

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Nearly three centuries ago there landed on the bleak shores of Massachusetts, a handful of immigrants from the old world. One can imagine the bleak and cheerless prospect that was presented to the view of these sturdy and adventurous spirits. The trial and suffering that they were forced to undergo for the first few years was as severe as the sturdiest could stand. Had it not been for the kindly aid furnished by the Indians, these early Pilgrim fathers would have perished from starvation. But as the years passed, by untiring zeal and labor they were enabled to provide, first the bare necessities of existence, then a comfortable sufficiency, and finally an abundance of necessities for the sustaining of life. What was a more natural outcome of this overcoming of the starving period and having reached that of plenty, than to set apart a day for thanksgiving. So after the crops had been harvested and sheltered, these sturdy Pilgrims devoted a day to giving thanks to God for the bounteous harvests they had been enabled to gather. From this setting apart a day of worship, sprung the thanksgiving day of New England from which it has broadened and reached out until the custom has been adopted by the entire nation.

President Lincoln was the first of our presidents to give the day official recognition. Since which time, every president has officially proclaimed the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day. Governors of States follow the lead of the president with a like proclamation to their respective commonwealths. Most states have made the day a legal holiday; thus, so far as lies within the power of the state, forcing observance of the day by the people.

Gradually the day has come to have quite a different meaning to what it had in the day of our Pilgrim fathers. With them the day was observed with fasting and prayer; but was probably followed with a thankful meal. With us, after a short church service, the day is given over to feasting and merriment. Among colleges to football.

A very laudable custom has grown up, that makes the day probably more highly prized than any other one day of the year, by many of the people. We allude to the custom of giving charity to the poor and the needy. It seems to be the one day of the year in which wealthy men and women open their hearts to the wants and necessities of the poor and needy. Organized as well, individual charity makes thousands of hearts lighter and better, because of full stomachs and warm, comfortable clothing. To this end, may the day continue to receive more universal observance, until its bounty shall reach the door of all the poor and needy of the land.

Another beautiful custom has gradually grown up with the nation. The day, and that is the family reunion that occur around the parental hearthstone. The custom is yearly broadening for the absent sons and daughters to gather at the old home and give the old father and mother, as well as each other, greeting. Mayhap a member of the family is missing that occupied a chair at the bountiful table the year previous. If so, a tear, while it may sadden the thought somewhat, will but subdue the pleasure of those present.

Let us continue to observe the day as long as the nation shall stand. Let us make the hearts of the poor and needy light and happy for at least one day in the year. Let us assemble at the old home and greet the old father and mother with good cheer and add happiness to their declining years; for at that but few recurrences of the day will find the family circle broken.

The big duties seem considerably exercised over the future of the democratic party. Unless it comes back to the people and champions the rights of the masses, there is no future for it. There is not room in these United States for two plutocratic parties. If there was, there is no sense in two parties representing the same issue.

Thanksgiving day is most welcome to everyone except the turkey.

Congressman Brockenridge, Kentucky's silver-tongued orator, died at Lexington, Ky., from a stroke of paralysis, last Saturday night.

The great land fraud case in which McKinley, Pater, Miss Ware and others appear as defendants, are now on before Judge Bellinger in Portland.

And President Roosevelt is getting after the Standard Oil trusts. This is as it should be, tackle the biggest fellow in the outfit first.

The election in Gilliam county on prohibition has been declared by the courts to be illegal. The legality of this election is also to be decided in Coos and Yamhill counties as well.

Congress will meet one week from next Monday. The country is wondering just what kind of a message the president will send in when it meets. The trusts are becoming a little anxious as well, we opine.

It seems to be quite a general impression that the legislature at its coming session will amend the local option law somewhat, that its provisions will be made plainer. If present option was what the framers of the law intended, the fact should be more plainly set forth.

There is one peculiar feature in our so-called local option law. Counties that voted "dry" cannot vote again on the matter for two years, while those that voted "wet" can call another election in one year. Such a law, if made by the legislature, would stand only until a test case could be brought before the courts.

In seeking city officers at the coming city election, let no one be selected but wide-awake, progressive citizens, men who will administer the city government with economy, but not with parsimony. We want a city council that will be a veritable "Push Club," and which will bring Seo to the fore, as a live, energetic, progressive town.

