

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS CONTESTED AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Track Events.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time.
c100 metre dash	Ralph Craig, United States.	Alvah T. Meyer, United States.	D. Lippincott, United States.	0:10 4-5
a800-metre run	J. E. Mearns, United States.	Mel Sheppard, United States.	N. Davenport, U. S.	1:51 9-10
b1500-metre run	A. N. S. Jackson, England.	A. R. Kivist, United States.	S. Taber, United States.	3:56 4-5
10000-metre run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	L. Trewanima, United States.	Stanroos, Finland.	31:20
400-metre relay	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	J. Bouin, France.	W. W. Hutson, England.	0:42 4-10
a5000-metre run	Ralph Craig, United States.	D. Lippincott, United States.	E. R. Applegate, England.	14:36 3-5
200-metre dash	P. McDonald, U. S., 50.32 ft.	E. J. Webb, England.	F. Altissimi, Italy.	0:21 7-10
b10000-metre walk	F. W. Kelly, United States.	J. Wendell, United States.	M. W. Hawkins, U. S.	46:28 2-5
b110-metre hurdle	C. R. Reidpath, United States.	Hans Braun, Germany.	E. F. Lindberg, U. S.	0:15 1-10
a400-metre run	United States.	Sweden.	Finland.	0:48 1-5
3000-metre team race	Joseph Thorpe, United States.	France.	A. Brundage, United States.	3:16 3-5
Pentathlon	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	H. Andersson, Sweden.	J. Eke, Sweden.	2:36
1600-metre relay	K. K. McArthur, South Africa.	C. W. Gitshaw, South Africa.	Gastor, Strobina, U. S.	
Cross-country race	James Thorpe, United States.	H. Weisander, Sweden.	C. Lomborg, Sweden.	
Marathon race				
Decathlon				

Field Events.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
bRunning high jump	A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3 3/4 in.	Lische, Germany, 5 ft. 3 1-10 in.	G. L. Horine, U. S., 6 ft. 2-5 in.
Standing broad jump	Tsilitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in.	P. Adams, United States, 11 ft.	Ben Adams, U. S., 10 ft. 11 in.
a16-pound shot	R. Rose, U. S., 50.32 ft.	R. Rose, United States, 50.03 ft.	L. A. Whitney, U. S., 44.06 ft.
aJavelin (best hand)	J. Saaristo, Sweden, 198.4 ft.	J. Saaristo, Finland, 188.4 ft.	M. Kovacs, Hungary.
aJavelin (both hands)	J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in.	Sukaniemi, Finland, 358 ft. 9 in.	Peltonen, 328 ft. 10 in.
16-pound shot put (both hands)	R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5 1/2 in.	R. McDonald, U. S., 90 ft. 3 3/4 in.	Niklander, Finland, 89 ft.
bPole Vault	H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 1 1/2 in.	dM. S. Wright, United States.	F. T. Nelson, United States.
bRunning broad jump	A. L. Guttererson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in.	C. D. Breiker, Canada, 23 ft. 1 in.	A. Berg, Sweden, 22 ft. 9 in.
aDiscus (best hand)	A. Taipale, Finland, 142 ft. 1 1/2 in.	R. L. Byrd, U. S., 136 ft. 9 1/2 in.	J. H. Duncan, U. S., 138 ft. 8 3/4 in.
Standing high jump	Piatt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in.	B. W. Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 3 in.	E. T. Hollings, Greece, 5 ft. 2 in.
Discus (both hands)	A. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9 3/4 in.	E. Niklander, Finland, 255 ft. 9 1/2 in.	Magnusson, Sweden, 253 ft. 9 2-3 in.
Hop, step and jump	G. Limblom, Sweden.	A. Berg, Sweden.	E. Almloef, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in.
Hammer throw	Matt J. McGrath, United States.	D. Gillis, Canada.	C. C. Childs, 179 ft. 7 1-10 in.
Tug of war	Sweden.	England.	

a New world's record. b. New Olympic record. c In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. d Tied for second place at world's half-mile record of 1:52 3/4. Olympic record. e In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. f In trial heat Meredith set new world's Olympic record of 2:36 seconds in trial heat. Meredith also set a world's half-mile record of 1:52 3/4. Sweden was first in team race in cross-country, Finland second and England third. Points were awarded to teams.

