

HAS STIRRED UP ANTIQUARIES

Englishman Believes He Has Discovered the Site of Edward the Confessor's Palace.

In Windsor's great park the discovery has been made of what appears to be the site of Edward the Confessor's palace. The discoverer, Capt. Vaughan Williams, had his attention drawn to two moats where rabbits had been burrowing, and here he unearthed some tiles like Norman bricks. He next came upon flint, sandstone and tiles, and he is continuing the search. In the days of Queen Victoria a tower with walls 12 feet thick was pulled down which was said by archeologists to have been built by Edward the Confessor. The secretary of the Berkshire Archeological society in connection with Capt. Williams' find, states that there was before the foundation of Windsor castle a palace in Windsor forest where many notable events happened. This palace had a tower as a means of defense. In a Harleian MS. an illumination occurs which represents a palace where a lady is seen giving a ring and a banner for herself the title of "lady of the forest." The manor of Old Windsor belonged to the Saxons and Edward the Confessor certainly held court there. Edward being succeeded by his nobles from going to Rome caused Westminster to be built with the moat which he would have seen on his journey. He then gave Old Windsor to the monks, but the gift was revoked by William the Conqueror, who found Windsor convenient for his hunts in the forests.

CITY MAY HAVE BIG FUTURE

Dakar, in South Africa, Promises to Develop into Something Like Another Liverpool.

The city of Dakar in South Africa, less than half a century ago in a really primitive condition, with naked children running around the streets and mothers working with babies strapped upon their backs, has suddenly come into prominence as the prospective "Liverpool" of Africa. In the keen competition that is expected between America and Europe for trade in South Africa, Dakar, it is believed, will have an important role to play. The French are today making extensive improvements at Dakar. They have spent much money in enlarging the dry dock and making the harbor deeper as well as increasing the facilities for transferring cargo from boat to train. The Dakar of today is a thriving town of about 25,000 people, with wide well-laid-out streets, a large technical school, hospitals and work-shops. There are, however, a great majority of natives, being in fact, only about 3,500 Frenchmen.

These natives have been said by some to have formerly been the masters of the Mediterranean. They are powerful fighters and it was only with great difficulty that in 1882, Gen. Faidherbe, the French governor, was able to overcome them. Thus he paved the way for the founding of Dakar. We may know a great deal more about it later.

Navy's Great Airship Hangar

The navy is purchasing its first rigid airship in England at a cost of \$2,500,000. To house it a huge hangar is to be erected at Lakehurst, N. J. which will be 300 feet long, 285 feet wide, and will have a clear inside height of 174 feet, while the total height from the ground to the peak of the roof will be over 200 feet. The steel framework will be over 6,000 tons. Two elevators and several stairways will lead to the roof. The many shops necessary for the maintenance of the airship will be built in between the great arched frames that support the roof. Three railroad tracks will run the entire length of the building. The hangar will be large enough to hold one ship of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity, and a smaller one at each side of two 5,000,000 cubic feet ships side by side.—Scientific American.

Loggers Use Electricity

A lumber company cutting timber from one of the national forests has installed over a mile of electric transmission line through the woods to supply an electric logging engine with power. It is planned ultimately to use electricity for the entire camp. Current is developed at the mill. Since many forest fires start from logging equipment and camps, the government foresters regard the introduction of electrical equipment with much favor.

Portable Electric Grinder

A portable electric grinder for the machine shop, designed to be moved over the work, has the motor of one-horsepower placed above the work out of the operator's way. The spindle is bored with a five-eighths-inch hole to receive an adjustable shaft for interior grinding, and the use of interchangeable grinding wheels adapts the little machine to a wide range of work.

Practical Economy

"Who ever get an economical streak?" "She does. Only this summer she figured out she could save \$3 in one week by doing her own housework."

"How did it work out?" "She got a cook book. I got dyspepsia and the doctor got the \$3."—Boston Transcript.

Unavoidable. Hub—Oh, don't worry about the cook's crankiness. Don't take any notice of her. Wife—I have to; she's just given it.—Boston Transcript.

