

# The Messenger and Intelligencer

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## NOT A PARTICLE OF CLEAR SKIN

On Baby's Face, Head and Shoulders. Parents Decided He Could Not be Cured. Cuticura Remedies Made His Skin Perfectly Clear.

Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We did not know what to do for him and tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the "S" Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. At the time of writing you would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath. May 3, 1910. (Signed) ROBERT MANN, Proctor, Minn.

Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 131 Columbus Ave., Boston, for 32-page Cuticura Book on Skin Affections.

## Ferndon Farm Dairy

Has been enlarged by the purchase of the fine herd of cows owned by B. G. Covington. Will be pleased to supply his former customers.

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We give special attention and extra care to everything that leaves our dairy for the market. Our specialties are Sweet Milk, Butter Milk, Cream and Butter. We supply our products fresh and pure and our wagon makes two trips each day over the town of Wadesboro.

### It Means Something to You

and your family to have pure dairy products supplied for your table. We sterilize every vessel after it has been used one time and employ the most up-to-date methods of sanitation. Phone your wants to No. 109C, or give order to driver of wagon.

Ferndon Farm Dairy.

## J. COIT REDFEARN.

## The Best Mules

Are The Cheapest Mules in the Long Run.

I have just received a car load of splendid mules—not a sorry one in the bunch. They came high, but every day are increasing in value.

Come and See Them.

## M. W. BRYANT

McLendon & Thomas  
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WADESORO, N. C.  
All Business will Receive Prompt Attention.  
PHONE 61.  
Mill Notice.  
Call further notice the Ingram mill, on the Pee Dee will be run Fridays and Saturdays of each week.  
A. KERRER.

Change of School Districts.  
An application to enlarge the Polkton school district by adding thereto the corners of the Brown Creek High Hill and Poplar Hill districts will be heard by the Board of Education at its next meeting, on the first Monday in December, 1910, when all who are interested in such change are notified to meet the Board and make known their wishes for or against the same. This Nov. 10th, 1910.  
J. M. WALL,  
Sec'y Board of Education.

Flee twod W. Dunlap  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Wadesboro, N. C.

### SOME STATES MAY LOSE.

Congress To Reapportion House Members Under 1910 Census.  
Washington Dispatch, 16th.

One of the most important tasks confronting the short session of Congress when it meets in December will be the enactment of a reapportionment act, fixing the ratio of representation in Congress for a decade on the basis of the Thirteenth Cens. This matter will be settled by the Republican majority of the present Congress, and the leaders already are figuring out the political advantage to be gained.

Under the Constitution each State is entitled to two Senators. This remains fixed, but representation in the popular branch must be changed every 10 years. The electoral vote, by which Presidents are chosen, is based on the total representation in both branches of Congress, so the ratio fixed this winter will have an important bearing upon Presidential contests after 1912.

No change will be made in the Electoral College of that campaign, because the reapportionment will not go into effect until March 3, 1913. Nor can it affect the newly elected Sixty-second Congress. But there will be some close mathematical calculations by the politicians to determine to what extent an enlargement of House membership will affect future Presidential elections.

WHEN THE LAST REAPPORTIONMENT WAS MADE

made, in January, 1901, the total number of votes in the Electoral College was 447. The reapportionment based on the census of 1900 increased this to 476, of which 239 was necessary for a choice in the Parker-Roosevelt campaign of 1904. In the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1900, 224 constituted a majority of the Electoral College. The important consideration in the last reapportionment was the number of Northern States which would be necessary, in addition to the "Solid South," for Democratic success. It appeared that the South, including Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, would cast 160 votes, about 70 less than a majority. "New York and Indiana," which was the rallying cry in Tilden's time, might contribute 54 of these votes, considerably short of the necessary number. New Jersey, with 12, and Connecticut, with 7, might supply the remaining 16 votes. Thus the condition necessary in 1892 for Mr. Cleveland's success—a combination of the "Solid South," with New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, or their equivalent—remained operative after the reapportionment of 1901.