BASEBALL STANDARD DUE TO THE UMPIRES

President Lynch Says High Standing Of the Game May Be Credited To Arbiters.

FEW WITHSTAND THE ABUSE

Holders Of the Indicator are Subjected To More Mistreatment Than Falls To the Lot Of the Players.

New York. Special: President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League, believes that the high standard of organized baseball is due in a large measure to the integrity of the professional umpires. He declares that the umpires stand more abuse from spectators and players than players would be willing to stand up under. Mr. Lynch is of the opinion that nine-tenths of our diamond stars would be driven back to the minor leagues if they had to take, day in and day out, the criticism, abuse and scorn heaped upon even the best arbiters.

In the following interview, Mr. Lynch expresses himself fully in defense of major league umpiring. The interview, verbatim, follows:

Baseball would have a lot more Hans Wagners and Ty Cobbs if the profession kept pace with the umpiring. Fandom is too apt to pass snap judgment upon the umpire. I do not hesitate to state that not one player in 10 would stand half the abuse to which even the ablest officials of the play are subjected, and still be able to hold up his head. If the fans got after the ordinary player as the players themselves get after the umpire, many of our present stars would be driven back to the minor leagues in short order.

I have been criticised in some quarters for backing up my umpires and for banking so heavily on their word in a question of dispute. Why should I do so? I know every heart-beat of these fellows. I did not umpire fourteen years without having experienced the prejudices, the belittling and ungentlemanly with which both crowd and players regard an official at times. Still, I am inclined to believe that much of the fault lies with the player—not with the crowd or umpire.

A player tries to cover his own sins by shoving them onto the umpire. He is fooled by the opposing pitcher or he is out at the plate on a close decision. He doesn't wish to face the music, so he belittles the umpire. He makes a demonstration against the umpire, and fickle fandom is always too willing and too eager to help him out.

I contend that a player has no more right to belittle an umpire than an umpire would have to belittle him. What a farce it would be, if, after a batter fanned on a ball two feet wide of the plate, the umpire should grasp him by the shoulder and belittle him before the eyes of the public by showing them how far wide of the plate the pitch was.

"Oh," would say the official, "You hit at that one, you big bonehead, and it was a foot to the outside. You ought to be back in the brush. What do you know about playing major league ball? Solid mahogany!"

That would cause some sensation wouldn't it? I guess it wouldn't be a knockout for both player and fan. Yet it would be no more ridiculous or unjust than a player belittling the umpire.

Fred Merkle is one of the greatest players in the world today. He would be a grander player than ever if he were well. He has a heart of a lion. How many men, do you think, could have stood up under the criticism he took for failure to touch second base in that memorable game of 1908? Public press and fraternity took good care that he never forgot the fact of his blunder until he had lived the matter down by proving his real worth. Not one in a million had so surmounted the obstacles that confronted Merkle. That is why I think so much of him. In my opinion he is one of the greatest fellows in baseball.

Do you know how many would have stood up under the same? Well, I can't give you a little idea. I'll not mention any names in this anecdote. The player to whom I refer is now one of the most successful managers in the big leagues. I was umpiring a game at the city he represented. For years this player had been an idol. But he struck a slump and in several days had failed to get a hit. This day he came up three times with men on the bases and a pinch hit needed, and each time he either struck out or popped an easy fly. The bleachers had been ragging him all day. Finally, toward the end of the game, he came up again in the pinch. The crowd hissed him and cried for some one that could deliver the goods.

I never saw such a look of shame and mortification on anybody's face. Two weeks before he would have been willing to fly into my face on the slightest provocation. Now he was as meek as a babe. He missed a couple of swings and the bleachers groaned.

ENGLISH MEASUREMENTS FOR OLYMPIC DISTANCES

1 centimeter—3937 inch.
1 meter—39.37 inches.
100 meters—109 yards 12 inches.
110 meters—120 yards 11 inches.
200 meters—213 yards, 2 feet, 6 inches.
400 meters—437 yards, 16 inches.
800 meters—874 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches.
1,600 meters—1,640 yards, 5 inches. (Little less than mile.)
1,000 meters—1 mile, 140 yards, 10 inches.
5,000 meters—3 miles, 189 yards.
10,000 meters—6 miles, 378 yards.
15,000 meters—24 miles, 1621 yards, 13 inches.