ONE OF WAR'S MASTER MINDS

Britain Owes Deep Debt of Gratitude to Patrick Quinan, of Whom Little is Known.

One of the most vital and at the same time mysterious figures in the war on the British side was Patrick Quinan, an American of Irish descent. Vital because he planned all the great munition works which enabled Great Britain to supply not only her own but her allies' needs in munitions; mysterious because his name was never allowed to be mentioned during the war and because he would never be interviewed.

Mr. Quinan reached England by way of South Africa. Trained at du Pont's, he went to the South African Explosives company at Cape Town, then the largest in the British empire, owing to the demand for explosives for mining purposes. The vast factories laid out in England during the war—now somewhat of a white elephant, as their conversion to peace purposes is still unsettled—were all designed by Mr. Quinan.

Quinan is just over 40 years of age, and since the close of the war has disappeared. His name was never in an "honor list"—which is rather a distinction these times. He was never given any public recognition by any member of the government or the army. Still no one man did as much to help win the war as this retiring Mr. Quinan.

WAR TAUGHT HIM SOMETHING

Returned Doughboy Convinced, Among Other Things, That There Is Little Gained in Kicking.

"There are thousands of returned soldiers to whom the war was a spiritual university," says Maude Radford Warren in Everybody's. "They have won an understanding and a tolerance beyond their years. The best example I know is my friend Sidney, aged twenty-two, and endowed through the hard means of shot and shell with a maturity beyond his years."

"At home, Sid said, 'I used to kick if things didn't go right. Well, sitting around in the mud over here I have begun to think a lot about some of the older people I know. They take things just as they come. I notice, don't kick much. Life seems to teach them that. Well, the war strikes me as just a lot of concentrated life. It's been that to me anyhow. If ever I kick, it's sort of from force of habit. I honestly don't want to very much. I think the bad luck go with a grin, and if not, with set teeth, and I try not to count it at all. The good luck I count as clear velvet. It may not be a logical way of looking at life, but it's a practical way. Sitting here in the mud and getting old myself, I figure that is about the way the nice middle-aged people I know at home look at things. Being a good sport is about as good a thing as anyone can contribute to the world.'"

Mauritius

Mauritius, the home of the dodo, is in the political limelight, or so it would appear from the announcement that the Bordeaux chamber of commerce has requested the French government to enter into parleyings with Britain with a view to restoring former French supremacy. Since the dodo is extinct it will be more accurate to speak of Mauritius as once the home of that now almost fabulous creature. Mauritius was once known as Cerpes, a name which is said to have derived from cerpes, the dodo, or, more dramatically, the ground-pigeon. Portuguese, French, Dutch, and British have all been connected with the history of Mauritius. It was discovered by the Portuguese. It was French for 100 years and then British. It became British in 1814 but during the French Revolution it had served as a refuge for many emigres to whom the Emerald Isle of the Indian ocean was known as the scene of Bernadin de St. Pierre's "Paul et Virginie." In size it equals about the eighteenth part of the area of England and Wales.

Was Variety the Spice of Her Life?

It is commonly thought that a very long series of names is reserved for kings and the sons and daughters of kings. We have frequently exclaimed over the seven names with which King George's eldest son is afflicted, or the former crown prince, for that matter. But probably the longest name in the world is attached to a mere laundryman's daughter. She was born in 1883, and her parents, surely from a sense of the ludicrous, gave her a name for every letter in the alphabet, to-wit: Anna, Bertha, Cecelia, Diana, Emily, Fanny, Gertrude, Hypatia, Inez, Jane, Katherine, Louisa, Maud, Nora, Ophelia, Patience, Quince, Rebecca, Sarah, Teresa, Thyrses, Venus, Winifred, Xenophon, Yety, Zeus, Pepper. What will Miss Pepper do when it comes to finding new names for her own future family?—Boston Post.

