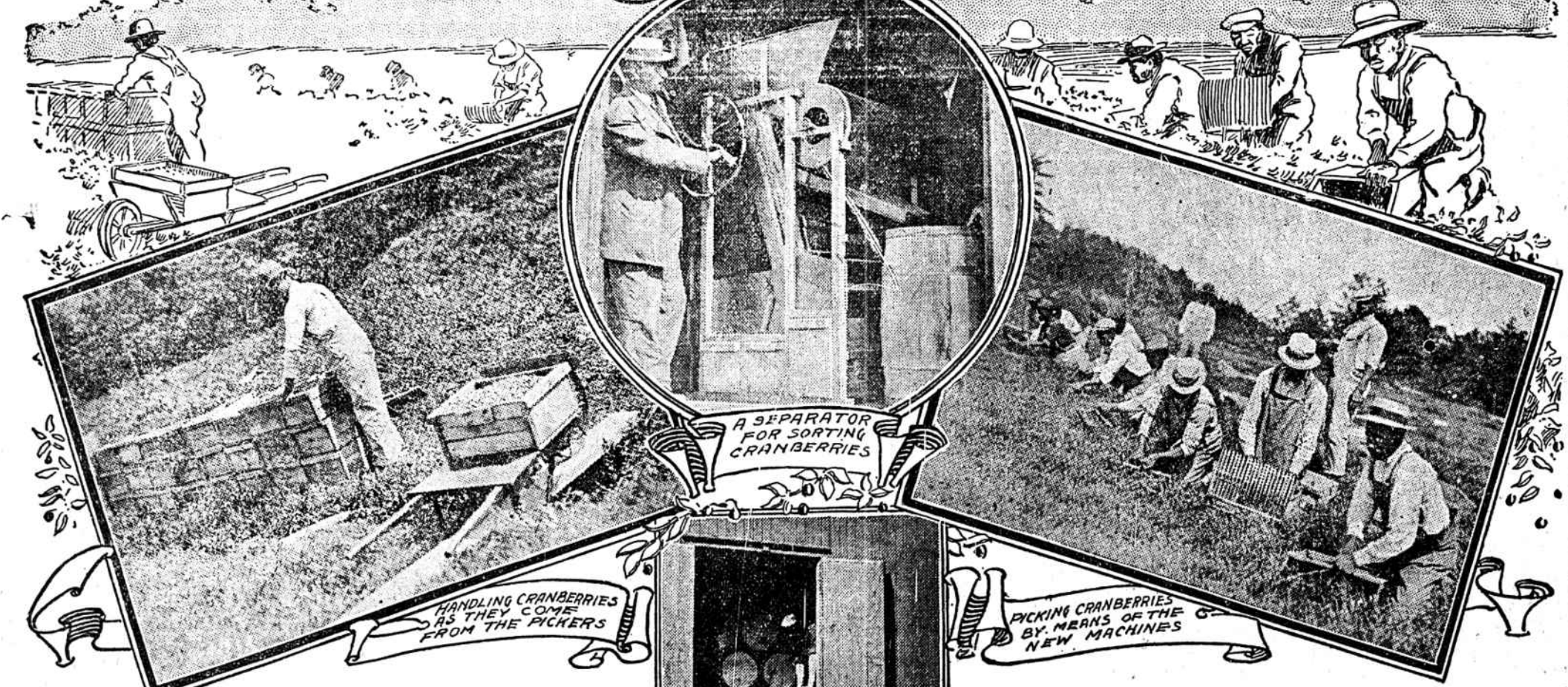


Cranberries for Thanksgiving



NEXT to a goodly supply of turkeys the most important requisite for a successful Thanksgiving is a plentiful measure of cranberries 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 reasonable prices.

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, from the fact that the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts, the greatest cranberry region on the globe, sends to market as many as one-third of a million barrels of cranberries 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 surmised 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 early 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 cranberries was done solely by the hand picking method, much as raspberries or strawberries are picked, and most of the cranberry picking was done by women and children. The "Cranberry King" used to hire as many as 1,100 pickers on his great bogs on Cape Cod and the pickers, many of whom journeyed 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 their stems and remain in the scoop, whence they are transferred to the tray which each picker has close at hand. An expert picker with a machine will do the work of from half a dozen to a dozen hand pickers.

The cranberries as picked on the bogs are 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.

Origin of Thanksgiving Festivities

By SAMUEL WILLIAMS

THE 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 fleeing deer was nothing strange.



The summer was past; the harvest ended. The pilgrims decided upon a period of recreation. The governor sent out four hunters, 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.

Netherlands also appointed different dates for public thanksgiving, from time to time, and in some historical works there is record of a dispute as to which of these colonies deserved the credit for having first inaugurated the day. Most of the best founded historians, however, give the credit to the New England states.

