

HOW THE HARDY PILGRIM FATHERS CELEBRATED THEIR FIRST THANKSGIVING 284 YEARS AGO

THANKSGIVING DAY dawned coldly and cheerlessly two hundred and eighty-five years ago when from the deck of the Pilgrim Fathers gazed upon the forbidding line of the New England coast. Even to-day the shores of Cape Cod present anything but a smiling face to the ocean, and what must the 102 venturesome passengers of the Mayflower have thought as they saw the sand dunes rising up out of the sea that chilly morning of November 21, 1620? Stern and deterring as their own religion, lay that New World which they had sailed to find liberty and a better life, and which they had believed to be a land of milk and honey, loomed the land. It must have taken dire necessity or dauntless courage to make a landing at such a spot.

But the Pilgrims were made of stern stuff, and what lay behind them was infinitely worse to them than what lay before. So they stoutly called their women and children together and ventured ashore to plant the banner of a new religion upon a still more desolate shore. From that landing place the town of Plymouth, and from those men and women sprang the mighty race which now, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, gives thanks each year for the blessings of the last twelve months.

Edward Winslow, historian of the

itude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore Him to continue and confirm the blessings we experienced.

"Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, George Washington, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever, within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 19th day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render sincere and hearty thanks to the great Ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite and, by their union, establish liberty and order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and generally for the prosperous condition of our affairs, public and private, and at the same time humbly and fervently beseech the kind Author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us; to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to Him for them; to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value; to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazardous pursuits, to dispose us to merit the continuance of His favors by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by corresponding conduct as citizens and as men to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries; to extend among us true and useful knowledge; to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety, and finally to impart all the blessings we possess or ask for ourselves to the whole family of mankind.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—The tourist coat makes one of the most satisfactory wraps for young girls, and it is promised great vogue during the coming autumn and winter. This one is novel in many of its features, while it retains the essential and desirable characteristics and is adapted to a wide range of materials. As illustrated, it matches



the skirt and is made of a mixed homespun with the collar and pipings of velvet, but it is also suited to the cloakings used for the separate and general wrap, and will be found one of the most useful possible garments a girl can own.

The coat is made with the fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are

Bunch of Curis.
Though the day of the giving of locks of hair is happily past (fancy the plight into which it must have thrust fair ones with scanty locks), we yet have the curl with us. More peculiar, yet, we don't get it at the hair dealer's. No; the milliner has a whole lot of piquancies in the way of curls. Some are quite long, three inches, and come in little clusters. Others are shorter and bunchier. It is whispered that some women use one of each, the shorter ones to start the longer. They are attached to some hats. One hat in reseda showed a tuft of auburn curls. A fair maiden (an innocent, to be sure), remarked: "Oh, I see; that's how a woman knows which color to stain her hair to look best in the hat."

Hand-Embroidered.
Speaking of velvet, there's a superb princess dress in deep, brilliant blue. The corsage is finished with elbow draperies and a bertha, which has stole ends, of rare lace. The dress is embroidered in silk of the self-color in a branching floral design, and at sight of it one cannot but think just how charming it would be for some nimble-fingered maiden to embroider one for her mamma. Of course, though, many women make it a point of honor to have such work done by skilled needlewomen, who need the work that they may live.

Tucked Shirt Waist.
In spite of the number and variety of the shirt waists already familiar, new and attractive ones are constantly appearing. Here is a notable example, which is admirably well suited to the season and appropriately can be made from silk, wool or the many washable waistings, which in these days are worn throughout the year. As illustrated, however, the material is taffeta, stitched with beading silk, and tiny gold buttons make an attractive finish. The model is particularly well suited to wear with the coat suit, but also

For Peace, Plenty and Happiness Let a Grateful People Bow in a Prayer of Thanksgiving



With hearts and lips in worshipful accord
Do we recount the blessings on us poured
And lift our voices hymns of praise to sing
For all Thy care.