Machine Does Work Quickly

A piece of drudgery that has been assigned to machine labor is applying stucco. A new electric machine, with blades making 1,500 revolutions per minute puts on the material, and the operator and an assistant feeding the hopper cover the space rapidly and efficiently. The plastic substance is projected with such force that a thin film of moisture is squeezed out behind it, causing a waterproof protective coat of enamel to form upon the surface.

Where to Dodge Tips

In India a native barber can shave a person while asleep without waking him, so gentle is his touch.

TAKE PRIDE IN UMBRELLAS

Indo-Chinese Workers in France Never Fall to Carry Them on Sundays, Rain or Shine.

Riding along through France on a Sunday in these times, one is reasonably certain to meet many Chinamen under umbrellas.

They mostly hail from Indo-China. The French imported them by thousands for service in the labor battalions behind the lines. During the week, dressed in nondescript mixtures of patye garb and cast-off uniforms, they work at road mending or at ditch digging or at truck loading jobs.

On Sundays they dress themselves up in their best clothes and stroll about the countryside. And, rain or shine, each one brings along with him his treasured umbrella and carries it unfurled above his proud head. It never is a Chinese umbrella, either, but invariably a cheap affair of local manufacture.

Go into one of the barracks where these yellow men are housed, and at the head of each bunk there hangs a black umbrella, which the owner guards as his most darling possession. If he dies I suppose it is buried with him.

Nobody knows why every Sunday the Chinaman sports an umbrella, unless it be that in his Oriental mind he has figured it out that possession of such a thing stamps him as a person of travel and culture, who, like any true cosmopolitan, is desirous of conforming to the custom of the country to which he has been transported. A Frenchman, if careless, may leave his umbrella behind when he goes forth for a promenade; a Chinaman never does.—Irwin S. Cobb in Saturday Evening Post.

HOW WOMEN HAVE ADVANCED

Interesting Now to Recall Their Status in Great Britain Less Than a Century Ago.

Should women be whipped? Just a century ago wisecracks, politicians and noble lords of Great Britain were debating the point. It was quite a new idea to worry about what was happening to women, but after some discussion it was decided that they ought not to be whipped—that the best way to handle them was on the "gentle-but-firm" method—and in 1830 the wisecracks, politicians and noble lords passed a bill known as the whipping act, prohibiting the corporal punishment of women.

Having made this exertion on woman's behalf they returned to the discussion of things which interested them. Fifty years passed. The seed which had been planted in 1830 began to take root in 1870, and the question of special legislation for women again bobbed up. This time an act was passed allowing women to be possessors of their own property—a magnificent document known as the married women's property act. Those two acts, small in themselves, were of great import to women. They were the first admission that women had any rights or legal status.

In the last fifty years women have come to the foreground in leaps and bounds. By the interpretation act of 1889 the government went so far as to allow that "words in any act of parliament passed after 1850 imputing the masculine gender shall include females unless the contrary intention appears."—London Mail.

Open Avowal

There is one family in Washington that has a Germanic name. There are many more families with cognomens smacking of Teutonic extraction, of course. This particular family has a very little boy in it, who, in playing with the other boys of the neighborhood, has been glibbed more or less on account of his name. The battles are small affairs, of course, since the participants are very small.

Perhaps the young man saw the futility of war. Perhaps he is a philosopher. Anyway, his latest reply speaks of genius.

"You're a German! You're a German!" a playmate yelled at him. The four-year-old grinned peacefully and drawled: "I'm a German spy, I am."

Material for Paving Bricks

The slag of British blast furnaces contains 30 per cent of silica and 22 of alumina and makes excellent paving bricks of stony texture, but bricks from American slag, which has 34 per cent of silica and 14 of alumina, are glassy and brittle. The American bricks quickly solidify in a thin outer skin. In the process patented by J. E. Shax, a product of improved texture is obtained by immersing the hot bricks in red hot sand and cooling slowly for twelve to eighteen hours, to solidify the interior as rapidly as the outside.

American Kindergartens Abroad

From New York city a body of kindergarten workers has started for France. They will strive to bring happiness into the lives of French orphans and to start anew the streams of young folks who must fill the schoolhouses of France. The unit will be under the direction of the Red Cross, with the National Kindergarten association behind it.