The Roseburg land office is being investigated. It is said that fraudulent entries are plentiful. If the boss of this fraudulent business could be reached, all would be well. But a congressman has a strong pull and it is doubtful if Mr. Herman will ever receive the punishment he so richly deserves, or be made to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

As a purveyor of editorial paragraphs the Harboring Bulletin takes the cake. Last week without any fear of its punishment in the world to come, the Bulletin appropriated an editorial note from the columns of the NEWS. It is a good sign that you appreciate the NEWS sufficiently well to steal from it. It shows you to be a close reader and a good judge of available editorial matter. But don't do it some more.

Our County Court did a very commendable act when it exchanged the elephant (steam roller) for ten improved road graders. Perhaps twenty or thirty years hence a steam roller may be of service to the county, but at the present time it was simply a monument marking the stupidity or culpability of the former court. With ten new graders, the court can supply each precinct with a grader, and there will be no excuse in a year or so for ponds of water standing in and on the roads in the winter time.

The proprietors of one of our saloons were arrested last week for allowing boys to visit their saloon. We think that saloon keepers should faithfully observe law especially that law forbidding minors to enter saloons. It is true that in some instances wherein boys have nearly reached manhood, that it is difficult for the bartender to distinguish between the man and the boy. In such cases the saloon proprietor may be honestly mistaken and had no intention of disobeying the law.

But in most cases he can easily distinguish the boy, and should at once forbid him entering his place of business. If the saloon man fails to do his duty in this respect, he ought not to be surprised if some one compels obedience to the law. Again, boys know that they transgress law whenever they enter a saloon, and merit punishment for disobedience. Law is made to be observed by men, women, boys and girls, and violation by one is just as much a crime as if committed by another. Law is not, and should not be, a respecter of persons. All should obey. No one should any be prosecuted from motives of envy or spite. All prosecutions should emanate from a desire to have the law observed. Nor should any one be blamed for taking the initiative in enforcing law. Such action is the duty of every citizen, for it is a matter of public welfare and there are no duty incumbent upon every one.

THE FUTURE OF TWO PARTIES.

It might be said emphatically that the president has proved himself stronger than his party. Yet the party came before the country this year in all the strength of its successful policies and of the long-continued prosperity to which they have contributed.

This party has said that its policies of the past would be continued and the people have apparently approved its complacent attitude. Herein lies the chief danger to the party and to the country. If the former shall assume that the overwhelming victory of two weeks ago justifies it in continuing to block the way to the establishment of such special privileges as those leading up to tariff-protected high prices and unlawful toll taken by means of monopolies established through the power of freight rate discriminations, the favor now shown to it and its national candidate will be withdrawn. No care of student of the situation can fail to see that this favor will flow like water into some other quarter unless lower tariff duties, trade reciprocity, equal privileges to all shippers and other methods of relieving the people from the burden of unjust charges shall be brought into existence. To ignore reforms of this sort while granting special subsidies and otherwise extending the domain of special privilege must bring political disaster speedily to the Republican organization.

Where stands the Democratic party? The plans of the so-called reorganizers have gone terribly wrong. Mr. Cleveland's poems of thanksgiving and similar utterances from the swelling bosoms of other conservative leaders have not been justified by the sentiment within the party. Many of the Bryan Democrats voted for Roosevelt. Many others voted the Socialist ticket, not because they had been Socialists, but because they refused to place themselves under the leadership of men who had no message of hope for them. Lack of a well-defined issue paralyzed the party. Solidarity for the constitution, which, so far as the voters could see was not in the slightest danger—did not appeal to them. The cry that the Republicans had used questionable methods in raising campaign funds would have thrilled the people had it been substantiated by proof. Without proof, it recoiled upon the accusers. So the party drifted rootlessly to defeat.

It remains a great party. If Mr. Bryan shall resume the leadership one may well believe that conservative Democrats will look upon him far more kindly than they have in the past. But the fate of this party in the immediate future depends largely, as does the fate of the Republican party, upon the policy of President Roosevelt and the Republican congress respecting reforms which the people demand and to which they are entitled.—Chicago News.

