

berries of just the proper tart flavor. As well have a Thanksgiving dinner

without turkey as without the appetizing cranberry sauce. However the people of the United States have scant cause to worry because of this feature of their holiday menu. It has been years since a failure of the cranberry crop was

reported and cranberry growers have been so increasing their productive areas that despite the increase in demand, due to the country's increase in population and other influences, there continues to be year by year a pretty lavish supply of the crimson berries, and most seasons find them available at very reason-

Cranberries, like so many of the other good things of life, are distinctively American delicacies. To be sure, cranberries grow wild in some other quarters of the globe-for instance in Europe, but it is only in the United States that they have been cultivated as an article of food. Even here the growing of cranberries is confined largely to three states-Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. How important an industry it is may be surmised, however, ries was done solely by the hand picking meth-

many as one-third of a million barrels of cran-

berries in a single season. The average person is wont to term all berry areas "patches," but cranberries do not grow in patches but in bogs and, as may be sur-

mised from the name, most of these tracts are located adjacent to rivers or lakes or ponds, so that they can be flooded in the late autumn and kept under water until spring. The berries grow on a vine which nestles close to the ground in a perfect tangle, and save for keeping out the weeds and battling with the insect pests, which are numerous, the cranberries do not require very much cultivation or attention until harvest time approaches in the autumn. Then the cranberry grower must look forward to a period of anxiety, a careful, serious scrutiny of the weather. He must keep close watch on the weather, for if a frost comes ere the crop is harvested it will work sad havoc unless the grower has been forewarned and flooded his bog or built great bonfires to keep up the temperature.

In years gone by the harvesting of cranber-

King" used to hire as many as 1,100 pickers on his great bogs on Cape Cod and the pickers, many of whom jour-

neyed long distances,

"camped out" on the

bogs during the picking

season. The past few years, however, has witnessed a revolution. Now almost all cranberries are picked by the aid of machines, and because it is tiresome work manipulating these machines it has come about that most of the women and children have been forced out of the industry and the task is largely in the hands of men, the more skillful of whom receive from \$3 to \$5 per day.

The picking machine most extensively used has the appearance of a huge wooden scoop, the bottom of which is made up of a row of metal bars, tipped with sharp prongs and set close together. In operation this scoop is shoved with some considerable force into the tangle of cranberry vines and then is drawn upward and backward with the result that the vines which have been caught slip between the metal bars but leave the berries, which are too large to pass through the openings, as do the vines, and in consequence are stripped from

placed in huge wooden boxes and transferred to a nearby frame building, where they are passed through a machine known as a "separator," which takes out all the leaves, twigs and other foreign matter. Then they are sorted for the elimination of any bad or worm-eaten berries and finally are placed in barrels, which are hauled away to railroad yards to be loaded into cars to the tune of from 220 to 240 barrels to the car, refrigerator cars being used exclusively. Up to the present time cranberries have been sold in bulk, but this year sees an innovation in the appearance of evaporated cranberries, for which are claimed all the advantages of evaporated peaches or apples, and in the introduction of cranberries put up in pasteboard cartons. Bearing cranberry bogs of the most desirable kind cost from \$600 to \$1,200 per acre, but in a bumper year a grower may get his money back the first year, and during the worst year the industry has known in a decade most of the growers made from 10 to 15 per cent. on their investment, and that, too, in spite of the fact that cranberries were so plentiful that they brought only \$2 a barrel, whereas \$5 to \$7 a barrel is accounted an average price, and there have been years when a famine of cranberries sent the price up to \$10 per barrel.

tion by the governors of New York

Origin of Thanksgiving Festivities samuel williams



HE autumn of 1621 waned on a prosperous community. Plymouth, Mass., was both healthy and wealthy. Sickness, though it had destroyed one-half the company of pilgrims, had ceased, and the

crops, as a whole, had been good, the peas alone failing. All the houses in the settlement had been put into condition and a goodly stock of furs and prepared lumber had been made ready for export to England by the next ship. The waters swarmed with fish and sea fowl were abundant. The call of the wild turkey was heard in the woods and the patter of the fleeting deer was nothing strange.

