

The Messenger.

AS TO THE LAW OF INTERVENTION

The law of intervention on the part of nations is not well understood. It is known to be a very difficult subject and writers on international law are very cautious if not contradictory. The practice has not been uniform and by a great deal. We do not pretend to understand it. When there is so much variance of opinion and practice it is rather hard to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. The N. Y. Times says of this variable law of intervention:

"Most of the writers are able to deduce sure precepts from universally admitted principles. Heffter states the case with perfect precision when he declares that 'non-intervention is the rule, intervention the exception.' But every writer justifies intervention in those exceptional cases where self-preservation demands it, and some have been able to formulate the rule of law with reasonable precision.

It appears that more recent writers are not safe for the Times refers to Brestana and Sorel as 'dodging the question neatly, &c.' It discusses the question in two of its columns with much display of learning and many quotations from many authors. Professor T. S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law in Yale University, in a recent letter to the N. Y. Independent, wrote:

"There are three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by National action, to heal this open sore; the burden of neutrality, the dictates of our commercial interests, the call of humanity. * * * I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our Government is near at hand, and would be justifiable."

Another American authority relied upon is Wheaton. In his "Elements of International Law" he reviews the leading cases of intervention, says the Times, "with some fullness and concludes that 'non-interference is the general rule, in which cases of justifiable interference form exceptions limited by the necessity of each particular case.'"

We repeat what we have said in another editorial that the only grounds of intervention in a case like Cuba must be on behalf of humanity. We doubt very much if it is allowable to intervene because the war in Cuba is harmful to American commerce.

COTTON AND COTTON MILLING

The cotton milling business is fairly good in the south. Mills keep running and some on double time. The Chattanooga Tradesman gives what it claims to be reliable returns and not the "hop-skip-and-jump estimates." It says that the present number of mills, active and inactive, is stated at 434; looms 95,037; spindles 3,546,189. The looms and spindles are located by states, as follows:

Looms.	Spindles.
Alabama	6,103 274,196
Georgia	17,598 718,411
Kentucky	939 80,602
Mississippi	2,092 70,692
North Carolina	23,066 941,874
South Carolina	37,011 1,192,156
Tennessee	3,319 138,800
Virginia	4,909 152,518

This only embraces a part, for four states are omitted. Latham, Alexander & Co., last September gave this:

Looms.	Spindles.
Louisiana	1,534 58,952
Texas	844 29,160
Arkansas	60 3,000
Kentucky	938 57,592

(Total

There were, September 1, 1897, 3,456,537 spindles in the south, and 3,197,545 of them were active. The Tradesman thinks that three and a half millions of active spindles will cover the amount it says there is steady development, which has been apparent for years. It is interesting in connection with mills to know something as to the prospective cotton crop guessing, for all attempts to fix aches and bales are practically but a guess and no reliable. The United States agricultural department is not especially gifted as a guesser. Its figures for last year are better than any guessing would be as to the present year, from which it refrains at present very wisely. Last year the cotton crop acreage is given at 23,273,209 acres, and 3,532,705 bales. This is but little over a third of a bale to the acre, which is poor, or to give it exactly .37 of a bale. Of the total crop the states are credited as follows with a certain proportion or percentage:

Texas	24,877
Georgia	15,227
Mississippi	14,075
Alabama	10,974
South Carolina	9,771
Arkansas	7,097
Louisiana	6,647
North Carolina	6,115
Tennessee	2,774
Indian Territory	1,027
Florida	571
Oklahoma	413
Missouri	282
Virginia	135
Kentucky	904
Utah	901
Kansas	9007

North Carolina you see had but 6.615 per centage of the whole.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

WHO INTRODUCED AFRICAN SLAVERY

The well read man in the history of his country will hardly make a mistake as to the origin of American slavery. Designing writers of false history may mislead readers who trust their studies to such works, but those who have sought a wider and more accurate knowledge of the facts will not be deceived for a moment by northern misrepresentation and the dodges of sectional pleaders. Some two years ago the Messenger discussed the origin of slavery in this country, and quoting official records, fastened it where it belongs—upon the Dutch in New York and New England. We do not go into the matter now at length, although it is important enough to be touched up at a more pacific time. We are reminded of this by a recent speech in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention on the suffrage question. Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans said, and we copy but a part of it:

"I am not one of those who believe that the southern people are responsible for the institution of slavery. Who brought the slave here? Did the southern colonies, or, after the constitution was framed, the southern people? We all know that Jefferson inserted in the declaration of independence a clause, complaining that the king of Great Britain had vetoed laws of the colonies forbidding the importation of slaves into the colonies, but it was subsequently stricken out and, therefore, does not appear in the printed declaration. We all know that Virginia was the first colony which prohibited the importation of slaves, in 1778, and that under the constitution of the United States, twenty years were allowed from the date of its adoption in 1789, during which slaves might be imported into the United States. And who imported them? In the colonies, the Dutch were the first to do so, and afterwards the English, but after the revolution of the United States, who imported these slaves into this country."