He turned to me with a look of abject appeal: "What do you think of them," he whined, "turning on me this way when I've always delivered the goods?"

"Get on looking for from me, sympathy? You've got a great chance. Get up there and take your medicine." He got a hit that won the game. He has told me since that my rejoinder and ready, to give up.

He wouldn't have made much of an umpire. An umpire has to stand the gaff. He has no comeback. When the game is over he must lay aside with it all the cares, trials and troubles that it developed. It would never do for an umpire to store up for another day enmity toward a particular athlete. For the official that takes advantage of his position to even a grudge is as good as lost.

The object of the umpire's displeasure doesn't suffer. Every prejudiced decision turns like a boomerang and destroys the author. Let an umpire step one inch from the straight and narrow path of fairness and he is undone.

Players and managers are encouraged into boisterous demonstration against an umpire because they know such action is popular with some of the fans. I believe that a certain amount of reasonable remonstrance on certain occasions adds a spice to the battle. I do not believe in "dead" baseball. But no objection should be ungentlemanly. Rowdism has no part in the national pastime.

As to the folly of "grandstand" umpiring, just a word. Once a writer in Baltimore said to me after the game: "Well, Tom, you gave the other fellows all the close ones."

I didn't know him at the time. I was nervous and jaded, and I gave him the call of his life. Next day he wrote me a whole column. You see, he had believed I must be bad because Baltimore objected to almost every decision. Next afternoon this writer went into the Baltimore club house looking for news. The entire Oriole outfit leaped him and gave him a warning. They told him I had umpired one of the best games of my career. Next morning this writer came out with another column, a column of apology, and this he also mailed me.

It is true that the umpiring is not perfect; perhaps it never will be. There will always be room for competent judges of play.

Hard to Settle.

"Life is full of problems." "Yes, and if I could settle a certain one of them, I wouldn't bother about the rest."

"What problem is that?" "Whether or not to drink water with one's meals. For years I've been reading medical opinions on both sides, and I'm no nearer a solution than I was 20 years ago."

The burning quality of coal was known a long time before it was used as fuel.

France used up, during 1911, more than 46,000,000,000 of matches.



PROVOKING. Files—My! those mean apple worms have fly screens in their house.

HEAVY HITTERS ARE IN A BIG DEMAND

Big League Managers Are After Slugging Type Of Players.

Chicago. Special: Baseball seems destined to return back to old time slugging days. Sparkling fielding is very fine and exhilarating, but when the players combine perfect work with a weakness in batting the spectators are apt to become irritated.

Give us men who can slug the ball, to thunder with the inside ball, seems to be the cry of the day. Heine Zimmerman has made a tremendous hit in Chicago because he slams out safe swats frequently. Zimmy isn't the most accurate fielder in the business; in fact, he has a tendency towards slow thinking at times. The Giants have a little shortstop named Grob who can easily be tricked into making bone-headed plays, but he hits the ball hard. The result is McGraw has kept him and will doubtless give him a permanent place just because he can hit.

No longer are the White Sox called the hitless wonders. In bygone days they gave remarkable exhibitions in the playing end, but the fans shuddered when any of them came to bat. For they expected either a dinky grounder or a pop fly. Today things are different. Bodie, Collins, Fournier, Mattick all slug the ball, and slug 'er hard. This fellow Fournier doesn't play especially good at first base—he is rather weak behind the bat. But he can hit that ball, and he is kept while such splendid fielders as "Tex" Jones, Charley Mullen and Babe Borton were sent back to the Western League.

Powerful Attack Paramount.

Hughie Jennings, of the Detroit Tigers, has had the right idea all along. It was the same idea that made the Baltimore Orioles famous long ago. With a powerful attack like Cobb, Crawford, Bush, Stanage, Moriarty and Delahanty can put up the fielding really ranks second. A few hits show in the scoring, while grand fielding may be lost sight of in the victory.

