

1032
1029 O Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

FITZ GERALD DRY GOODS CO.

There is no time like the present time to

Save Money

by buying goods at actual cost.

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Kid Gloves.

The kid glove department of Lincoln. Special value in 2 clasp pique, in reds, browns, tans, white, grey and black, fancy two toned embroidery, per pair **98c**
Special value, 2 clasp pique, 2 clasp overseam, in ox blood, greens, mode, greys, browns, tans, butters, white and black, fancy embroidery, per pair **\$1.50**
The monarch, real French kid, all the new spring shades, per pair **\$1.75**

Wash Dress Goods

Imported French organdies, the largest assortment, of new designs and the very best of qualities ever shown in the city, 32 in. wide per yard **35c**
We also have a line of imported organdies, tinted and plain grounds with small, medium and large designs, 32 in. wide, per yard **25c**
We can show the largest line of Irish dimities, plain and figured, plain colored organdies, silk striped challies in new patterns and collarings, 30 to 32 in. wide **25c**
Just received a new line of Lappet mulle in the new patterns, light and dark grounds. In this line you will also find the new dots, very stylish for dress and waists, 30 in wide, per yard **18c**

Laces and Embroideries

Special sale next week in cream and butter colored oriental laces, 3 and 5 in. wide, all fine light work, regular price 20c a yard at **10c.**
Special sale next week in silk applique lace 4 and 5 in. wide, white, cream and butter color, regular price 45c a yard at **25c.**
100 Pieces cambric embroidery 2 to 4 1/2 in. wide, splendid value, worth 10 and 12 1/2 c a yard at **7 1-2c**

Handkerchiefs

Special sale next week. A lot of 250 doz. manufacturers' seconds, slight imperfections in each, just enough to prevent them from being sold as perfect but not enough to show in wear or appearance. All plain white Swiss embroidery on a good grade of cambric, worth 12 1/2 c, 15c and 17c, to be sold at **7 1-2c**

Ribbons.

We wish to call attention to three lines of fancy taffeta ribbon, 3 1-2 to 4 and 4 1-2 in wide, which will be on sale next week for **25c, 35c and 45c a yard**

Greece and the Situation.

Mr. S. L. Geisthardt's review of the Greeks, their pretensions, resources and historical characteristics, the Turks and their rights in the present war, before Appointment post of the G. A. R., is an unpassioned statement of the case. The Greeks are boastful and noisy, yet they have not done anything of importance since Thermopylae. The latest advice convict King George of being a traitor to his country and in the pay of England, France and Russia. Mr. Geisthardt said that Greece, early in its history comprised a number of petty states. In 146 B. C., Greece became a province of the Roman empire and did not regain its freedom as a separate nation till the present century. History does not tell much about the Turks till about the year of 1500, about the time that America was discovered. The Turks are a branch of the Hungarians or Magyars and are not descended from the southern Asiatic nations. They followed the dictates of the Moslem religion which was always very aggressive. The Turks in number constitute only a small portion of the Ottoman empire, as there are many tribes and nations in the empire differing in customs and even in religion, scattered throughout the various sections of Asia.

The Greeks are fewer in number than the Turks, but there are more Greeks in Turkey than in Greece, 6,000,000 in all. Greece was a province of Turkey till 1832, when, by the aid of Russia,

England and France, she obtained her freedom. At the present time, these powers pay part of the salary of the king. Greece is a constitutional monarchy, while Turkey is ruled at the sultan's will with no limitation to speak of.

The financial conditions of both Greece and Turkey are bad. Turkey raises money by tithes, compelling farmers to give a tenth of their produce to the government. In addition, the government levies heavy direct and indirect taxes. The government besides controls large monopolies.

The resources of Greece are hardly in better condition than those of Turkey. It has been one of the peculiarities of Greece that she has allowed her finances to drag till she hardly knows her real condition.

The Crimean war was the cause of the loss of much territory by Turkey. After the war, Roumania, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Servia, and other provinces became released from their allegiance to Turkey and the same result is sought by Russia in the present war.

Mr. Geisthardt discussed the military strength of the Turks. Their arms are of the best and their tactics have been learned from German officers. The Moslems are fatalists and this makes the Turks fighters of the fiercest kind as they go into a battle fighting like savages, feeling that they will not die unless fate wills. The Turks have 800,000 fighting men.

The Greeks do not compare in any way equally with the Turks. Their

fighting force does not exceed 85,000 men and they lack horses and cavalry. The Greeks are impetuous in fights but they lose courage as is shown by the flight from Larissa. On the sea both powers are weak. Greece being in the lead, having ships of war, modern construction though not nearly so many as Turkey. Turkey is especially well protected in the Dardanelles, where numerous torpedo boats of the latest patterns are in readiness for immediate action.

When Greece gained freedom from Turkey in 1829 Crete was retained as a Turkish province, through the influence of the powers, though there was no good reason for so doing. The recent struggle has been an attempt to gain freedom. Greece interfered in the struggle without authority in international law. Her subjects were not jeopardized yet she took the initiative. The Greeks have disowned the acts of guerilla bands which made attacks on Turkish outposts on the northern frontier. The Greeks, however, cannot escape their responsibility for allowing these bands to leave their country, any more than the United States could, were it to allow similar bands to move on Canada.

Mr. Geisthardt discussed at length the military tactics of the Grecian commanders. Their forces, he said, were moving north on one side of the country, while the Turks were moving south on the other side. The Grecian forces, Mr. Geisthardt thought, would soon find themselves in a pocket. The inability

of the Greek commanders to direct their forces with success coupled with the fickleness of the Greeks, will soon bring hostilities to a close.

The cause of the war, Mr. Geisthardt believed, should be laid at the door of Russia. He narrated the events of the war between Japan and China, which eventually resulted in Russia's gaining additional power and territory. He thought Russia had brought about that war through secret agents. The same policy has been used in the Grecian war. Greece has been led on to begin war. Russia has used her influence to bring about hostilities with the hope that a partition of the weak Ottoman empire would result and thus afford her the opportunity of securing the largest slice with an Adriatic sea port.

Mr. Geisthardt said there was not much to defend in Turkey. The government was bad but this time it had the right from all standpoints. The initiative against it had been taken by Greece and were the Greeks to be victorious it would certainly be a calamity to Europe, as the large powers would step in and seize the spoil and get into a quarrel by so doing, which would probably mean war and a very destructive one for the country which would bear the brunt. This he claimed accounts for the present attitude of Austria and Germany.

The second floor of the Harris block, 1134 N street, has been fitted up for a dancing hall. The floor has received the attention of experts. It is of hard wood, and the boards are laid parallel with the length of the hall. Parties desiring to rent it can do so at the Courier office, in the same block.