

WAR IN EUROPE.

It looks now that as Turkey has formally declared war against Greece that the other powers might be involved soon or late. It would be dreadful and fateful if this was to happen. Turkey is a formidable fighting power and if Europe stands off it will soon clean up little Greece. The Turk is fanatical in the extreme and is a fighter of great pluck and vim. Turkey can outnumber Greece very greatly—five to one perhaps, or even more. If a general European war should follow the hasty attitude of Greece it will prove most direful in results. If all the great powers would unite and see that the Moslem did not wipe out the Greeks as they have tens of thousands of Armenians—if the Crescent shall not triumph again over the Cross through the silence or machinations or connivance of certain European nations then there would be some atonement for the conduct of the so-called Christian peoples in standing aloof and letting "the unspeakable Turk" butcher the old and the young, the men and women of Armenia who have accepted Christianity and rejected Mohammedanism.

Of course the great powers have not been blind as to passing events. They have seen an angry war cloud gathering for months. They have allowed Greece and Turkey to drift into a war the magnitude of which no prophet can foretell today. It is useless to say war could not have been prevented. If all the strong nations in Europe had agreed as to the policy to be pursued, the belligerency of Greece would have been toned down and the brutalities of Turkey could no longer have continued. The island of Crete could have been given to Greece, to which it rightfully belongs rather than to Turkey, and instead of the war drum and the cannon there would be the notes of peace and the furling of banners.

Perhaps both Greece and Turkey have been hoping for aid from certain powers, and this may have aggravated offences and invited extremes. If the report as to Russia is true—that the two nations must not be interfered with, but be permitted to fight it out then it shows that the half-civilized Russia is willing for the Turk to gain all he can at the expense of a civilized small Christian kingdom. But what will the other powers do? Will they stand by consenting to the overthrow of Greece and the gutting of Turkish revenge? Greece will not only seek to have Crete, but she has wider plans and more grasping desires. She has a great longing to be in possession of Constantinople. This is absurd for Russia would never agree to it if the other nations did. There is no sentiment about Russia. In fact there is no ardent friendship and true sentiment in many, if any, nations. Russia is prepared with fleets and her army to move in at the right time. Her army is only two days away from Erzeroum. It is reported that Russia has fortified Mount Athos and has 2,000 veterans there. It is said, that "as Mount Athos bears very much the relation to the Thracian and Macedonian coasts which Gibraltar bears to the coasts of the Western Mediterranean, the importance of the Russian occupation of Mount Athos and the meaning of it become very clear."

It is stated that soldiers were sent from time to time as Greek priests to the old convent on Mount Athos, and quietly worked until it became a strong fortification.

AN EMINENT LECTURER.

Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, has done a very sound and important educational work for this country, and especially for the south. Many southern alumni of various colleges have taken a post graduate course there, and some are doing good and needed work in behalf of their section. The Percy Turnbull course of lectures is one of the present attractions. All along it has had from time to time courses of lectures from eminent and gifted men, but perhaps it has never had so important a course as the present one. The greatest French critic since Sainte-Benue is Brunetiere. He is a man of great critical powers. In a recent issue of The Bookman, there was an instructive and well considered study of him. He is now lecturing before the university. He was born in 1849. A description of him says: "He is a brilliant and dazzling talker, a fine lecturer, a writer of great power, but his reputation comes from his work as a critic. Two qualities, we are told, are specially prominent in Brunetiere's criticisms: the variety of subjects which he treats and the boldness and independence of his judgments. Philosophy, history, biography, fiction, poetry, science seem to come within his all-embracing grasp—that is, he is said to have one of those extraordinary receptive minds capable at the same time of arranging, classifying, clarifying all that it receives."

Among the other lecturers have been the south's genius, Sidney Lanier, the

famous New England critic, E. C. Steedman, Professor C. E. Norton, an eminent professor and author of New England and such Britishers as Professors Jebb, of Cambridge, Tyrell, of Dublin, and Geo. Adam Smith, of Glasgow.

No small objection which young folks had to the old-time spring-medicines was their nauseousness. In our day, this objection is removed and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood-purifiers, is as pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

HOME FOLKS.

So John Dancy was crowded out from the McKinley pie-counter. John ought to have forced his way like Jim Young to the Raleigh feed-trough and he might have fared better. He is a better man every way than Jim Young, but that might perchance have been against him.

Judge Robinson does not appear in it. Some other eastern seeker of the United States judgeship is reported as billed for the place. The pie-counter is crowded in the North Carolina section of the McKinley hall. There were never before so many earnest, self-sacrificing "patriots."

Mr. Ray M. Busler has leased The Tarboro Southerner, the oldest paper in the state. He is a democrat. Mr. Frank Powell, owner of the paper, writes:

"With a grateful and lasting appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown me I surrender the tripod. I firmly believe, into competent hands, and to one I wish abundant success."