The time for the substitution of electricity for steam, to a relatively limited extent on short stretches of railroads, is close at hand. The entire Long Island Railway is soon to adopt electric power and the New York Central will use this motive force for thirty miles north of its New York terminus, while the Pennsylvania will install it exclusively on its new tunnel lines into New York. Practical tests have justified these changes from steam to electricity, and this is but the beginning. It is conceded that electric power on railroads to which it can be applied, will make traveling swifter, safer and more comfortable. The first electric locomotive built for the New York Central covers seventy-five miles in an hour without difficulty, and it is not of the most powerful type. Competent electrical engineers declare that within the second decade of the twentieth century it will be possible to operate 20,000 miles of road from Niagara Falls. This may be the dream of enthusiasts, but there is substance enough in it to make it probable that a generation hence the locomotive will be looked upon as the present generation looked upon as the stagecoach—as an institution useful in its day, but belonging to the past.—Sunday Oregonian.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS. In a period when newspapers are so many it is rather interesting to recall the fact that the earliest newspapers ever put together for the benefit of an English-speaking community were not printed but written. Instead of being circulated among the people they were exhibited in some public place and the reader paid a small coin for the privilege. The name of these coins—"gazettes" as they were called in the days when honest Englishmen paid them cheerfully for a peep at the news—still survives in the word "gazette." Naturally these first newspapers were not illustrated and there were no big Sunday editions. The earliest printed newspaper was the Weekly News, published in

England as long ago as 1622. During the rest of the seventeenth century and until nearly the end of the eighteenth, newspapers were published in a more or less sporadic fashion and it was not until 1792 that the first daily newspaper made its appearance. The earlier newspapers, however, had already introduced the serial story. Defoe was the first writer of a newspaper serial and this first serial which began in the London Post of Oct. 7, 1719, is now a literary classic. It was called "Robinson Crusoe."—Press and Printer.

TO OPEN EXPOSITION ON SUNDAY.

Series of Institutes Planned for that Day During Fair—Enlightenment of the People the Aim.

Sunday on the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds will be observed in an enlightening and edifying manner. Instead of tightly closing the gates to the public all day, as was the case at St. Louis, they will be thrown open at noon, although all the machinery will be stopped, and all the exhibit buildings, except the Palace of Fine Arts, will be closed.

One of the greatest series of institutes the world has ever known is being planned for the Exposition, embracing religion, education, civics, charities and corrections, labor, science, history, and woman's work. Notable men and women from all parts of the world will be secured to deliver addresses, including famous exponents of Buddhism, Mohism, and the religion of Confucius. A general program, provided for an institute on each Sunday between June 1 and October 15. The plan of keeping the Exposition open besides giving the people a chance to hear some noted speakers and be come enlightened or many different subjects, affords an opportunity to enjoy the beautiful architecture of the buildings and to drink in the glories of the landscape picture and the surrounding scenery.

It is the aim of the management to make the institutes of 1905 the greatest gatherings of the kind ever held. The details in connection with the institutes will be left to a committee of five educators and clergymen who will shape the program under the general direction and with the co-operation of the executive committee of the Exposition. The dominant idea will be to make a fair showing of all the forces which have been material in the development of Western America and contributed to its progress.

The conferences on religion held during this period will be addressed by men of national reputation, such as Lyman Abbott or Emory H. Bradford of the Congressional church; Edward Everett Hale, Miss J. Savage, Robert Collyer or Samuel Eliot of the Unitarian church; William S. Rainford or R. Huber Newton of the Episcopal church; Bishop McCabe, Bishop Fowler or Bishop Hamilton of the Methodist church; Archbishop Ireland or Bishop Spalding of the Roman Catholic church; Henry Van Dyke or C. C. Culbert Hall of the Presbyterian church; Emil G. Hirsch or Leon Harris of the Jewish church; Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture society.

At the institute of charities and corrections, which will be held in connection with the national conference of charities and corrections, there will be such speakers as Robert W. de Forest, Jane Addams, Florence Kelly, Edgar Gardner Murphy, H. H. Hart, S. J. Barrows, Homer Folks, Judge Lindsey and Professor Henderson.

The states of the northwest will be asked to abandon their county institutes next year, and meet in one great educational conference at Portland. At this congress many distinguished scholars will speak, among them being, President Eliot of Harvard, President Schurman of Cornell, President Jordan of Leland Stanford University of California, Booker T. Washington, Colonel Pratt, John Cotton Dana, Melville Dewey, Herbert Putnam and Dr. Hillebrand.

Besides these meetings there will be held the national conference of charities and corrections; the industrial institute, at which noted labor leaders and scholars will speak, and the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, which will be conducted in connection with the institute of woman's work. There will also be many gatherings of less importance, each interesting and of value.

The Irrigation Congress in its late session at El Paso, Texas, voted by a two-thirds majority to hold the session of next year at Portland. If the Lewis and Clark fair is not a success, it will not be for lack of different congresses and associations of various kinds, that are booked to meet there during the summer.