No News

"I tell you, young Jones is a marked man." "Oh, I knew that the moment I saw the big smile he has tattooed on his arm."—Baltimore American.

PROUD OF "LAST GOOD TALK"

Brave Little Jap Wrote His Record High, and Died as a Soldier Would Wish to Die.

"Yamato Hykashi, familiarly known as Togo in the battalion, joined up at Vancouver. He was a bright, attractive little Japanese with a beauteous smile and some quaint knowledge of English. 'Most honorable conscription no catch me,' he told the recruiting officer with a wide, disarming smile.

"He put 'married' opposite the question, 'married or single,' on the attestation form, and favored the officer with a pictorial view of his family—a pretty almond-eyed girl and two doll-like babies. He accepted the assurance that they would be looked after by the Canadian government with beams of delight. Then, squaring himself as if he were going to fight the whole German army, he strode away happily with a sergeant to the military depot.

"Togo became a Lewis gunner, the best 'No. 1' in the unit. He developed a passion for the weapon that amounted almost to idolatry, and during the training days astonished the instructors, not infrequently, by scoring possibilities on intricate landscape targets. 'Hun feel peevishly when honorable Lewis talk with a full mouth,' he used to boast, and then proceeded to spray bullets at an amazing rate and with uncanny accuracy on indicated positions—the make-believe of the machine-gun school.

The lor, in transit from Japan, of letters from the almond-eyed girl inspired conversations with honorable Lewis—sad, crooning, little talks that none of the gun team understood. But they would not intrude upon or interrupt him.

"The Lewis gun posts, puked well out in the crater area of the neutral ground, had been put out of action, the guns destroyed, and the crews mangled by a hurricane barrage—all except one. Toward evening, as the German infantry advanced to complete the work of the high explosive and shrapnel, this one gun stuttered defiance and pecked little gaps here and there in the oncoming waves of field-gray. Its spasmodic rat-tat-tat indicated to the anxiously listening men in the front line that either the gun or the gunner had not entirely escaped the shrapnel hail. Then silence.

"A bent, burdened figure emerged from a shell crater, 75 yards in advance of the oncoming Huns, and staggered towards the Canadian lines. Twice he fell, but struggled gamely to his feet, pursued by scattered rifle fire. It was Togo. A dozen volunteers leaped the parapet to his assistance; a hundred rifles held up the enemy.

"They lowered him gently into the trench, marveling at the vitality that had animated the terribly torn body. The gun he saved lay, smeared with blood, beside him. His shattered arm moved towards it, as his spirit hovered on the brink of the shadow, a smile lighted up the drawn face. 'Him laid last good talk. Hun no catch honorable Lewis,' he said—and passed out."

First Patents for Steamboats

By a number of curious coincidences the United States government issued its first patents for steamboats on August 26, 1791, to Nathan Read, John Fitch, James Rumsey and John Stevens. Some time previous to the issuing of these patents Read invented the necessary machinery to adapt Watts' steam engine to boat and land carriages. In 1789 he exhibited to a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a model of a steamboat with paddle wheels, which he designed to connect with a high-pressure engine. Read also invented a multitubular boiler and still another form of boiler on the same principle as is used at the present day on our locomotives. The fire passed through small spiral tubes, and in this way consuming the smoke and several other forms with many apartments to which the water was to be gradually admitted as fast as it was evaporated.

Wooden Shipbuilding in Australia

The lack of shipbuilding and the pressing need of providing cargo space for the 5,000,000 tons of wheat and the large quantities of other products awaiting shipment in Australia is causing a revival of wooden shipbuilding which was comparatively important in the days when wooden sailing ships were the dominant type of vessel. Contracts have been let by the commonwealth government for the construction of 12 wooden vessels of about 2,000 tons each at Sydney and six of 2,300 tons at Fremantle, West Australia, with a possibility of arranging for a considerably larger number. It is also proposed to build 20 vessels of from 500 to 2,000 tons in Tasmania.—Scientific American.