The summer was past: the harvest ended. The pilgrims decided upon a period of recreation. The governor sent out four huntsmen, who in one day secured game to last the colony a week. Hospitality was extended to Massasoit, of the neighboring settlement, who brought 90 people with him. The guests remained 30 days. The company engaged in rounds of amusements, in which military drills and religious services formed a part. Thus, heartily and loyally, was inaugurated the great New England festival of Thanksgiving. For two centuries it has continued to be observed, at first mostly in the eastern states, but it has now become national, its annual return finding a welcome from boundary to boundary, both at top and bottom and either extremity of

the nation. Thanksgiving day is peculiarly an American custom, though there are some writers who claim that it is not possible to determine the date of the first observance. John A. Goodwin, in his historical review, "The Pilgrim Republic," is positive, however, that the first celebration occurred in the fall of 1621, this being followed in 1623 by the first Thanksgiving proclamation, by the governor of Massachusetts. In 1630 there arrived at Plymouth 14 vessels, bringing with them 880 colonists, making the number nearly 1,200 instead of a mere 300. On July 8, 1630, another Thanksgiving was held in acknowledgment for this the governor of New York before 1817. New York, early followed the lead of accession to the ranks of the colon-



dates for public thanksgiving, from giving in this country. The congress time to time, and in some historical of 1777, the one which prepared the works there is record of a dispute as articles of confederation for adoption to which of these colonies deserved by the colonies, adopted a resolution the credit for having first inaugurated setting apart the eighteenth day of the day. Most of the best founded December, 1777, to be observed as a historians, however, give the credit to day of solemn thanksgiving and the New England states.

The Dutch governors of New Netherlands appointed occasional days of thanksgiving in 1644, 1645, 1655 and lowed their example in 1755 and 1760, in the United States in its prayer be appointed by the civil authorities. There were also occasional recommendations by other religious bodies, but

The struggle of the colonies for in- these portions of the country. As we ists. The Dutch governors of the New dependence marks the beginning of have seen, the annual recommenda-

Netherlands also appointed different | general observances of days of thanks-

praise throughout the United States. Washington, during his administration, issued two thanksgiving proclamations, one in 1789 and the other in 1664, and the English governors fol- 1795, just after the suppression of the "Whisky rebellion," which had and the Protestant Episcopal church threatened the peace of the country, and President Madison issued one book, ratified in 1789, recommends for upon the declaration of peace in Thanksgiving day the first Thursday 1815. However, in the early years in November, unless some other day of the nation the rule was for the colonial custom to be followed and the proclamation made emanated from the governors. The western states, no regular annual recommendation by largely people from New England or

and westward, and in 1885 Governor Johnson of Virginia adopted it, and though in 1857 Governor Wise of Virginia declined to make the proclamation on the ground that he was unauthorized to interfere in religious matters, in 1858 a Thanksgiving day was proclaimed in eight of the southern

The day had thus naturally grown began in 1817. From that time the to be a national institution of almost observance gradually crept southward universal observance, when the Civil war brought to sudden ripeness this along with many other tendencies, and President Lincoln put upon it the seal of his official proclamation. President Lincoln's first proclamation was in 1862, on account of the first important victory of the national arms. He issued a similar recommendation in

Decorative Conceits and Favors For the Thanksgiving Festivities

their tables one November, a few centuries ago, and made the first Thanksgiving Day, never knew to what lengths they were to drive the ingenuity of their poor descendants. But it wasn't their fault after all, that the preparer of the Thanksgiving feast today has to attend just as much to the turkey's surroundings as to the turkey itself. It was good enough for them to have a well-stocked larder from which could come the turkey, the celery, the pumpkin pie, the cranberries and all the other goodies which history puts down to their credit. Even the comparatively recent New Englanders were content with all these as long as they looked tempting and tasted good. But today, even the important fowl itself is hardly more important than the ribbons, the candies, the favors, the adornments of all kinds, which must appear on the Thanksgiving table.