The Southerner has been a very useful, faithful paper to North Carolina and the democratic party so long as we remember it, more than half a century. It is one of the North Carolina newspaper "institutions." We hope it will continue to prosper and do good.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, is to meet at Charlotte on 20th May next. It is a learned and able body, the equal of any that assembles in our southland. One of the leading topics is a proposed union with the North Presbyterians. If something new has not occurred within a year or two to remove obstacles that have intervened we do not see how this union can take place. The Northern Presbyterians have been reported as favorable to such an union, but, as we have understood, there are war difficulties in the way. Another question is the organization of negro presbyteries. There is a division of opinion as to the motive. So far as we have observed southern Presbyterians, like southern Methodists, are much more moderate and conservative than their northern brethren.

Early next month the greatest religious body in the south, and, we believe, in America, is to meet in this city. The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in forty-second session (it being also its fifty-second year) in the noble building, First Baptist church, beginning Friday, May 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. R. A. Venable, D. D., of Mississippi, or his alternate, Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D., of Missouri. This is indeed a great body, both in numbers, more than 1,000 delegates, and in ability. There is a large number of ministers—counted by the hundreds—who are alumni of literary or theological colleges, or both. There is a great deal of ability among them. The debates are ordinarily of unusual interest, and some times very fine ability and impressive oratory are displayed. The Baptists have no stereotyped plan to go through with like other ecclesiastical bodies. The reports of committees call forth debates. There are no routine and ruts. The convention is not a legislative body.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most-needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills every dose being effective.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

We have not only said many good words for Professor Woodrow Wilson's excellent historical, political and strictly literary work, but have several times referred to the excellence of his work on George Washington. In no notice or review of it we have read has it been treated as deservedly as it appears to us to merit as to its style. It is fresh, delightful reading, with a liquid flow and artistic touch you do not often meet with in such productions. We have hardly omitted reading through any thing we may have seen from his forceful, graceful pen. We broke down, however, early when we began to tackle his paper in The Atlantic Monthly on Cleveland. It had rather to much of laudation for us. We do not think he wrote with his usual penetration, and he lost in the partisan his

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careful study of the man and the politician. We had suspected that he was a goldbug and in sympathy with Cleveland's course, and we had discovered his decided leanings to Hamiltonian federalism rather than to Jeffersonian and his principles.

A subject of very great interest to the American people is crime and its causes. All know that crime is steadily growing, and it is important to have the main causes that lead to this increase, and the perpetration of so much diabolism. The North American Review, strictly northern, is discussing crime in connection with drunkenness. Judge I. C. Parker, who served for a quarter of a century as judge of the federal court, Indian Territory, says that he has tried 1,000 men for murder, and he has sent more criminals to the gallows and the jails than any other judge who has lived in this country. He is dead now, but a paper he wrote has recently appeared in The North American. He wrote:

"We find that during the last six years there have been 43,502 homicides in the United States—an average of 7,317 per year. In the same time there have been 723 legal executions and 1,118 lynchings. These startling figures show that crime is rapidly increasing instead of diminishing. In the last year 10,500 persons were killed, or at the rate of 875 per month, whereas in 1890 there were only 4200, or less than half as many as in 1895. This bloody record shows a fearful increase of the crime which destroys human life."

He says that at least three-fourths of the homicides in this country "are attributable directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicants." And yet the states legalize the traffic that causes these killings, murders, etc.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

SNAPS.

General Wade Hampton is at last recovering from his very serious illness. He is passed his 80th years.

Trouble is brewing in Hawaii. The republic is in danger. The cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered there.

Two brothers, ages 9 and 15, named Herson, at Fayetteville, Ark., deliberately committed suicide in a fit of anger. The account says: "Both dressed in their best clothes, wrote notes to their parents, pinned them on the door, took strychnine and went to bed. They died before the parents returned home. The notes bade their parents goodby and expressed the hope that they would meet in heaven."

The new railroad bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda is a great achievement. For more than nine miles this bridge crosses the Danube proper, and the so-called territory of inundation, which is annually under water for a certain period of time. The largest spans are over the main current of the river, there being one of 620 feet and four of 455 feet each. The total length of the bridge proper, without approaches, is 13,325 feet. This beats all records.

THE HARRIS PARDON CASE.

The Oxford Ledger does not give the history of the criminal assault upon Mr. Frank Landis, of Oxford, by the brute Henry Harris, but rebukes the high-handed action of his supreme highness, the tsar of all the offices, railroads, asylums, penitentiary and the courts. The news of Russell's precipitate course created at Oxford great surprise and indignation, and it is not surprising, if ever a scoundrel bent on killing ever deserved punishment it is this tender lamb of the Russell fold. Russell turned this ruffian loose upon the people of Oxford, Granville county, and the state of North Carolina, the negro Henry Harris, upon the recommendation of Solicitor Bynum. The assault upon young Landis was "secret" and without a shadow of justification. The Ledger says:

"The jury that tried Harris was composed of members of the different parties, and Solicitor Bynum argued ably and earnestly that he was guilty according to the bill of indictment and Harris was convicted, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years by Judge McIver. He appealed to the supreme court, the judges of which court are non-partisan, and they affirmed the sentence of the court below. By the time this decision was handed down to the utter astonishment of our law abiding citizens the governor issued his pardon. Was it all prearranged before hand that Harris should not enter the penitentiary?"