The Simplest Way

Mrs. Flash went away to spend a fortnight with a friend, and while she was away Mr. Flash wrote to ask her where she'd put the key of the billiard room.

"In my bolero pocket," she wrote back, "somewhere in the wardrobe."

When Mrs. Flash got back she found the wardrobe absolutely empty.

"Where have you put all my things?" she asked her husband.

"My dear," said he sternly, "you told me that key was in your bolero pocket in that wardrobe. I searched, and as I don't know a bolero from a box plait I just took everything into the garden, set fire to them, and recovered the key from the ashes!"—Adelaide, Australia. Chronicle.

TO HONOR GOLD DISCOVERER

Project for Establishment of a Museum at Placerville, Cal., in Memory of James Marshall.

Miss M. A. Kelley of Kelsey, instructor in El Dorado county schools, has undertaken the establishment of a Hangtown museum at Placerville, and a similar institution to be erected surrounding the blacksmith shop of the late James A. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, as it now stands in Kelsey. The Hangtown museum as contemplated is to contain exhibits of the days of '49 and the various articles used in gold production during the early days of Hangtown.

A large assortment of these exhibits is available from old residents or descendants of the pioneer families in El Dorado county. Placerville will support the location and maintenance of the museum. At Kelsey, where the old blacksmith shop of Marshall now stands almost ready to fall to pieces, it is desired to build a stone wall and covering around the old shop to preserve the remembrance of Marshall.

Miss Kelley knew Marshall intimately. Many people have it that Marshall died a pauper. This, Miss Kelley says, is untrue, and that he not only possessed the hotel where he died, but had two gold mines known as the "Big Sandy" and "Gray Eagle," both of which are productive mines and now owned by the Breyman estate of Toledo, O.

TOY DOG HAS HIGH VALUE

Brussels Griffon, Practically Unobtainable Just Now, Is Likely to Become Popular Favorite.

The Brussels Griffon is popularly known as "the monkey-faced toy dog," and he is one of the brightest, sharpest and gamest of all toy breeds. The Griffon is a cross between Irish terrier, Yorkshire terrier and Yorkshire spaniel; and only the fortunes of war and the difficulties of getting any dogs out of Belgium have prevented the Griffon from becoming a leader among the toy breeds that are so fashionable just now.

American breeders of Griffons have a bit of advantage over their European confreres, inasmuch as cropped dogs are allowed to be shown in this country and there is no question that it does improve the appearance of this breed when the ears are carried erect.

The smaller these dogs are the more valuable. A Griffon weighing three or four pounds, that is to say, so small that he can be carried in a lady's muff, is worth almost anything the fortunate possessor wants to ask for him. At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain such a dog.

What Emptiness May Do

When a large shell is fired into the air it leaves a wake more or less like that of a boat rushing through water. Immediately behind the projectile as it moves many miles a minute through the atmosphere there is a vacuum. The air family is a quick mover at filling such space, but of course it is more or less confused and frustrated by the unexpected arrival and passage of the projectile, and the vacuum is real for a fair portion of time. If there is an airplane going full tilt across the wake of that fired shell immediately behind the projectile, it must run into the vacuum. Then it may be more seriously damaged than if it had been struck by the shell. The air shuts together with a force that hurts all within reach. Such a clapping of the hands of air in a similar vacuum made by a bolt of lightning makes the thunder. It is better to hear it than to feel it. Airplanes have been brought down in the world war by that means. Those long American navy guns did that to a German two-seated plane, and it came crashing down into the Yankee lines. The pilot was dead.