The Dutch governors of New Netherlands appointed occasional days of thanksgiving in 1644, 1645, 1655 and 1664, and the English governors followed their example in 1755 and 1760, and the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States in its prayer book, ratified in 1789, recommends for Thanksgiving day the first Thursday in November, unless some other day be appointed by the civil authorities. There were also occasional recommendations by other religious bodies, but no regular annual recommendation by the governor of New York before 1817.

The struggle of the colonies for independence marks the beginning of general observances of days of thanksgiving in this country. The congress of 1777, the one which prepared the articles of confederation for adoption by the colonies, adopted a resolution setting apart the eighteenth day of December, 1777, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and praise throughout the United States.

Washington, during his administration, issued two thanksgiving proclamations, one in 1789 and the other in 1795, just after the suppression of the "Whisky rebellion," which had threatened the peace of the country, and President Madison issued one upon the declaration of peace in 1815. However, in the early years of the nation the rule was for the colonial custom to be followed and the proclamation made emanated from the governors. The western states, largely people from New England or New York, early followed the lead of these portions of the country. As we have seen, the annual recommendation by British ships and the imprisonment of American seamen.

Another cause for thanksgiving, according 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."

Thanksgiving in Year 1795

Nowadays the Thanksgiving proclamation of the state and national executives are brief compared to what they were in the early days of our republic. In the case of the latter he doesn't foreshadow his forthcoming annual message as was somewhat the vogue in President Washington's time. This is seen in the Thanksgiving proclamations issued by our great and good first president in the early part of the year 1795, in which he appointed Feb. 19 as "a day of public thanksgiving and prayer." The "Father of His Country" was then 63 years of age and was serving his sixth year as president. It was a long document and covered quite a number of points. Of these, I will advert very briefly to only three or four which are peculiarly significant.

In the preamble he mentions, as the first subject, "demanding the public 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 American vessels bound for French

ports by British ships and the imprisonment of American seamen. Another cause for thanksgiving, according 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 "to render a tribute of praise and gratitude 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 troops, acting under orders of the president.

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 Churches 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.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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 amounted to \$207,667.50. The sales for September were \$180,831.02.

Richland county shows the greatest increase in sales. The total sales for October for Richland county were \$63,916.88, as compared with \$50,991.55 for the month of September. There was a substantial increase for all counties.

Following is the report for October:

Aiken County—Total sales, \$24,039; operating expenses, \$1,367.64. Beaufort County—Total sales, \$16,659.30; operating expenses, \$957.09.

Charleston County—Total sales, \$56,396.84; operating expenses, \$2,920.58. Florence County—Total sales, \$27,666.15; operating expenses, \$834.19.

Georgetown County—Total sales, \$14,417.75; operating expenses, \$322.51. Richland County—Total sales, \$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 corps not to engage in hazing, the cadets in question were charged 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 Passalacqua, Price and Cudd are the boys who have been 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 veterinary 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.

VITAL PALMETTO EVENTS

Condensed News Items of General Interest Gathered Within the State Boundary Lines.

WHITE DOCTOR SHOTS NEGRO.

St. Matthews Citizen Uses Pistol to Protect Aged Father.

Dr. L. M. Able, a prominent merchant and druggist, shot and wounded Jim Buyek, a negro of unenviable reputation, on the streets of St. Matthews. Buyek 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, Buyek reached for and drew his pistol. The younger Dr. Able, standing near by, perceived his father's danger and fired upon Buyek. Five shots were fired, four of which took effect. The wounds are not thought to be of a serious nature. Buyek 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 November 17.

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 for a few minutes. The track in front of Black King was cleared in a trice and as the maddened horse dashed in the direction of the fence 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.

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 of 130 miles. A commission was 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 initial 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 Hornsby 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 summoned.

Summary.

The woman's industrial fair and boys' corn contest at Florence was a magnificent success. The general assembly will be asked to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for a summer school to be held at Winthrop next summer.

Just when the railroad commission 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, of Branchville.

Commissioner Watson "as the pioneer in the work of State publicity," has been invited by the Iowa State board of agriculture to attend a meeting in Des Moines on December 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. Hamd, 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 the issue of the bonds.

Columbia Cotton Market.

Good middling 14 1/4
Strict middling 14 1/2
Middling 14
Strict low middling 13 3/4

The Only Ro'e for Him.

Torpid Thomas—What do you tink, old pal? A swell guy approached me yesterday an' wanted me ter act in a movin' picture feller.

Languid Lawrence—Sufferin' hobos! An' why didn't yer, yer idiot?

Torpid Thomas—There wuzn't no sittin' part in the drama he wuz pedulin'.