Plymouth Colony, has left us an account of the first Thanksgiving Day. It was celebrated in 1621, after a year of cruel cold, hardship, and difficulties overcome. The work of settlement had been hard, and the houses, of rough-hewn logs, had risen slowly. Exposed to the fury of a New England winter, offering suffering from hunger, constantly threatened by roving bands of Indians, those heroic souls, with sublime faith, could still thank God for benefits received. A row of graves lay near the sea, almost half the number of those who had landed the previous year, but, undaunted, they, inch by inch, fought the wilderness, the elements, and the savages. And they gave thanks that their condition was not worse.

Of just what the first Thanksgiving dinner consisted Brother Winslow does not relate, but contemporaries tell us that even in those strenuous times there was good cheer. They had tur-

religious things were not forgotten. The first harvest festival was ushered in with prayer and the giving of thanks. The Indians were mainly friendly, and King Massasoit and his retainers were bidden to the festivities with that New England hospitality which has continued ever since. Long-winded prayers there were, without a doubt, to which the impassive Indians listened with stolid calm. A man who could not pray for one solid hour without repeating himself was not considered of much account those days, and it is pretty certain that the endurance of the worshippers was tested that day. So dawned and waned the first Thanksgiving.

The first national observance of the day followed the proclamation of President George Washington, issued in January, 1789. It will be read with interest, as it was the first real "crow" that our forefathers permitted themselves after the stirring times of the Revolution. It was as follows:

"When we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which particularly mark our situation with the indications of the Divine beneficence toward us. In such a state of things it is in an especial manner our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate grat-

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



is well adapted to the simple home gown made with waist and skirt to match.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, the fronts and the back. The tucks at the back are so arranged as to give tapering lines to the figure, while those at the front are attached to yoke depth only at the shoulders but to the waist line at the edges, the two meeting at the centre and concealing the closing. The sleeves are the regulation ones, gathered into cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven, two and three-fourths yards forty-four or two and three-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide, with one-eighth yard of bias velvet for the collar.

In Chiffon Corduroy.
A latest in a velvet weave, chiffon corduroy, is seen in duck blue, a dark, changing, glistening tone. At first glance it looks to consist of a blouse coat with long skirts. But not so. It is a blouse sure enough, but the blouse ends with the wrinkled girdle. What looks to be the skirts of the blouse is the skirt proper, or rather it is on the same binding, reaching to within three inches of the edge of the foundation skirt. It is divided, like coat-tails, and lined with black satin, the corners being turned back in revers. It is as well over a sham skirt of fine taffeta, which is finished around with a shaped flounce of the corduroy and covered at the centre front and back with a gore of the corduroy. The blouse opens over a vest of flet lace, which is adorned with rows of gold sequins. This promenade costume (not a suit, mind you) is in walking length.

Black Next the Throat.
Quite unlike Parisian neck finishes of the last few seasons is the tiny black Chantilly lace which edges the stock of white lace that tops off a magnificent dress of black Chantilly. The yoke is of black Irish crochet, as are the shaped pieces which form the lower edge. The dress is superb for afternoon receptions, for the theatre and many other occasions.

For the Little Girl.
For the littlest girl's decolette stockings are necessary, at least as long as fall weather lasts, and these are accompanied by strap slippers of black patent leather or white or colored kid. Little boys wear this same style of heeled slipper, though it is generally of black patent leather, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Prune Hat With Green Plumes.
Prune is one of the new colors for hats. A handsome one of this shade is raised at the front to show masses of myrtle-green plumes.

OUTLAWS DEFEAT TROOPS

Kentucky State Guard Put to Rout in the Mountains.
LOSSES IN MEN ON BOTH SIDES

Middleborough, Ky.—The recently organized company of State Guards was defeated four miles south of here by Frank Ball and his band of outlaws.

At least two soldiers were dangerously wounded, two were found missing, and Shelby Ball, a brother of the outlaw leader, was badly wounded. It is said by some of the returning soldiers that they saw three or four of the outlaws fall.

It was planned by Captain Albrecht to take the band by surprise, but that part of the scheme failed. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a squad of twenty men marched out of the town in a direction opposite to that where the outlaws have their home. Reaching the cover of the woods, they turned sharply about and made for the mountain. In the meantime another company of men marched in the direction of the outlaws' stronghold. They could be seen plainly by the hunted men, who are on a mountain which completely overlooks the surrounding country.