Congressman Binger Hermann was due in Portland Wednesday to serve as a witness in the U. S. Land fraud case. We opine he would rather take a licking than to serve.

ENTERTAINING COLUMN.

Is there a word in English that contains all the vowels? Unquestionably. A fool of gold is a mine of wealth; but a boy whose father is very rich is a mine of wealth.

Youth may be compared to a comma, marked by a semi-colon, and age to a colon to which death puts a period.

A man with a scolding wife, being asked what his occupation was, replied that he kept a hot-house.

"D-e-l-t" are the initial letters of Dun Every Body Twice. "C-o-o-d-i-t" are the initial letters of Call Regularly Every Day. "I'll Trust."

The Tropical Times wants to know what the West end childproof means when he advertises that he has "removed corns from several of the crowd of h-o-u-s-e of Europe."

A sentimental gentleman intends to petition Congress for a railroad land grant to improve the channels of affection, so that henceforth the "course of true love may run smooth."

A school board examiner lately asked the following questions of a little girl: "What is the plural of man?" "Men." "Very well; and what is the plural of child?" "Twins," immediately replied the little girl.

A crusty old fellow once asked: "What is the reason that gruff, dragons and devils are the ladies' favorite subjects for embroidery designs?" "It is because they are continually thinking of their husbands," was the lady's quick reply.

A barrister, not very young or handsome, examining a young lady without in court, determined to perplex her and said: "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath."

It is said that at least 450,000 meteors fall from the heavens and strike the earth every hour during the year. And yet, when a man goes home with a damaged hat, and tells his wife that he was struck by a meteor, she will not believe him.

"There's no humber about these sardines," said Brown, as he helped himself to a third plateful from a newly opened box. "They are the genuine article and come all the way from the Mediterranean." "Yes," replied his economical wife, "and if you will only control your appetite, they will go a great deal further."

Charles Dickens was once prevailed upon to assist at a spiritualistic seance. When the opportunity was afforded, Mr. Dickens respectfully asked that the spirit of Lindley Murray be in attendance. A ghostly manifestation became visible in a corner of the apartment. "Are you Lindley Murray?" asked Mr. Dickens. A deep, bass voice solemnly responded "I am."

An amusing anecdote is told of the great Charles Matthews. His attendant in his last illness, intending to give him his medicine, gave him by mistake some ink from a bottle on a shelf. On discovering the error, his friend exclaimed: "Great Scotland, Matthews, I have given you ink!" "Never mind, my dear fellow, it does not matter," said Matthews faintly. "I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper."

We have heard of an economical man who always takes his meals in front of a mirror. He does this to double the dishes. It is not philosophy, we should like to know what is.

A gentleman who had a carpenter working on his house said to him: "Why don't you take care of those nails and screws? They will be lost!" "Oh, no," the carpenter replied, "they won't be lost! You'll find them all in the bill."

"What do you mean by humbugging, madam?" asked a hoarsely barrister of an old lady whom he was cross-examining. "I don't know as I can tell exactly, sir, but if a lady was to say to you that you are a handsome man, that is what I'd call humbugging."

A child who had just mastered her catechism confessed herself disappointed, because, she said, "Though I obey the fifth commandment, and honor my papa and mamma, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, because I'm still put to bed at seven o'clock."

Garrick said of Sir John Hill, the physician and author: "The worst I wish the doctor is that he may be compelled to take his own physic and read his own verses." "You must reverse the punishment," said a wag; "any man who takes the doctor's physic will not live to read his rhymes any more."

Miss Bud: "Do you think Miss Roseleaf pretty, Mr. Holworthy?" Mr. Holworthy (striving to say something complimentary): "Well, she has a very intellectual face." Miss Bud: "Oh, fie, Mr. Holworthy, what a compliment to pay a young lady." Holworthy: "Oh, I wouldn't say so of y, you know."

Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for a candidate as an organist, music teacher, etc., was the following one: "Gentlemen—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

A certain lawyer was compelled to apologize to the court. With stately dignity he arose in his place and said: "Your honor is right and I am wrong, as your honor generally is." There was a dashed look in the judge's eye, and he scarcely knew whether to feel happy or to fine the lawyer for contempt of court.

We go to press a little early this week that the NEWS rose may properly observe thanksgiving day.