The Dutch probably began it as stated. Afterwards Massachusetts fitted out a vessel and sent it to Africa. It returned with a load of Africans who were forced from their homes and made slaves in New England. This was done by the colony. It was before the war of independence. At another time we will show this plainly and from the records of Massachusetts.

HOME FOLKS.

The Second Presbyterian church at Charlotte has 718 members. It began in November, 1873, with sixteen members. It has helped to form two colonies, Graham Street and Dilworth in addition. Phenomenal growth! It has a really very handsome church, a fine picture of which appears in the last North Carolina Presbyterian. It is a thing of beauty on paper and strikes one as about the handsomest in the state. It has had seven pastors, all D.D.'s. There must have been some remarkably effective preachers and workers among them.

Mr. T. H. Leavitt, the evangelist, has been holding a meeting at Fayetteville. He wrote to the several pastors asking for co-operation in his tent, and that "after abusing all churches and ministers," says the Charlotte Presbyterian: They replied, declining and in very pointed terms. The letter was signed by the pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. They wrote thus:

"1. We are constantly doing what we can for the salvation of souls, and to build up the church of God; and in the propagation of this work we have our organized churches. You came into our community without conferring with us, and by all you have done you have discredited as much as lay in you, our work.

"2. We understand that you are without the endorsement of any church, independent in your movements, and therefore amenable to no organized church.

"3. We do not believe that your work is calculated to build up the churches, but on the contrary calculated to alienate many that we might benefit."

BREVITIES

In the Virginia congressional contest the republicans in the federal house settled it according to politics, for their man Thorpe and ousted a most worthy Virginian democrat, Mr. Eppes. Thorpe is a native of Granville county, N. C., of an excellent, large family connection, and he is the first "black sheep" in the crowd. What wonderful corrupting influence the lust of office has over many persons.

Bishop J. A. Armstrong, colored, is dead at his home in Galveston, Texas. He had charge of the Tenth Episcopal district, composed of Texas and Louisiana. This looks as if the negroes had adopted a sort of diocesan plan instead of the plan of an entire connection as obtains among the white Methodists, both south and north.

The president does not regard as important that Spanish floating fortilla. But it might prove a bad thing for this country if war comes. It is a portentous figure on the scene.

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, publishes a reply to the recent attack on the very distinguished Baptist, Dr. William H. Whitsitt, president of the great Theological Institute at Louisville, Ky. Dr. Jones declares that "the charges against" Dr. Whitsitt "are a base slander against a high-toned Christian gentleman."

Alas! Alas! The great Gladstone is

nearing his end rapidly. He is suffering from vital exhaustion under the weight of more than 88 years. His ailment is final. An examination of the patient with the use of the Roentgen rays disclosed inflamed cartilages; but there was no sign of cancer. This noblest and greatest of English statesmen in two hundred years has bid farewell to several friends and knows his end is approaching. Referring to his illness, Mr. Gladstone said to a friend: "A final lesson—a final trial."

Sugar as a Muscle Maker (From the Sugar Beet.)

The German sugar manufacturers at one of their recent meetings have gone very thoroughly into the important role played by sugar on our physical organisms. We have on several previous occasions called attention to the advantages of sugar for muscular development, and cited practical experiments relating to the same. Some professors now go further and declare that sugar is the only source of strength of man; other substances, such as fats, albumen, etc., are transformed into sugar before their assimilation is possible. Efforts are being made to have the war minister look into the subject and give special allowances to the soldiers. That there shall be no expense for the government in giving the subject a trial, it is proposed that the German sugar manufacturers furnish gratuitously sufficient sugar for the 2,000 men who are to be kept under observation. Examples are given of Russian factories where men employed are more willing to work when a certain daily sugar allowance is granted. This is combined with a sort of fruit pulp, and may be kept for a period of years without undergoing the slightest change. It very considerably promotes digestion and muscular strength. One need only recall a book written in the early part of the century, in which it was agreed that life could be considerably prolonged by eating sugar in determined quantities; for those in excellent health it helps to digest those dishes in which the rich too frequently indulge; for those who suffer from stomach pains sugar when eaten after a meal will generally prove a valuable specific.

