

TODAY has been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State as our annual Thanksgiving Day. It is a custom most eminently right and proper for every Christian country to observe, and especially for this peculiarly God-favored country.

While of course everybody should give thanks every day for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to us all, yet it is most fitting that one particular day in every year should be set apart for that particular purpose. On that day all secular business should be suspended and everybody should join in hymns and prayers of praise and thanksgiving for the many blessings bestowed on us all.

Some have greater cause for thanksgiving than others, and yet all have some cause for giving thanks today. While all of us may not have had all our wishes gratified during the past year, and fortune may not have favored us, yet even with them it might have been worse than it has been, and "every cloud has its silver lining."

No people in the world have so much cause for gratefully observing Thanksgiving Day as have the people of the United States. We are at peace with all the world, while a most bloody war is being waged between Russia and Japan. During the past year no famine or pestilence has visited our country. The husbandman has been rewarded with bountiful crops. Field and forest have smiled on our people and have yielded their products abundantly. In all material matters our people have been favored and blessed more than any other people. Even politically there is cause for thanksgiving, especially with the people of this State. Republicans can give thanks that they have elected their choice for President and have control of Congress, while Democrats can give thanks that we will continue to enjoy good government under a Democratic Governor and Legislature.

And how shall we give thanks and show a proper appreciation of the blessings enjoyed by us? By merely resting from our daily duties? By enjoying today only as a holiday? By feasting and satiating our appetites? No, for if this be the only way in which we can observe Thanksgiving Day it would be better to abolish the day. Let us rather observe the day by not only enjoying it ourselves but by contributing to its enjoyment by others. Let us today remember the poor and afflicted. Let us try to give them cause for giving thanks today, and then our enjoyment will be the sweeter.

A foreigner visiting the United States now would not think that our people, only three weeks ago, were engaged in an exciting and somewhat embittered political campaign. At that time all the newspapers were publishing columns after columns of political articles, and scarcely anything except politics was talked about. A foreigner then visiting us might naturally have thought that the defeated party would create a revolution rather than submit to their defeat.

But instead of that everything is going on as if there had not been any political campaign or election, and everybody will give thanks today without thinking of the election. Such a state of affairs is gratifying to all good citizens and proves the stability of our Republican form of government.

Gov. Glenn's majority is said to be 50,841, which is about the majority published by THE RECORD the day after the election. His vote was 129,694 and the vote for Harris was 78,853. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is about the same as it was in the last Legislature. The only counties carried by the Republicans, which the Democrats expected to carry, are Stanly and Caldwell.

THE Representatives in Congress, who were elected on the 8th of this month, will not take their seats until the first Monday in December of next year, unless a special session is called by the President. It seems ridiculous to elect Congressmen so long before they enter upon the discharge of their duties.

The Japanese-Russian War.

The Japanese continue their desperate efforts to take Port Arthur, but the garrison still holds out, despite the fact that a number of the outer fortifications are in the hands of the besiegers, and General Stoessel, in his dispatches to the Emperor, displays an optimistic tone. In view of these facts, the Russians are hopeful that the garrison will hold out until the Baltic fleet, which is en route thither, can reach the scene of operations, when it is expected to relieve the situation from the sea by overpowering the Japanese blockading squadron and opening the port. The most significant happening for some time occurred last week, when a torpedo boat destroyer made its way to Chefoo with dispatches from General Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, and after landing its crew was deliberately destroyed in order to prevent the Japanese from securing it. This apparently deliberate sacrifice of a war vessel is taken to mean that it was of the utmost importance that word be gotten to St. Petersburg, and rumors were circulated that General Stoessel was seeking permission to surrender. This, however, was not borne out, and the St. Petersburg authorities gave out what purported to be the dispatches from Port Arthur, and they proved to be of the most optimistic character. There is, as a matter of fact, no way to arrive at the real conditions surrounding the Russian stronghold. It is certain that a great many lives have been lost in the desperate assaults upon the forts surrounding the city, and a number of positions are doubtless in the hands of the Japanese. The most authentic promise of an early surrender came a few days ago in a dispatch from the United States consul at Chefoo, who informed the government at Washington that the Japanese had captured a number of strategic positions and that the garrison would have to surrender soon. Chefoo is a Chinese port about 80 miles from Port Arthur, and one of the nearest neutral points, so that information would naturally reach there first. The indications are that the Japanese blockade of the port is more effective now than ever, as nearly all information from there is a week or more old when it reaches St. Petersburg.

Skirmishing, evidently preliminary to a big engagement, continues near Mukden, where both armies are being strengthened, the Russians receiving reinforcements over the railroad while the Japs are coming up via New Chunging. The latter are probably getting themselves in readiness for a determined attack upon the Russians for the possession of Mukden.

New Town of Duke.

Duke, N. C., Nov. 19.—Thursday was a great day for Duke, Erwin Cotton Mills Company's people and their many friends and neighbors saw the engine start which will run the new No. 2 mill. Since the summer of 1902 this company has been at work building the town and this new mill. The people have watched the progress with keen interest, and Thursday a large crowd gathered to see steam turned on for the first time. They were not disappointed, for at 2:30 o'clock the engine started, cheered by the clapping of hands from the visitors.