In prize fighting a good, big man is better than a good little man. In baseball it is the slugging team that beats the fielding squad. It's impossible to get away from this point.

Major league scouts are scouring the bushes looking for hitters. Here's an example. There is a shortstop down in San Antonio named Bobbie Wallace. Reports have leaked up north, how Wallace is burning up the Texas league. So, among others who went down to look him over, were Jim Murphy, of the Cubs, a brother of the pres-

Valuable Papers on Titanic.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Suggesting the probability that besides the loss of a great number of lives on the ill-fated Titanic, which sank off the Newfoundland grand banks, there was also carried down great wealth in the form of stock certificates and other securities, the London Joint Stock bank, limited, of 5 Princes street, London, E. C. England, has advertised notice that applications for renewal of about 1,000 shares of Pennsylvania railroad has been made, the same having been lost with the vessel.

It is commonly known that valuable jewels and precious stones, trinkets and ornaments of some of the wealthy passengers were lost with the ship, as well as checks and money orders in the mail which the vessel was carrying, but this is the first knowledge which the public in general has had that the Titanic also carried great wealth in stocks and securities.

A Novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be "best sellers," an exchange reports, recently asked by a little girl the meaning of the word "penury." "Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."

Bicyclists in England have lost patience over the dogs that attack them. They are making a blacklist of the animals which do this habitually. The owners of the dogs are notified, and if the nuisance is not abated these owners are legally held to pay damages.

A tablet and foundation designed by Mr. John Duncan, A. R. S. A., has been unveiled by W. B. Blackie on Edinburgh castle esplanade to mark the place where witches used to be burned.



Here is "Rube" Marquard, the present day king of pitchers, and "Tim" Keefe, who 25 years ago made as much baseball history as the elongated left-hander is making today. Marquard and Keefe are tied for the pitching record. "Rube" accomplished the feat of winning 19 consecutive victories before meeting defeat, while "Tim" Keefe made the same record in 1888 when pitching for the world's champion Giants, then under "Buck" Ewing's leadership.

Ident, and Hugo Bezdek, of the Pirates

The writer saw Wallace work early this spring in a series with the Sox, so naturally asked what they thought of him.

"He's a splendid fielder, as good as most in the big leagues. But he can't hit." This was the reply of both scouts. There's no question about Wallace's ability as a ball player—yet his inability to slam the ball is likely to keep him planted in the minors.

Joshing Causes Trouble.

Most of the trouble on ball fields between players comes from kidding, according to President Lynch, of the National League. Lynch visited Chicago this week and covered a case which involved Evers and Tinker.

One player may call another of the same team or of the opponent a name just for fun, and the retort is sharp. Then they say that both would be ashamed of and it ends up either in a fight or unpleasantness. I believe most of the jars come from a simple bit of kidding, or joshing, as you care to call it," said Lynch.

Water tourists are turning the River Thames into a "messy mass" according to a complaint made at the last meeting of the Thames Conservancy.

Lord Desborough, the chairman, said that the condition of the river was becoming deplorable in many places. Many of the tourists had the bad habit of throwing from their boats newspapers, strawberries and other refuse from their lunch baskets. Some even threw the baskets overboard. Efforts will be made to punish these people under a law which prohibits the throwing of refuse into the river.

The fashion in sightseeing in London is changing, and the American and foreigner is no longer content to follow the guide book which puts the emphasis upon historic places, but is upon seeing what the Londoner does as well as what he has.

Until a short time ago the visitor's list was definite, almost stereotyped, and included St. Paul's, the Abbey, the Tower of London and other places known to the world over. On a fine day recently 30 minutes at some of these points produced the following numbers of American and foreign visitors: St. Paul's, 25; the Abbey, 10; Tower of London, 8; National gallery, 4; Albert memorial, 1. This is the height of the season when the tourist is here in the greatest numbers, but the interests of the visitor, especially the American, is spreading. He is paying superficial visits to the usual sights and giving himself more time for the modern life of the metropolis. The result is beneficial to the shops and places of amusement.

At the first ladies' international flying meet just held here, the course was guarded by girl guides, instead of the usual boy scouts, a ladies' orchestra played instead of the conventional military band, and the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy corps was on duty instead of the ordinary ambulance service.