Since the 1901 reapportionment Oklahoma has been admitted with seven votes, all of which were cast for Mr. Bryan in 1908, increasing the total strength of the Electoral College to 483, and raising the number necessary for a Presidential majority from 239 to 242. Arizona and New Mexico will now be added. With the addition of these States, almost certainly Democratic, the Republicans intend to give mature consideration to the effect on the electoral vote before enlarging the House membership on the basis of population.

HOUSE HAS 391 MEMBERS NOW  
The House of Representatives now has 391 members, and the coming session will decide whether the membership is to remain practically the same as at present, by either decreasing the ratio of representation or by increasing it.

The Apportionment act of January 16, 1901, worked out on the basis of the 1900 census, fixed the ratio at one Representative for each 194,182 population, and gave the House a membership of 386. The additional five members came through the admission of Oklahoma. When the last apportionment was made the population of the country was 75,994,575. Official figures for 1910 are not ready. They are expected to show not less than 90,000,000 inhabitants, probably 95,000,000. If the present ratio of representation—one member for each 194,182 population—were maintained the membership of the House would be about 460, should the census figures show a total population of 90,000,000; 485 members for 95,000,000 population, and 513 members for 100,000,000 population. This would mean a minimum addition of 69 members and a maximum of 121. Both of these figures render the maintenance of the present ratio impossible.

The ratio of representation will have to be increased to prevent the House becoming more unwieldy than it is. Here the difficulties of computation will arise. It is generally believed one Representative for each 225,000 population will be the most probable basis of computation. On this basis a population of 90,000,000 would raise the membership of the House to about 404 members—a net gain of 18 seats—and 95,000,000 would increase it to 420.

HOW MEMBERSHIP HAS INCREASED  
Reckoned in seats, the showing since the beginning to total membership and increases or reductions each decade has been as follows:  
1787—Representation in House fixed by the Constitution..... 69  
1790—42 members added, total..... 111  
1800—36 members added, total..... 147  
1810—40 members added, total..... 187  
1820—31 members added, total..... 218  
1830—25 members added, total..... 243  
1840—17 members lost, total..... 226  
1850—11 members added, total..... 237  
1860—7 members added, total..... 244  
1870—53 members added, total..... 297  
1880—32 members added, total..... 329  
1890—32 members added, total..... 361  
1900—22 members added, total..... 383

STATES UNWILLING TO LOSE.  
But there are several factors in the equation—the most important the desire of each State to cling to the representation it already has in the House. This was the rock upon which the whole majority scheme for reapportionment in 1901 was wrecked.

Representative Hopkins then was chairman of the House Census Committee. His majority report of 10 years ago sought to fix the membership of the House at 357 for a decade. Barely, of Maine, filed a minority report in favor of a House of 388 members. The House itself rebelled against the ambition of Hopkins to keep down the size of the House where it was for another 10 years. The changes of the Hopkins bill proposed to make in the State delegations were:

Louisiana (one member each)—Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and Virginia, Total, 7.  
Gaine (one member each)—Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia; two members, Texas. Total, 7.

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Sole by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "G. L." showing all patterns.  
Mention Rogers Bros. name in order.  
Wadesboro, N. C.