The people of Granville knowing the facts will perhaps wish that the tsar, the swift friend of criminals in turning them adrift, had to serve the full term of the sentence of the rowdy criminal he pardons. Russell ought to bow his head in shame before outraged Justice who stands before him powerless. He is helping to swell the number of crimes and to invite scoundrels and murderers to do their bloody work without fear of molestation or punishment. The one-man power is so offensive that it stands without any show of justification. The new tsar simply makes it infamous—a stench, a wrong, an offence to all right thinking, law abiding citizens. The Ledger says:

"Governor Russell in his inaugural address was particular severe on lynch law, and we also are opposed to the exercise of that kind of violence for the suppression of crime, but the indirect use of pardoning power by the governor, how much he and others may deprecate lynch law, is calculated to encourage rather than to check it. What becomes of the great cry that goes up when a crime is committed. 'Let the law take its course,' if the governor will not even allow a criminal to enter the prison walls?"

PUBLIC OPINION.

If the McKinley tariff, which wiped out \$60,000,000 of revenue by putting sugar on the free list, was a more effective producer of revenue than is the Wilson tariff, why does the proposed Dingley tariff increase the existing sugar duties with the view of producing additional revenue to an estimated amount between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000?—Buffalo Courier.

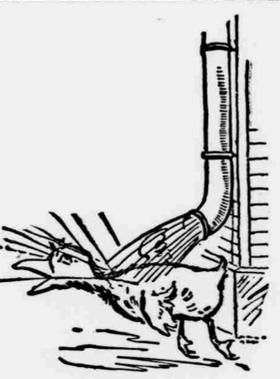
The western states of the United States must begin to watch and figure on the results of the completion of the great railroad from Europe to the eastern coast of Siberia. In two or three years more all-railroad communication between Paris and Hamburg and Vladivostok will be an accomplished fact with the time of travel about two weeks. The Chicago Times-Herald thinks that much as this Russian enterprise may mean to Germany, Russia and the other European powers, it may mean more to the United States. "California, Oregon, Washington and all the Pacific coast states," says the Times-Herald, "will have a new world of commerce opened to them. It seems to the Post that these states will have a new world of commerce almost closed to them. When England and Germany can rush their products by rail into China and practically into Japan, in far less time than the Pacific states can reach the field and for far less cost, so far as Northern China is concerned, our developing trade in the east will meet with a far more formidable competition than it now meets.—Houston Post.

During the eight months ended February 28, 1897, the total imports of dutiable manufactures for consumption amounted in value to \$60,707,838—a decline of \$3,000,000 in value from the corresponding period of the preceding year. Yet in these dwindling imports the authors of the Dingley bill propose to raise the largest proportion of increased revenues to \$100,000,000 by screwing up the protective duties. On the other hand, the exports of manufactures from the United States in the eight months ended February 28, 1897, amounted in value to \$174,180,922—an increase of \$20,000,000 over the immense volume of manufactured exports in the corresponding eight months of the previous fiscal year. Do not these enormously increasing exports of manufactures sufficiently explain the cause of the dwindling imports of manufactures? Do not the above returns of trade at the same time fully expose the extreme folly of the Dingley bill in levying import taxes on the raw materials of American manufactures, and thus crippling the export trade in these products of American industry and skill? Who but the tutors of this barbarous measure do not see that the time for putting arbitrary restraints of legislation upon the industries and commerce of the American people, if it ever existed, has completely passed away?—Philadelphia Record.

If the democratic party has not been able to agree upon any positive policy in the past, as The Louisville Courier-Journal claims, it has been because heretofore it lacked a common purpose and because it had a number of adherents whose only idea of democracy was to distribute offices when in power, serve the special interests and fight the opposition when out of power. There is a great cry at present from certain people, and sources for democratic harmony, and the union of all those forces which heretofore, with the exception of the last campaign, have voted the democratic ticket. While harmony is greatly to be desired, and while it is desirable also that as large a number of followers as can be secured should be obtained to support the democratic party and the democratic ticket, we do not want to desert democracy in order to secure voters for what only seems to be democratic principles. We have had enough in the past of platforms that mean nothing, of declarations in ambiguous phrase, and of the experiences of having the powers of government placed in our hands, and yet being hopelessly divided as to what to do with them, because of the existence in the part of people of totally dissimilar views. The ties that bind the democracy are stronger now than ever.—Richmond State.

Damages Given in a Libel Case.

Washington, April 19.—Damages in the sum of \$4,000 were awarded by a jury today to Samuel B. Davis, against the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for alleged libel. It was charged that after the plaintiff, who commanded one of the company's boats left the service of the Norfolk and Washington Company and was applicant for the captaincy of the Virginia oyster fleet, John Callahan, general superintendent of the company, wrote a letter to H. C. Murray, of Norfolk, Va., containing the alleged libellous words.



Under the Weather.

That is the common Spring complaint. You feel "logy," dull. Your appetite is poor. Nothing tastes good. You don't sleep well. Work drags. You cross every bridge before you come to it. There's lots of people have felt like you until they toned up the system by taking the great spring remedy

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