The Queer Leaf Insect

It is called the leaf insect, and until it starts to crawl it is quite impossible to tell where the leaf leaves off and it begins. It comes in all sizes from three inches long to the length of a little finger nail. And it is not a leaf come to life, though that is what it looks like. It hatches out of tiny, square, brown eggs. What would be the leaf stem is its backbone, and the point where the leaf attaches to the twig is its head. Its legs look like bits of decayed and ragged leaf, and no two of them are identical in length, size or shape. Its wings are irregular and veiny and have small discolorations on them, as though they had been touched by early frost. You could not tell the creature from the leaf it was sitting on to save your eyes. Most extraordinary thing I ever saw! It gave me the creeps and made me think of horror stories I have read about vampire orchids and boacostructor vines that yearn for human blood.—From "The War in the Cradle of the World," by Eleanor Franklin Egan.

Australia's Wool Crop

For the first time the whole of the Australian wool clip has been valued on a scientific basis. Some 664,000,000 pounds have been handled, and the result, based on the all-round flat rate of 15 1/2d per pound, is said to be 14,68d. Last season the appraisements worked out at 14.15d, which shows an increase for this season of 9.5 per cent. The new clip has already commenced to move into Sydney, 8,355 bales having been received. Freight is still a problem and not much relief is in prospect, but some relief will be afforded by the government stores.

COTTON LETTER

(John F. Clark & Co.) New Orleans, May 7.—The irregularity of the opening and subsequent action of our market were characteristic of the influence at work. July opened a few points higher but when New York quotations showed 30 points advance in that position, the later positions here opened as much as 25 points up, and the market soon traded to 36.70 for October on small buying, but a decided scarcity of sellers, owing to the contrast and the action in New York. Then, there was a sharp reaction to last night's closing level on advices of more general rains in Texas, and when they were confirmed by the weather map, liquidation increased and the market broke to 36 cents, but support was then applied and good rally resulted.

Support at the opening appeared in the light of a tactical move by bull interests to break the effect of the favorable change in weather conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON

Table with columns: Date, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows for May, July, Oct., Dec., Jan., Mar.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Table with columns: Date, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows for May, July, Oct., Dec., Jan., Mar.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Close: May 25.66; June 25.43; July 25.26; Aug. 25.51; Sept. 24.64; Oct. 14.25; Dec. 23.51; Jan. 23.35; Feb. 23.16; Mar. 22.97; April 22.81.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Close. Rows for July, Sept.

OATS

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Close. Rows for July, Sept.

LARD

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Close. Rows for July, Sept.

RIBS

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Close. Rows for July, Sept.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Greenville, May 6.—R. D. Webb, for the past five years general secretary of the South Carolina Sunday School Association, resigned on the closing day of the State Convention of the Association here today to accept a similar position in the State of Georgia. Leon C. Palmer, general secretary of the Alabama Association, was elected to succeed Mr. Webb. The announcement of the resignation was made at this morning's session at which time a handsome silver service was presented to Mr. Webb by the executive committee of the association. The Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton, chairman of the committee, spoke highly of Mr. Webb's work and of the deep regret of the association at his departure. At the closing session tonight, Horace L. Bomar, of Spartanburg, was re-elected president of the association for the ensuing year. W. E. Willis and ex-Governor M. F. Ansel, of Cottageville and Greenville, respectively, were elected vice presidents; S. T. Reid, was re-elected as treasurer, and J. T. Fain, of Rock Hill, was re-elected recording secretary.

MRS. SAMUEL GOMPERS

Wife of Labor President Passes Away at Washington

Washington, May 6.—Mrs. Samuel Gompers, wife of the president of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here tonight, after a long illness. She was sixty-nine years of age and had been married for more than half a century. Funeral services will be conducted here and the body will be taken to New York for burial Sunday.

RACING IN KENTUCKY

Enormous Crowd Collecting at Louisville for Revival of Derby

Louisville, May 7.—An enormous crowd is reaching Louisville for the 46th renewal of the Kentucky derby at Churchill Downs tomorrow.

CLOTHING AT COST

Kansas Firm Offers to Sell Without Profit for Twenty-Four Days

Topeka, May 7.—An old established clothing store, which advertised it would sell all men's suits for 24 days without profit to the store, stated that the fair price commissioner will audit its books.

Bank Holiday

The banks of Sumter will be closed Monday, May 10th, Memorial Day, the day being a legal holiday.