HOW JEEMS DRESSED CHICKENS FOR MARKET.  
(By "Booky Ann Jones".)  
Me an Jeems has been havin' a time here lately. Sum time ago I tuck a notion to move to Wadesboro an help Mr. Boylin run the "M. & L.", an when I set my hed to do a thing I'm hard to consequence. An let me tell you rite now, the "M. & L." is a goin to get a bump on itself. It's got a bankerin to be first, forems that's a takin her air goin to be pleased, an them at don't is a goin to be sorry an turn over a new leaf.  
Peepil down in Newberry, S. C., tride orful hard to keep me an Jeems from movin up here; they even sed that in lessin six months our stumicks wood be a leanin agin our back bes for support—that we'd actilly parish to deth up here. That's the greatest bejection I've got to South Carolina peepil—they call all North Carolina "The mountings", an sum of 'em thinks the only way to make a livin up here is to run a bird the sez: "I don't know ver seen the rightheos fureskin ner his seed begin bred," an if I aint none of the first I shore an some of the last, fur I've got as good a daddy an mammy as ever lived, an I aint narry bit skeered."  
Parish? Well I think not. Why, bless-my soul, we hadn't ni got dun unpackin when a kind lady sent us a hole lot of things to bile—cabbage, turnips an Irish taters, an I shore wuz glad. I wuz bored an razed in the country, an I aiant never got over it. Giv me bile vittles.  
Another kind mayber brought us a dicker, new, and fastid bed room, an I shore it's a big thing. I shore it's a big thing in our folks that don't see peepil their beds.  
I shore it's a big thing in our folks that don't see peepil their beds. I started to what a time we had git us off from Newberry, an here I am a tell about tuther end of the trip first.  
I shore did hate to sell our cow, an if I'd a node I cuden't git no butter in this man's town I think I'd a fotch her along an made that old frate agent wait fur his pay. He charged us the biggest rates I ever heard of. Jeems said he charged that way hopin we'd back out an not leve Newberry, but I don't hardly think that. Well, I'm a wantin buttermilk an butter worse than ever in my life, an do hope I'll git sum butter before we eat up all the taters that Uncle Jim Lampley brought us yestiddy.  
We had sum orful purty chickens that I hated to sell, but node I had to. Now I'm a goin to tell you a joke on Jeems, but don't none of you ever mention it to him, cawse he'll shore deny it, an he mite say a bad word, too, all on the spur of the moment, though it's mitey seldom he slips up. It's about them chickens.  
A feller that runs a restander sed he wood take a duzen, if he wood dress 'em, an sed he'd "um after 'em his self long toerds nite. I had to go to the parsonage an to see sum sick folks, so I told Jeems an Benjermine Franklin to have them chickens dressed an ready by 5 o'clock. Jeems sed he didn't no nuthin about dressin chickens, but I node better, fur he wuz allers handy about the house, an had dressed many a won for me. I node it wuz jest a excuse he had, tryin to get out of it, so I went on without another word, leavin Jeems lookin mighty solemn. It wuz a leetle after 5 o'clock when I got back, an there wuz that market man a rollin an stumbin on the ground an laffin fit to bust a bid vessil. He'd start to git up, an then tear loose agin like a I possessed, an fall down an kick up his heels an laff till he wuz purple in the face. Benjermine Franklin wuz curtin up jest about as bad, an thar stood Jeems, a grinnin sheepshily, his hands stuck deep down in his pockets an his feet wide apart.  
"What in creation's the matter in her?" axed I, as I rushed in at the gate an surveyed the situation.  
"Jest hold your tater, Maw, an I'll show you," sed Benjermine Franklin, goin to the house an throwin a rock under it and hollerin, "Shoo!"  
Out cum them chickens, all a cacklin an all "dressed". I never seen sich a ridicalls site in all my born days. The old rooster had on a pair of big doll britches, fastened across his back with hose supporters an had on a collar cut to fit, an a red tie. Three hens had on "sweet-ters", which wuz nuthin more ner less than sum undershirts that Benjermine Franklin had outgrodde. Their legs wuz run through the arms, an the tates wuz gethered up an tide with a cute little bo of ribbon which had bin Fannie Bell Margit's hare ribbon. Others had on sum of my lace collars an ties an belts, an won old hen that wuz allers too proud an bility to soshate with others had on a cor—no, I won't call it that; a lace jacket that I use to belong to won of the gals.  
Jeems is a awful modest man, an he bushed panefel when that old hen