As a result of eighteen months of labor and the expenditure of a large sum of money, what was a well timbered woodland has been converted into a town, now ready to accommodate three thousand people. In the center of the town stands the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2 now ready to begin operations which will soon give employment to a thousand hands.

Duke is fifty miles from Raleigh on the Cape Fear & Northern railroad, four miles out from Dunn. Situated on a high plateau, shaded by long leaf pines, and having a climate similar to that of Pinehurst and Southern Pines—a healthier place could not be found. In fact, the town was laid off with the idea of having an up-to-date city and nothing has been omitted. The streets are one hundred feet wide. There are about three hundred houses, ranging in size from three to ten rooms. These were built by the company and are most substantially constructed by modern plans and painted in various tasty colors. Each house is provided with a lot large enough for a garden and every house affords a comfortable and convenient home desirably located for the operatives. In fact nothing has been left undone for the comfort of those who are to live in these houses.

Race War in Iowa. Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 20.—Race war is regarded as imminent at Fraser, Iowa, where Thomas Albright, a white miner, was shot and mortally wounded last night by James Price, a negro. The white miners held a meeting this afternoon and voted to refuse to work longer with the negroes. They accuse the negroes of having added Price to make his escape, and the feeling is intense. There are from thirty-five to fifty negroes in the mining camp and about 1,200 whites. Both sides are heavily armed.

Washington Letter.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1904. This city is as tranquil today as if there never had been an election. The Cabinet officers are mostly back in town and, having offered congratulations to their chief, are disposing of the accumulated work upon their desks. After March 4th there will probably be three or four large vacancies for the President to fill.

There is a little flurry over the announcement of the resignation of Mr. Ware, Pension Commissioner, it being widely believed that the resignation was not voluntary. It should be added that Ware's unpopularity is mostly inside of the Pension Office itself and results from his attempt to compel the clerks to obey the law and not make affidavit that they are sick when they are well, and not indulge in malingering when they ought to be at work. Many of them hold that the government is a tyranny for expecting them to do any work at all, especially as their average wages are only \$4 or \$5 a day. Commissioner Ware has perhaps made a mistake in not concealing the fact that he has written poetry and in permitting himself to perpetrate a joke now and then. It is probable that, like Dr. Holmes' hero, he will henceforth "never dare to be as funny as he can."

Van Duzer, Congressman, of Nevada, was believed to have pulled through by a handful of votes, but at this writing it looks as if he too was beaten, like Shafroth of Colorado. If this should be true there will be thirteen States beyond the Mississippi without any Democratic representation in the national House of Representatives—North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California. Why do they not constitute the solid West in the same sense as the thirteen inflexible Democratic States constitute the solid South? If Van Duzer is beaten he will be greatly missed, especially by Nevada, for he never opens his mouth without uttering a vociferous eulogy on that commonwealth. He was formerly a Congressman's clerk and he is quite as valuable and valuable as Johnny Fitzgerald of Boston who was long the only Democratic member from New England.

The Hon. John Morley, philosopher and statesman, has left the city. While entertained here he made a lot of pleasant speeches to the President and his Cabinet who treated him just the same as if he had not during the last five years made himself very odious in some quarters by denouncing imperialism and colonialism. He is optimistic and assumes that everything will come out right. It is understood that John Hay did not introduce into the conversation his remarks about England's seizure of Tibet and dismemberment of China, whose territory the United States and Great Britain solemnly agreed to defend and preserve. Does the Secretary of State think that his silent concurrence in the outrage is justified by the impudent and offensive reference which Joseph Chamberlain made in a public speech to "this compact, this understanding, this alliance, if you please?"

If the President insists on his new demand for a revision of the Philippine tariff and free shipping he will make himself very unpopular in some commercial quarters. It is one of Secretary Taft's chickens. His successor, Luke Wright, Governor-General of the Philippines, issues another warning to the people of Manila that they cannot be permitted to discuss the possibility of ultimate independence—the same "superior classes" who have just returned home from a visit to the United States at our expense! But this same Governor Wright told your correspondent in an interview two years ago that "the islands ought, of course, to be independent as quick as they are able to govern themselves, and the whole purpose of my work there will be to make them fit just as quick as possible." I suggested at the time that this was fearfully inflammatory language, and the recent demand of the banqueters in Manila indicates that his words have not been wholly forgotten.

Brevities.—The Japanese Prince Fushimi is visiting the Capitol and Library.—Tomorrow evening the President will give a dinner to the German officers who are here participating in the erection of the statue of Frederick the Great.—There are 327 vessels in the U. S. Navy. Eleven are first-class battle ships, and this number will be doubled in a few years.—There is no probability that an extra session will be called next summer to revise the tariff. The question is deemed to have been settled by the election.—The President intends to make a tour through the Gulf States after his return from St. Louis.—The wedding of Miss Nannie Leiter to Major Colin Campbell of the British army, will take place in this city next week.—Preparations on a large scale are being made for March 4th. It is proposed to bring the United States iron building from St. Louis and set it up here for a permanent hall at a cost of \$400,000.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is Pleasant to Take. The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Rodrick, of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after-effect. For sale by G. R. Pilkington."

