children were thus employed there would be necessity of action, but it also indicates that in such event the protest against the protection would be stronger.

It virtually admits that the animal is dangerous, but asks that it be spared until it has grown sufficiently strong to contend fiercely for the mastery of those who now hold its life in their hands.

The South has this child labor question now where it may be dealt with purely on an ethical and economical basis. The interests demanding it do not as yet permeate other fields of business activity to the extent of influencing assistance. In other words, the South, in this respect, is like the man who is beginning to take on a vicious habit. If it is allowed to grow the man may be utterly conquered, but if positive rejection is resorted to the victory is easily won. We hope, therefore, that Mississippi will not yield to temptation, but stand firm and win the battle like a man.—Commercial Appeal.

VILLAGE CANNERIES.

The South and the Southwest are sending millions of dollars every year to the North which a little enterprise on the part of the people could easily keep at home. In every gardening and fruit growing section a vast quantity of the product is annually wasted for lack or the means of preserving it. Because of the waste in this section scores of car loads of canned fruits and vegetables are sent to us from the more thrifty inhabitants of the North.

There is no reason for this unnatural condition except a certain lack of enterprise on the part of Southerners and an unwillingness to resort to communal union for the strength to meet competition.

It is to the interest of Northern manufacturers to throw every obstacle in the way of the village cannery. The question of obtaining cans is presented as most formidable. The desire of underselling the local cannery is used without stint. But, if the people of every village capable of sustaining the cannery would but recognize the truth, it would be more remunerative to the community and, therefore, to themselves to sustain the local institution, even though in so doing they pay a few cents more for their canned goods. Besides action of this kind would insure pure food in this respect and do wonders toward casting the adulterated and counterfeited stuffs from the market.—Commercial Appeal.

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ADMINISTRATION'S OHIO MAN.

The excellent speech delivered by Representative Nick Longworth in the House on Friday is ground for the belief that he might be among the insurgents against the President's Philippines tariff bill but for circumstances which it would be wholly superfluous to mention.

Mr. Longworth does not love the Filipinos nor their cigars. He thinks the Filipinos are too lazy to produce much raw sugar. He has been there and seen them. His best argument in support of the bill is that it is such a little matter that it ought not to count. He is not profoundly interested in the welfare, present or future, of the islanders; but in this Congress Mr. Longworth is necessarily an administration man.

He is convinced that if cigars are brought from the islands to the United States nobody will smoke them; therefore, neither the American tobacco grower nor the American Tobacco Trust need be afraid of them. He has been there and smoked them himself. The cigars of the Filipinos seem to have made a painful impression upon Mr. Longworth, which will not wear off. His feeling allusions to them imply that he would be glad to exclude them from America. But he is powerless. In this Congress Mr. Longworth is constrained by the exigencies of the situation to be an administration man.

Mr. Longworth justly characterizes our doings in the Philippines as "the greatest charitable work in the world." It has already cost us not far from three-quarters of the amount of our interest bearing debt, and the great good sense which his remarks reveal surely cannot approve of pouring out the money of American taxpayers in charity at such a rate. But in this Congress the administration owns him, body and soul.

Nobody has ever made a better speech on the Philippines than this frank, concise, sensible and altogether admirable short talk by the Representative from the First Ohio District. He made it on the wrong side of the question; but in this Congress, Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, cannot help being an administration man.—St. Louis Republic.

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POLITICAL FADS AND FANCIES.

Is this municipal ownership movement a political party, or is it merely a political fad? It is a rather tempestuous sea the good old ships Democracy and Republicanism are sailing, but they have weathered many a storm and doubtless they will reach harbor safely, if leaky, after the gloom from the face of the heavens retires and the winds cease to murmur and the thunder expires.

It has always been so, and history has a habit of repeating itself. Early in our history the American people divided into political parties—one adhering to the idea of Hamilton, that we may call reasonable paternalism, and the other clinging to the idea of Jefferson, that we may call conservative individualism. These two forces have

been fighting in our politics for more than 100 years in the past, and will continue to fight for more than 100 years in the future.

There have been many political fads and fancies that came to amuse or plague politics. There was the absurd anti-Masonic party, founded on ignorance and envy. It was a most important factor and very strong in New York and New England, but it died as it had lived, a fad.

About the middle of the last century there sprang up the Know-Nothing party, founded on religious fanaticism and hatred of "the Irish and Dutch." It swept the North and East, but Stephen A. Douglas drove it from the West and Henry A. Wise and Andy Johnson turned it back from the South. Yet it held the balance of power in two Congresses and decided two contests for Speaker.

The Greenback movement was another craze, later swallowed up in the silver propaganda. It had a great deal of vitality and took captive the Democratic party, but it was done to death in 1896. The Granger movement of the West and the Farmers' Alliance of the South were adjuncts of the Greenback silver agitation, and out of them grew the Populist party, that was many sorts of a fad. It made a coalition with the sans culottes of the slums and dictated the politics of the Democratic party. The result was the campaign of 1896, and this country does not want another like it.

And now we have this municipal ownership fad. It carried Chicago and New York, for both McClellan and Ivis cringed to it. However, both New York and Chicago are foreign cities; but municipal ownership is strong in nearly all the American cities, but no stronger than the Populist movement was in the rural communities of the West. It will have its day, and it will die the fad it is.

But Mr. Bryan comes along and puts his fingers into it up to the elbow, and proposes State ownership of railroads, a most grotesque and impossible fad. Doubtless the Democratic party will obey Mr. Bryan's orders. Possibly that party has not yet sounded the entire gamut of folly, but the result will be only a sounder licking than ever.

And then this fad will die, and some sure-enough politics will come to the two grand old parties of Hamilton and Jefferson.—Washington Post.

Cured Lumbago.

A. B. Canman, of Chicago, writes March 4, 1903: "Having been troubled with Lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another; then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried one more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of former sufferers." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Allen Drug Company.

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