"Don't bother about having too much to eat," an up-to-date daughter was heard to say to her New England mother the other day. "I want plenty of room for the ribbons and the candy boxes."

It's the same way with other daugh ters of an esthetic turn of mind, rather than a practical one, and it looks as if their ambitions to "make things look pretty" may be realized this year, for there is a goodly array of Thanksgiving favors and table decorations of all kinds.

Of course the turkey reigns supreme, even if it is in paper, and is spiring." seen in all sizes, all kinds, roasted to a beautiful dark brown as the cookbook says, or standing important and majestic with its big fan-shaped feather tail high in the air. In most cases the favor turkey is meant for candy, but certain new china turkeys are mustard cups.

The pumpkin is next in importance and is seen in many of the novelties. There are large paper pumpkins for

The pious, hard-driven, worn-out, but | ones in papier mache or tissue paper thankful Puritans who sat down at which are candy boxes. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds seem to be suggestive of the season of feasting, and many good imitations are found among the candy box collections. Goblinesque little men are made of paper fruits and fixed up to have a very grotesque appearance, and funny little figures are made of peanuts, and mounted on cards. Nuts are tied up in ribbons and are found to be prizepackages for the receiver, for in them are neatly packed little stick-pins, whistles, etc., all carefully concealed within the paper shells.

The place cards allow of a great many new designs, and an especially new feature among these is some small mirrors. The chrysanthemum is the leading flower among the paper bowers, and those in yellow or orange seem to be the most desired shades. Other imitations which are especially "life-like" are the painted piece of the pumpkin pie, the tin of Boston baked beans, the plum pudding and the ear of corn.

LENT INSPIRATION.

"I am gratified," said the first promnent citizen, "to observe the undercurrent of joy in the Thanksgiving proclamation of the governor. Hitherto the proclamations have been along the old cut and dried, stilted forms, but in this instance there is a certain tone of joyousness, of thankfulness, of pure gratefulness that is really in-

"Yes," agrees the second prominent citizen, "but it's no wonder the governor felt good when he wrote that proclamation."

"No. He has started on what seems destined to be a good administration, already there is talk of promoting him to some higher office in the gift

"And besides," interrupts the second man, "the governor owns one of the centerpieces and all sorts of small largest turkey farms in the state.

> itude to the Great Disposer of all events, for the seasonable control which has been given in a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection." What the president had in mind in this allusion was the "great whisky insurrection" in Pennsylvania in 1794, caused by the passage by congress of acts imposing duties upon spirits distilled and upon stills. It was finally suppressed by Governor Lee of Maryland, with 15,000

DISPENSARY SALES INCREASE

Dispensary Auditor Reports Total Sales For Six Counties.

The sum of \$26,836.48 represents the increase of sales by the county dispensaries of the State for the month of October over the month of September. The operating expenses increased by \$513.05. This announcement was made by Dispensary Auditor Daniels.

The total sales of the dispensaries in six counties of the State amount-September were \$180,831.02.

Richland county shows the greatest increase in sales. The total September. There was a substantial increase for all counties.

Following is the report for Octo-

Aiken County-Total sales, \$24,-039; operating expenses, \$1,367.64. Beaufort County-Total sales, \$16,659.30; operating expenses,

Charleston County-Total sales, \$56,396,84; \$2,920.58. Florence County-Total operating expenses, \$27,666.15: \$834.19.

Georgetown County-Total sales, \$11,417.75; operating expenses, County-Total sales, Richland

\$63,916.88; operating expenses, \$2,-735.20. For Entire State-Total sales,

\$207,667.50; operating expenses, \$9,-127.72.

CITADEL HAZERS DISMISSED.

Three Will be Punished-Broke Resolution of Cadet Corps.

The court-martial has made decision in the cases of the eight cadets of the Citadel who were tried several days ago for hazing. In spite of the resolution of the cadet for a few minutes. The track in front of Black King was cleared in corps not to engage in hazing, the cadets in question were charged dashed in the direction of the fence with practices of the kind and the trial by a court-martial followed. .