When the soldiers reached the foot of the mountain they halted, and, throwing out pickets, made preparations to keep going. The preliminary arrangements had hardly been made when firing was heard up the mountain side—first one shot and then a fusillade. For two hours this kept up, and then the soldiers who had attempted the surprise slowly retreated down the mountain. Dodging from boulder to boulder, they backed away from the enemy, who followed, firing.

Half way down the mountain side the soldiers made a stand, but Ball sent a flanking party out, and forced them to keep going. That more men were not killed is surprising.

The fight was kept up to the outskirts of the town, the soldiers returning in squads of twos and fours. At night another party was organized. It was not known how many men Ball had at his command, though the soldiers believed that there could not be less than fifty in the band that repulsed them in the afternoon.

The wires going into Cumberland Gap have been cut and Ball threatened to do the same for the remaining wires. The cause of the present trouble dates back eight weeks. At that time Frank Ball was a candidate for Sheriff, seeking the Republican nomination. John Bolen, a barber, was also a politician. Up to the announcement of Ball's candidacy, he and Bolen were intimate friends. It is said by Ball that he was promised the support of Bolen.

However, when the convention met Bolen threw his influence to another man and Ball lost the nomination. Some days after this Bolen was shot in the back while at work in his shop. Suspicion pointed to Ball, and he was indicted by the Grand Jury. He promptly disappeared, gathered his friends, and bade defiance to the law.

Ball has been in town several times, but no one has had the temerity to attempt to arrest him, despite the \$1000 reward.

DEADLY GAS EXPLOSION.

Bank Blown Up and Four Killed in a Michigan City.
Ishpeming.—By an explosion of gas a solid brick bank building was demolished, four persons were killed, three others were seriously injured, and many others were hurt.

The first intimation of the trouble was had early in the morning when a telephone operator was found overcome by gas in the western annex of the Miners' National Bank Building, at Bank and Main streets.

Two men were sent into the basement to investigate the leak. These men will not admit that a match was struck or a naked light was exposed, but the explosion occurred while they were in the basement. It tore the building apart and broke in windows for several blocks. The men who had been looking for the leak were thrown into the middle of the street, both escaping almost miraculously, with slight injuries.

Early mass at St. John's Catholic church, three blocks down Main street had let out a few minutes before, and most of the worshippers had passed the bank. Of these Edward McGraw, Steven Goodman, Edward Kiser and Loretta McGee were killed, and most of the others were hurt.

ASKS BIGGER BATTLESHIPS.

Navy, General Board Wants Vessels to Carry Ten 12-inch Guns.
Washington, D. C.—Battleships and torpedo vessels are the immediate requirements of the navy in the opinion of the General Board of which Admiral Dewey is president. In a recommendation just made to Secretary Bonaparte, which it is expected the Secretary will incorporate in his annual report, the General Board advocates the authorization by Congress this winter of three battleships and sixteen torpedo vessels.

WHALES KILLED IN BATTLE.

Bodies of Twenty Victims Floating Off California Shore After Fight.
Santa Barbara, Cal.—The bodies of twenty dead whales, twenty to forty feet long, were seen floating in the channel off Santa Cruz Island, thirty miles from this city.

The bodies bore evidence of a fierce battle between the monsters. War-fare has been on between two varieties of whales and swordfish for several weeks.

Sporting Brevities.

Dan Patch equalled the world's pacing record, 1,509, at Lexington, Ky.
Harry Taylor was elected President of the Eastern Baseball League.
Reginald Vanderbilt won several blue ribbons at the Chicago Horse Show.
J. A. Dietz, Jr., of New York City, won the outdoor pistol and revolver championships of the United States Revolver Association.
Delegates to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association decided to hold the next annual track and field sports either at New York or at Cambridge.
The only place a long-haired football player exists nowadays is in cartoons.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.
The report on coast defenses estimated that \$16,000,000 would be required to finish the work planned by the Endicott Board.
Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon and a dinner.
Chairman Shonts has bought a large number of Bibles and playing cards for the use of the men who will construct the Panama Canal and will distribute them with great liberality among the employes.
Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, called at the White House and spent an hour with the President. The object of the call was not made public, although it was surmised that the President desired information bearing on the insurance situation.
Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Mich., took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Charles H. Darling, who has been appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Burlington, Vt.
The customs officials of the port of Georgetown are awaiting instructions from the White House about when to get to work appraising Miss Roosevelt's gifts. It was decided that the appraisal should take place at the White House, so as to spare Miss Roosevelt the annoyance of having to travel to Georgetown to make a declaration. Hitherto the invariable method has been to open and appraise all goods before they leave the Custom House.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