come out standin mitey high an slim, an walkin as proud an mincy as any gal I ever seen. Yes; Jeems shore shore wuz shamed, an he sed she got away from him before he got her fist up rite, an then the market man cum before he end ketch her agin. Sez I: "Jeems, air you gone plum teetotally crazy? What you mean by sich doins? Here you bin a actin for all the world like a luny tick an wastin valuble time playin an projekin worse than a skule boy, when you'd orter had them chickens all dressed for the market." Sez he, sorter mad: "Ain't they dressed rite? I mite a node I cuden't suit you, no difference how hard I tride. If you wanted 'em fixed up in the latest stile, why in thunder didn't you leve me some deceptions an sum rats an puffs an other necessary acceseries? By Gosh! I think I dun well, considerin. But if they don't suit you an that blame fool of a restander, why, darn it! you can dress 'em yourself. That's all."  
Then I explained to Jeems how to dress a chicken, an he got mad an y-lled out:  
"Co found it! That's undressin'! You air gittin mitey stuck up an prop r aint you, since you tuck a notion fur news paperin. Next time you want a chicken picked an cleaned, say so in plane English an don't git so bifalutin. Darn this "dressin' bizness!" Then the market man sed: "Never mind, Mr. Jones, I'll give you fifty cents apeace more'n I promised, if you'll jest ketch these chickens an let me have em like they air—ha! ha!—ha-a-a!"  
"Good! That's six dollers extry, Becky Ann, an all because I stuck to the proper meanin of "dressin'." I ain't no fool exclaimed Jeems.  
(To be contin d.)

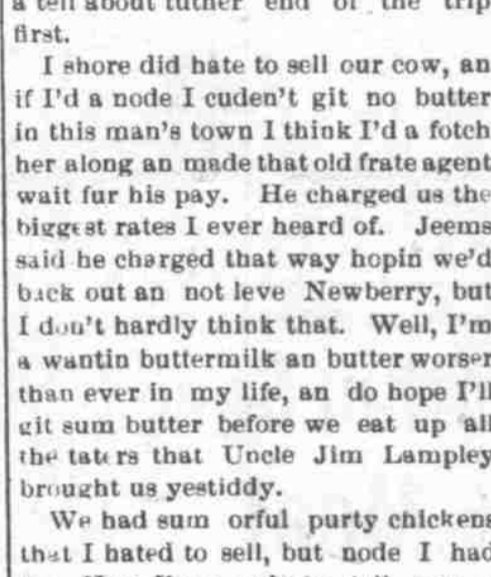
BANISH CATARRH.  
Breathe Hyomei for Two Minutes, and Stuffed-Up Head Will Vanish.  
If you want to get relief from catarrh, cold in the head or from an irritating cough in the shortest time, breathe HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me).  
It will clean out your head in two minutes and allow you to breathe freely, awake or asleep.  
HYOMEI will cure a cold in one day, it will relieve you of disgusting snuffles, hawking, spitting and offensive breath in a week.  
HYOMEI is made chiefly from eucalyptus, a soothing, healing, germ-killing antiseptic, that comes from the eucalyptus forests of inland Australia, where catarrh, asthma and consumption were never known to exist.  
HYOMEI is pleasant and easy to breathe. Just pour a few drops into the hard rubber pocket inhaler, breathe it, and cure is almost certain.  
A complete Hyomei outfit, including Inhaler and one bottle of HYOMEI, costs only \$1.00 at Parsons Drug Co. and drugists everywhere. If you already own an inhaler, remember that you can get an extra bottle of HYOMEI for 50 cents. For free sample write Booth's Hyome Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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If they did, millions would vote Dr. King's New Life Pills the true remedy for women. For banishing dull, fagged feelings, backache or headache, constipation, dispelling colds, impacting appetite and toning up the system, they're unequalled. Easy, safe, sure. 25c at Parsons Drug Co.

Nature makes the cures after all.  
Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.  
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Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.  
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SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

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JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.  
By virtue of the power contained in a decree of the Superior Courts of a certain special proceeding entitled "C. C. Allen and Others, Ex Parte" the under signed will, on Monday, December 5th, 1910, at 12 M., at the court house door in Wadesboro, expose for sale, for cash, at public auction, the following lands of the late George W. Allen, the first being a tract of land known as the Thomas J. Smith land, on Brown creek, and containing thirty-eight acres, more or less. The second adjoins the land of W. E. Watkins and others and is situated on Flat Fork creek and contains one hundred and twelve acres, more or less. Plans and descriptions of said lands can be seen at the office of the undersigned and will be on exhibition at the sale. This sale is subject to confirmation by the Court. This November 21st, 1910.  
JAMES A. LUKATEL  
Commissioner

Southern Subscription Agency  
A Postal Card will do. Raleigh, N. C.