Col. Bond, the superintendent stated that three cadets had been dismissed, three will be punished by disciplinary methods of the institution and two were acquitted. Col. Bond would not furnish the names of the offending cadets, but it is understood from reliable sources that Cadets Passalaigue, Price and Cudd are the boys who have been of 130 miles. A commission was shipped.

CALF SWALLOWED \$108.

Woman Dropped Pocketbook and Veterinary Recovered It.

While going milking Mrs. Luther Calvert, who lives at Clinton, dropped a pocketbook containing five twenty dollar bills, a ten, a five and three ones, besides a silver quarter The money was missed an hour later and though search revealed the quarter which showed signs of having been chewed upon by a calf. a young heifer in the yard had a guilty look and a veterniary surgeon was summoned. The roll was extricated from the stomach of the calf in a badly mutilated condition. The bills were taken to a local bank cashier who sent them to Washington to be redeemed.

Aiken Offers \$78,000 Bonds.

The city of Aiken is now offering for sale \$78,000 worth of coupon bonds, voted some weeks ago, for the purpose of constructing a system of waterworks for the city, inasmuch as the present system is entirely inadequate to the needs of the city, which is growing rapidly. The bonds are issued for a term of 40 years, with the privilege of redemption after 20 years. The commission, recently elected, are hard at work.

Robbed of \$50.07.

O. O. Bragg, a farmer residing near Glendale, was held up by four negro men and robbed of \$50.07.

Woman Gets \$6,300 Verdict. The jury of the United States

Circuit Court at Columbia, returned a verdict of \$6,300 in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Haughton against the order of United Commercial announce his decision pending a motion for a new trial. The full amount of the policy will be given.

Summary.

Three members of the Greenville police commission, Dr. W. C. Black, T. O. Lawton, and T. F.Jamison resigned. Dr. Black, the chairman, declaring that the body had been unfairly criticised by city council and ministers of the city.

It is stated by Mr. M. J. Caples, general manager of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, that orders have been placed for 1,000 additional 50ton steel hopper cars to be deliver-' the issue of the bonds. ed as they are needed.

Mr. Dave Logan, the oldest son of Sheriff John R. Logan, of York county took his own life by shooting himself with a single barrel shot gun.

The Rev. A. T. Jamison, of Greenwood, who is president of the South Carolina Conference of Charities and Corrections, reports that the programme for the second annual meeting is now about ready. The Conference will meet this year in the city of Florence, December 8-9.

Interest Gathered Within the

VITAL PALMETTO EVENTS

Condsensed News Items of General State Boundary Lines.

WHITE DOCTOR SHOOTS NEGRO. St. Matthews Citizen Uses Pistol

to Protect Aged Father.

Dr. L. M. Able, a prominent merchant and druggist, shot and wounded Jim Buyck, a negro of unenviable reputation, on the streets of St. Matthews. Buyck had used some very severe language to Dr. A. R. Able, the aged father of the man who did the shooting. When he was asked to explain his conduct, Buyck ed to \$207,667.50. The sales for reached for and drew his pistol. The younger Dr. Able, standing near by, perceived his father's danger and fired upon Buyck. Five shots were fired, four of which took efsales for October for Richland fect. The wounds are not thought county were \$63,916.88, as compared to be of a serious nature. Buyck with \$50,991.55 for the month of was taken charge of and his wounds given attention. Dr. Able and his father surrendered immediately to the authorities.

Sues Merchant for \$10,000.

Lester R. Partlow, a telegraph operator of Cheraw, has entered suit at Roanoke, Va., for \$10,000 against Solomon Rosenberg and others of Roanoke, in which he claims \$10,000 damages for false arrest and prosecution on the charge of the larceny of two suits of clothes and the alleged statement by Rosenberg that he would prove Partlow stole the clothes.