United States District Attorney Breckons has filed a suit against the alleged Beef Trust in Honolulu. It is charged that an unlawful combination is controlling the business there and charging oppressive and exorbitant prices for beef.

An extraordinary demonstration of good will marked the farewell banquet in Manila to Governor Luke E. Wright. Americans, Englishmen, Spaniards and Filipinos participated in the toasting.

DOMESTIC.

The Common Pleas Court at Toledo, Ohio, has refused to overrule a motion by the Typographical Union to modify the injunction against picketing offices where printers are on strike.
Nine persons were hurt at Knoxville, Tenn., by a car loaded with paving stones colliding with a suburban electric car.
Mrs. Alma Hake, who died at Hanover, Pa., sacrificed her life for her patient. She was nursing Mrs. Albert Rodgers and her baby at Gettysburg when a lamp exploded in the bedroom. Unable to open the windows, the nurse carried the flaming lamp downstairs and was fatally burned.

John Vaughn, a Bedford County (Va.) farmer, his wife and their twelve-year-old niece met almost instant death in a runaway on the mountain road leading to the Peaks of Otter.
The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the admission of the better class of Chinese on the same terms as other immigrants.
Indications of arsenical poisoning have been found in the deaths of Walter and Herbert Thumm, aged eight and ten years, at Magazine, W. Va.

A fast express at Western Springs, Ill., ran down and killed Hazel and Eva Garfield, aged fourteen and seventeen years.

The California Raisin Growers' Company has received notices from 137 companies withdrawing insurance on property of the company.
Thieves who tried to rob the Deposit Bank, at Sulphur, Ky., were scared off by the explosion that was intended to open the vault.

In a supplementary report by Mr. Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, it was charged that the Equitable Company, by deducting \$5,000,000 from the book valuations of office buildings, made it appear that those properties were earning three per cent, when in fact they were not.

California is suffering from an extraordinary protraction of the dry season, which seriously threatens agricultural interests.
Thousands of persons congregated at Somerset, Ohio, for the dedication of a monument to General Phil Sheridan.

Eighteen of the forty-one men who deserted the Twenty-seventh Infantry when it was ordered from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Sheridan, Chicago, risked imprisonment rather than desert their sweethearts.

FOREIGN.

Engineers at Panama are prepared to make observations of sites for fortifications.
Marquis Ito left Tokio, Japan, for Korea as the head of a special mission. Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, left for Peking as special envoy of Japan.

The Queen of Portugal was thrown from her horse at Cascaes. Her injuries were slight.
It will require three months at least to ship the Russian prisoners from Japan, owing to lack of steamship facilities.

Paul Deronde, the founder of the League of Patriots, arrived in Paris, France, after an exile of six years. At the station a large crowd gave him an enthusiastic welcome and escorted him through the city singing the "Marseillaise." Careful precautions had been taken to prevent disorder.

Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, captured by the Japanese at the Battle of the Sea of Japan, reached Port Said on his way to Russia.
An emergency cabinet may be formed in Spain to tide over the time that King Alfonso is visiting in Germany.

Secretary of War Taft landed at Colon and was received with a salute of seventeen guns.
The Venezuelan Government has shown its willingness to meet France half way in the dispute over the cable company.

Following an electoral feud, Deputy Pugliesi Contel and M. Christine Bose met in Paris, France, and exchanged several shots, but neither man was hit, though both were arrested.
A special Havana dispatch says several changes in President Palma's Cabinet are in contemplation.
A special cable dispatch states that the Paris Bourse has been very irregular owing to the Russian situation.
Lord Strathcona will retire from the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, on December 4.
The German Reichstag has been summoned for November 28.