Twelve Burned to Death.

New York, Nov. 20.—Smothered before they could reach the rear fire escape in a burning tenement building at 186 Troutman street, in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, twelve persons met death shortly before 2 o'clock. Two entire families, those of Marino Triolo and Charles Pologno, are wiped out, the last living member of each being now in a hospital, with no hope of their recovery.

The burned tenement house is in the center of a row of three-story tenements, extending the length of the block, and was occupied by Italians.

The fire is supposed to have started in the cellar of the grocery store of Antonio Giambalvos, on the ground floor. The cellar was stored with inflammable material, and the flames spread with lightning-like rapidity. All the occupants were asleep at the time, and there was considerable delay in sending in the first alarm. The Giambalvos family lived in the rear of the store, and succeeded in getting out of the building, but before the occupants on the two other floors were roused their escape had been cut off.

Fatal Street Car Crash.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—A street car with trailer attached got beyond control of the motorman and crashed through the guard gates at the Queens street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway tonight. A Montreal freight train struck the forward car, grinding it to splinters. Every passenger on the street car was injured, two dying soon after being taken from the wreckage, and two at the hospital.

The forward car was struck fairly in the center and completely demolished. The vestibule, from which the motorman had jumped, was carried up the track 100 yards. The trailer was overturned and all the windows were smashed, but the body of the car remained intact.

Chinese Suffering From Cold.

Mukden, Nov. 22.—The anticipated general attack by the Japanese has not developed as yet. The uncertainty of the present situation gives rise to conflicting rumors and speculation regarding future operations. Some expect the Japanese to attempt a wide flanking movement on Tie Pass, and others claim the armies will practically winter in their present positions. Complete inactivity prevails. The nights are growing colder, and fuel is scarce. Crowds of Chinese are wandering over the fields and roads, picking up everything combustible, even the roots of Chinese corn.

House Blown Up By Dynamite.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22.—The residence of Elmer E. Thomas, attorney for the Civic Federation, was dynamited this morning. The Federation has been active in enforcing the midnight and Sunday closing law against the saloons. Mr. Thomas was awakened by the light of a burning fuse on his porch. He started to extinguish the supposed fire when the bomb exploded, tearing away the whole front of his house and covering Mr. Thomas with debris, but not seriously injuring him. No arrests have yet been made.

Killed His Brother.

Newbern, Nov. 21.—Hardy Bryant, colored, who was shot by his brother, Eph, in a gambling dispute last Thursday, died of his injuries this morning. The slayer, known as "Big Eph" left the city and no trace of him could be found until today when he was located at Kinston. He was arrested by the chief of police, and will be returned here for trial. Both men were dangerous characters and regarded with fear by many people.

Roosevelt Going to Texas.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt, according to his present intentions, will visit Fort Worth, Texas, in the spring on the occasion of the reunion of the First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). He has given his assurance that unless something unforeseen happens he will make the trip. With the possible exception of an address to his comrades, it is stated that the President will make no speeches, either going or returning.

Circus Money Stolen.

Tarboro, Nov. 19.—The safe in the ticket wagon of Forepaugh & Sells Bros. circus was robbed of over \$30,000 early this morning. This money had been reserved to pay off employees after disbanding tonight. A guard had been placed over the safe, but is said to have left his post after the circus train arrived this morning, when it is thought the safe was rifled. Warrants were immediately served, and about twenty employees arrested, but all except the guard were discharged, because of insufficient evidence. Detectives have been put on the case.

The circus arrived in Tarboro this morning in three sections over the Atlantic Coast Line. The first section arrived at 12:30, the second at 1 o'clock and the third at 3 o'clock. The pay wagon had been broken into and robbed during transit or shortly after it arrived at Tarboro. The robbery was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning and efforts were made to capture the thieves.

Police Chief Walter Johnson said tonight: "We have no clue to the robbers, but suspect the deed was done by people connected with the show, who were familiar with the manner the cash was handled and who had made their plans complete before undertaking to get the money." A reward of \$2,500 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who robbed the safe of the Forepaugh-Sells circus.

The Best Liniment.

"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is considered the best liniment on the market," write Post & Bliss, of Georgia, Va. No other liniment will heal a cut or bruise so promptly. No other affords such quick relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by G. R. Pilkington.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, aggregate \$114,530,638, an increase of \$17,372,448 over the last appropriation.

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Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50¢. If your druggist hasn't it send 50¢ in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Big Sacrifice

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BYNUM & HEADEN.

The business will be reorganized and resumed in the same old stand after January 1st, under the management of A. Headen Bynum, Nov. 10th, 1904.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Isaac N. Mann, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me or my attorney on or before the 15th day of December, 1904.

H. A. LONDON, J. D. MANN, Attorney, Executor.

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