HOLLIDAY GOODS My complete line of Gift Books, Novelties, etc., will be on exhibition about Dec. 10-15. Call and see me. Yours for business, E. C. Peery, Druggist.

BATTLE AX PHILLIPS We haven't got some ladies coats That's been reduced down cheap, Nor a large line of novelties At prices rather steep, But we can make a hot beef tea And to make this thing in rhyme, I will simply ask my fellow men To cough me up a dime. H. PHILLIPS

An immense Line of Holiday Goods on display Dec. 1, at CHAS. WESELY The Housefurnisher, Seas, Oregon.



THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO. Have a GREAT STOCK of FALL GOODS consisting of everything that a man or boy can wear. We have BARGAINS in every line, especially overcoats. THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO., ALBANY OREGON.

The City Meat Market. FRESH AND DELICIOUS. SCIO, ORE. The best of all kinds of meats obtainable, also constantly on hand. Stock, lean cuts, 5 cents; other cuts in proportion. Ship on Sundays from 8 to 10 a. m. Give us a trial.

Corvair & Eastern R. R. TIME TABLE. No. 2, For Vancouver. No. 3, For Astoria. No. 4, For Seaside. No. 5, For Cannon Beach. No. 6, For Tillamook. No. 7, For Clifton. No. 8, For Cannon Beach. No. 9, For Tillamook. No. 10, For Clifton. No. 11, For Cannon Beach. No. 12, For Tillamook. No. 13, For Clifton. No. 14, For Cannon Beach. No. 15, For Tillamook. No. 16, For Clifton. No. 17, For Cannon Beach. No. 18, For Tillamook. No. 19, For Clifton. No. 20, For Cannon Beach. No. 21, For Tillamook. No. 22, For Clifton. No. 23, For Cannon Beach. No. 24, For Tillamook. No. 25, For Clifton. No. 26, For Cannon Beach. No. 27, For Tillamook. No. 28, For Clifton. No. 29, For Cannon Beach. No. 30, For Tillamook. No. 31, For Clifton. No. 32, For Cannon Beach. No. 33, For Tillamook. No. 34, For Clifton. No. 35, For Cannon Beach. No. 36, For Tillamook. No. 37, For Clifton. No. 38, For Cannon Beach. No. 39, For Tillamook. No. 40, For Clifton. No. 41, For Cannon Beach. No. 42, For Tillamook. No. 43, For Clifton. No. 44, For Cannon Beach. No. 45, For Tillamook. No. 46, For Clifton. No. 47, For Cannon Beach. No. 48, For Tillamook. No. 49, For Clifton. No. 50, For Cannon Beach. No. 51, For Tillamook. No. 52, For Clifton. No. 53, For Cannon Beach. No. 54, For Tillamook. No. 55, For Clifton. No. 56, For Cannon Beach. No. 57, For Tillamook. No. 58, For Clifton. No. 59, For Cannon Beach. No. 60, For Tillamook. No. 61, For Clifton. No. 62, For Cannon Beach. No. 63, For Tillamook. No. 64, For Clifton. No. 65, For Cannon Beach. No. 66, For Tillamook. No. 67, For Clifton. No. 68, For Cannon Beach. No. 69, For Tillamook. No. 70, For Clifton. No. 71, For Cannon Beach. No. 72, For Tillamook. No. 73, For Clifton. No. 74, For Cannon Beach. No. 75, For Tillamook. No. 76, For Clifton. No. 77, For Cannon Beach. No. 78, For Tillamook. No. 79, For Clifton. No. 80, For Cannon Beach. No. 81, For Tillamook. No. 82, For Clifton. No. 83, For Cannon Beach. No. 84, For Tillamook. No. 85, For Clifton. No. 86, For Cannon Beach. No. 87, For Tillamook. No. 88, For Clifton. No. 89, For Cannon Beach. No. 90, For Tillamook. No. 91, For Clifton. No. 92, For Cannon Beach. No. 93, For Tillamook. No. 94, For Clifton. No. 95, For Cannon Beach. No. 96, For Tillamook. No. 97, For Clifton. No. 98, For Cannon Beach. No. 99, For Tillamook. No. 100, For Clifton.

THE RICHARDSON South Side of Bridge, SCIO, OREGON. This hotel has been refitted and refurbished throughout. Clean wholesome beds, airy rooms and tables supplied with the best the market affords. Special attention given commercial men. Free sample rooms, etc. E. E. Richardson, Proprietor.

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