The Temper of Congress

(Special to Baltimore Sun.)
New York, March 27 (Sunday)—A Washington special to The Herald says: Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, said today: "If the president does not transmit to congress the entire report of the Maine court of inquiry, the abolition of the Maine coast guard, which the members of both houses, regardless of party, have accorded him and will be very materially lessened."

"The administration has stated that it is making every preparation for a war with Spain, growing out of a long chain of events, the most important of which is the Maine. If the testimony goes to the committee on foreign relations only, congress will not be satisfied, and the policy which the president may have formulated will be disregarded."

"Unless congress is assured that the administration is not contemplating any course of action which would be a decisive action on its own account. Furthermore, congress will not endure continued diplomatic negotiations with Spain regarding the Cuban question. We do not want war, but we must insist that Cuba shall be immediately freed forever from Spanish government and barbarity. If Spain will not peacefully relinquish the island she must be forced to do so."

"This is the temper of congress and congress will shape the policy of the country."

It is said the president does not wish to send the full testimony to congress at the time the report goes in. Much of this testimony will tend to fix the blame on Spain by implication, whereas it is not strictly speaking testimony that would be admitted under the strict rules of evidence. The court was commanded to take all testimony that would tend to fix the responsibility, no matter how indirectly.

There is much testimony from which inferences might be drawn in a time of great excitement which seemed untenable at the time it was given to the court. Yet all this was included in the report and goes with the findings.

Jewels of the Austrian Empress

At Cap Martin you may find the Empress of Austria, who casts off all the cares of royalty and indulges her taste for simple living and fresh air. She walks for miles every day in the most sensible, serviceable costumes, and any one who meets her in her walks abroad, quite unattended and so simply clad, would scarcely realize that she was a great Empress and had at her disposal some of the most beautiful jewels which were ever seen. The Austrian collection is the next collection of jewels in Europe—in fact the only one since the Crown Jewels of France were given up and bought by the modern millionaires. The jeweled arms are quite magnificent, and among the most noticeable of them is the lance of St. Maurice, blazing with precious stones, and containing in the handle the most authentic relic—a nail from the True Cross; while the regalia of Charlemagne, taken from his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, is another valuable item. But the Empress's own jewels are almost equally magnificent. She possesses the largest emerald in the world, weighing 3,000 carats; but, of course, this is uncut. Another, nearly as large, is hollowed out as a "bonbonniere;" and one of her prettiest ornaments is a watch composed of one dark emerald hanging on to a chain of emeralds and diamonds (the last jeweled chain which ever was made), and this was a gift from the late Shah of Persia when he visited Europe, some years ago.—From the Lady's Realm.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The colored state normal school at Salisbury has 156 pupils in attendance. Friends of James T. LeGrande, of Richmond county, want him to run for congress. A Mormon church in course of erection near Princeton was burned down last Saturday night. In a class of eighty-five graduates of the medical department of the University of Nashville, Dr. C. W. Turrence, of Gaston, bears off the honors of valedictorian, says The Gazette. At Whiteville court last week Oliver Lennon, a negro, appointed by McKinley to be postmaster at Fair Bluff, N. C., was on the jury, and raised some disturbance because he was not allowed to eat at the table with white men.

A male was drowned in the Flies Power Co. dam at the Yackin river Wednesday. A boy was driving the animal to a cart, hauling dirt. In backing up to the dam the animal ran back too far and the entire outfit plunged into the water. The boy came near losing his life.

Murphy Scout: Captain A. H. Isbell spent the first of last week in Asheville. He says that his corundum machinery, the weight of which is ninety tons, will be here in a few days. The company proposes running daily twenty or thirty teams from the mines to Murphy. The corundum mill will be the largest in the south.

Kinston Free Press: Isaac Ferber, colored, was injured Wednesday evening while working at the Atlantic and North Carolina bridge, now being built across the Neuse, near Kinston. He was knocked off from the construction train down the embankment, and was carried to James City, near New Bern, Wednesday afternoon.

Scotland Neck Commonwealth: The news from Washington a few days ago, said that Collin Anthony, the colored postmaster at Scotland Neck, had been duly appointed. The editor of The Commonwealth soon afterwards interviewed him, and he said that he had not yet seen his commission, but he has sold out his liquor business.