Partlow lived in Roanoke before going to Cheraw. When the warrant was sworn out for him he went to Roanoke, stood trial and was acquitted by a jury. The trial of the damage suit was set for Novem-

Raced Without a Driver. As he was about to start in a trotting race at the Spartanburg fair for gentlemen's roadsters, J. S. McKinney, of Jonesville, was thrown from his sulky by the rearing of his horse, Black King. The frightened animal started down the track at a speed not attained in the race and had everything to himself

the crowd scattered. The horse could not escape from the half mile track and was on its second lap before it was halted. Mr. McKinney was unhurt.

a trice and as the 'maddened horse

G. & C. Spartanburg to Augusta. The Secretary of State has granted a charter to the Georgia & Carolina railway, which is to run from Augusta to Spartanburg, a distance recently issued to the company. The road will pass through Edgefield, Saluda, Newberry, Whitmire and thence to Spartanburg. J. W. Thurmond, an attorney of Edgefield, was in Columbia and secured the charter, The road has an ini-tial capital of \$100,000.

Mysterious Street Car Accident.

E. W. Hornsby, a white man, living just beyond the Columbia limits, is in the hospital with a broken leg and other injuries.

The claim is made that Hornshy was knocked down and run over by the street car. The conductor and motorman say they never saw the man until more than a half-hour later on a return trip when the ambulance had already been sum-

Summary.

The woman's industrial fair and boys' corn contest at Florence was a magnificent success. The general assembly will be ask-

ed to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for a summer school to be held at Winthrop next summer. Just when the railroad commis-

sion will take up the standard tariff and the cotton rates hearing has not been announced. It is not thought that it will be necessary to rehear the cotton rate case as all the testimony has been transcribed. In addition to Mr. "Cansler of

Tirzah," the following applicants for railroad commissioner run the number up to twenty-five: C. L. Jones, of Wards; L. D. Corbitt, of Swansea; Perry C. Dukes, Branchville. Commissioner Watson' 'as the pio-

neer in the work of State publicity," has been invited by the Iowa State board of agriculture to attend a meeting in Des Moines on Decem-Travelers. Judge Brawley did not ber 13 and tell how he has exploited the resources of South Carolina.

The commission appointed by the last general assembly to revise the school laws of the State has formulated a report which will be made to the legislature. The members of the commission are: M. L. Smith, Camden; W. H. Hand, Columbia; S. H. Edmunds, Sumter, and J. E.

Swearingen, Columbia. In the election in Union county on the question of issuing \$75,000 in bonds for a new court house, the vote was 471 for and 449 against. giving a majority of 22 in favor of

Columbia Cotton Market. Good middling141/4 Strict middling141/2 Strict low middling13%

The Only Ro'e for Him. Torpid Thomas-What do you t'ink. old pal? A swell guy approached me pesterday an' wan'ed me ter act in a movin' picture play.

Languid Lawrence-Sufferin' hobos! An' why didn't yer, yer idiot? Torpid Thomas-There wuzn't no sittin' part in the drama he wuz ner-

Thanksgiving in Year 1795

Nowadays the Thanksgiving procla * mation of the state and national ex- ed Feb. 19 as "a day of public thanks proclamations issued by our great and | ly significant. of the year 1795, in which he appoint- first subject, "demanding the public American vessels bound for French "to render a tribute of praise and grat-

ecutives are brief compared to what giving and prayer." The "Father of they were in the early days of our His Country" was then 63 years of republic. In the case of the latter he age and was serving his sixth year as doesn't foreshadow his forthcoming president. It was a long document annual message as was somewhat the and covered quite a number of points. vogue in President Washington's time. Of these, I will advert very briefly to This is seen in the Thanksgiving only three or four which are peculiar-

In the preamble he mentions, as the

attention on this solemn occasion, our exemption from a foreign war" and next proposes, as "an object of gratitude" the "increasing prospect of the continuance of our exemptions from a foreign war." Which propositions evidently relate to the settlement, through special envoy, John Jay, of our serious troubles with Great Britain, growing out of the continued occupation by the British of the western forts on Lake Erie, contrary to the treaty of 1783; and the seizure of

ports by British ships and the imprisonment of American seamen. Another cause for thanksgiving, ac

cording to the same high authority, is 'the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed." To which is added "our cause for thankfulness for the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it."

And in another place the president repeats this idea, asking his people

troops, acting under orders of the