Weldon News: Spring is with us and it is now in order for our readers to come forward with their snake stories. One of our esteemed subscribers living in the lower end of the county comes up with the first. He says he was engaged a few days ago in building a pasture fence, just below his house, while engaged in digging the post holes he unearthed fifty-nine snakes. Some, he says, were very large ones.

Winston Sentinel: Elder A. W. Ensign, one of the Mormon elders, went to Raleigh today. He had a postoffice money order for \$25 which he had cashed at the ticket office of the Southern. He also had a pass on one of the western roads. These elders claim that they have no money to pay their bills, but it is noticed that when they wish to travel they have the cash to buy tickets. The railroads are not so accommodating as some hotels and boarding houses.

Greenville Reflector: For some time the Atlantic Coast Line authorities have been troubled about freight on the main line of the Wilmington and Weldon road being robbed. A detective was put to work on the matter and the result was that an organized band of robbers was discovered and several of them captured. They were given a preliminary hearing at Whitakers and while the trial was in progress one of them escaped. Four others were bound and were taken and have been placed in jail at Tarboro.

Lumber Bridge News: Rev. J. W. Johnson died last Sunday at his home near Aberdeen. He was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to Fayetteville from Albany, N. Y., in session at Cameron, April 11, 1889, and entered upon the supply of Bethel church. In addition to this church, he was pastor of Shiloh, Keyser and Bethesda churches were served by him with great success. A prince has fallen. Humble, consecrated, scholarly, learned, gifted, cheerful, friendly, he was warmly loved and now that he is gone is deeply and sincerely mourned.

Raleigh Press: Miss Mary White, aged 82, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lucy Evans, corner of Edenton and McDowell streets this afternoon at 3 o'clock. She was a native of Raleigh and was one of the oldest citizens of Raleigh and perhaps the oldest member of the Presbyterian church. She was a noble Christian woman.—The Mormons who have been in this state working for three years are now going back to Utah. This morning three elders left by the Seaboard Air Line for Chicago. Several of their scores were at the station to bid them farewell. The elders were all young men. They kissed each one of their faithful flock a tender farewell. To see men kissing is a rather uncommon sight at the station and attracted no little attention.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 14 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

JOHN MORRIS,
Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half ago. It size relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning he was hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,
J. N. McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly,
ELIZA JONES,
14 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

\$125 in Prizes for Photographs of Bad Roads

The League of American Wheelmen, desiring to procure photographs of bad country roads for use in its agitation of the Good Roads movement, has offered \$125 cash in prizes, as follows: first prize fifty dollars, second prize twenty-five dollars, third prize fifteen dollars, fourth prize ten dollars, and five prizes of five dollars each. Prizes will be awarded on single pictures. Any one can take part in this competition and send in as many photographs as he pleases, but not more than one prize will be awarded to any one person. The competition will remain open until June, 1, 1898, and every person able to use a camera, and who knows what a bad country road is like when he sees it, should assist the good work and enter the competition. Photographs should be sent to Otto Dornier, Chairman National Committee for Highway Improvement, L. A. W., P. O. Box 153, Milwaukee, Wis.

A prominent republican of the strictest sect and a red hot populist were discussing political matters here last week. They didn't exactly agree on several points and the populist intimated that the republicans might have some trouble in arranging fusion with the populists next time. The republican replied that there was very little fusion in any way; that the republicans were just "renting the populists by the year."—Wilkesboro Chronicle.



A Woman's Wish

for dishes that can be thrown away after every meal, to avoid the tiresome task of dish-washing, cannot be granted. Would she have the next best thing? Let her wash the dishes—so easily it's almost a pleasure—with

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HOPE!

Victims of malignant Blood Poison and Scrofula were formerly looked upon as lost. Fearful of contagion, their friends denied them companionship and medical ignorance denied them hope. Their life was worse than death and their only relief the grave. Many such cases were specially sad from the fact that the sufferers contracted disease by accident or heredity and through no fault of their own. Modern civilization looks with sympathetic consideration upon all cases of blood poisoning, and medical science, after groping for centuries in darkness, has finally evolved a cure. Despair vanishes like an evil spirit. Hope shines forth like a glorious sunrise.

P. P. P.

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This sovereign Specific cures all forms of Blood Poisoning in both men and women. P. P. P. is a permanent cure for Rheumatism. P. P. P. is the only logical treatment for Catarrh and the only remedy for Catarrh in advanced stages. P. P. P. cures Dyspepsia in all its manifold forms and is a general tonic superior to all sarsaparillas. Sold by all druggists. One dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

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