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the novelist and the only mother who ever taught her son to fly was the leading English representative. Beauvoir Stocks, the second English woman to secure a pilot's certificate, was also a member of the English team. Germany was represented by Helene Schenk, and France by Mile. Dutrieu, who won the Femina cup in 1910 and 1911.

The first international conference of the Association for the International Exchange of Students which has just closed was attended by a number of delegates from American universities and technical schools.

Among the American speakers were Captain Hovgaard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Professor A. H. Fleming, of Throop Polytechnic Institute. William Phillips, first secretary of the American embassy, represented the government at the conference.

An international Congress on Eugenics will be held in London the last week of this month. This will be the first time in the history of the science that an international meeting of its kind has been held. The delegates will be present from the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the leading continental powers. The delegates will be welcomed at a banquet at which A. J. Balfour is expected to be the first speaker. The Lord Mayor and Lord Darwin will also give addresses. During the four days of the Congress at the University of London 31 papers will be read on the relations of biology, education, sociology and medicine to eugenics. Among these papers will be one by Dr. C. B. Davenport, of New York, on "Marriage and Eugenics."

During the session the delegates will be the guests at functions given by Ambassador Whitely, Field Marshal, Duke of Marlborough and the lord mayor.

The members of the International Cotton Spinners' federation are pleased over the result of their interview with Lord Crewe, secretary of state for India. The federation is fully representative of the consumers of Indian cotton all over the world, and has devoted close attention to the question of its more extensive and more scientific cultivation. Several of the English members of the federation have paid special visits to the Indian plantations and since the first deputation interviewed Lord Morley on the subject two years ago there has been a distinct advance in the cultivation of better varieties of the staple. This year 200,000 bales equal to American middling, have been produced, and one of the members of the deputation declared that much of the cotton now coming from southern India was entirely suitable for Lancashire spindles.

Both Sides of the Question.

Now let me to the woodlands go,
Where the Arctic winds blow and
For here there is no ice or snow
To modify the heat.

I want to hear the whip-poor-will,
As in the days of yore;
I yearn for one good ague chill
To shake me up once more.

This summer heat has cooked me brown,
It almost drives me mad;
It curls me up, it cuts me down,
It puts me to the bad.

But then, it helps my rheumatia,
As sure as you are born,
And I rejoice to know it
The making of the corn.

During last year one aviator was killed for every 6,200 miles flown.

BRITISH SHIPPERS HAVE LITTLE FEAR

Any Favor Granted American Vessels in Panama Will Not Hurt Their Interests.

MEANS MUCH FOR STATES

Only Home Trade Would Be Effected—Foreign Nations Are Ready To Agree To Proposed Terms.

London. Special: One of the officials of a British steamship line which expects to take a leading part in developing the new commerce which will follow the opening of the Panama canal, declares that foreign shippers have nothing to fear from the favoring of the American vessels engaged in coastwise trade. He believes that the decision of the United States was dictated by a desire to break up the railway monopoly. At any rate, he contends that foreign shipping interests are not at all alarmed over the decision of the United States government to exempt coasting vessels from payment of tolls. Foreign vessels are not allowed to engage in that traffic, so they will not be affected by the discrimination, more especially as American-owned boats making use of the waterway will have the duty free if they load or discharge at any port outside of the United States.

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GOLD EAGLE OF 1798 BRINGS \$3,000 AT SALE

Philadelphia—When, in 1776, Jefferson was writing the declaration of independence, and George Washington was helping the good work along by chasing the British around, a silver dollar was coined that a whole lot of people snorted at, and said it was n. g., because it did not bear the mug of George III. It did bear a sun disk and the advice, "Mind your business." Now there are only two of these coins known to be in existence, and one of them was in the collection of George H. Earle, Jr. It was sold yesterday for \$2,200.

But this price was eclipsed when a gold eagle of 1798 was put up. Of course, by 1798 we had a clench on the country and people had more respect for our money. Besides the coin was gold and would have bought \$10 worth of stuff anywhere in the 13 states then. It is now said to be the rarest gold coin of a regular series known, and Henry Chapman thought enough of it to pay \$3,000 cash for it. American coins struck a bull market during the sale yesterday. It seems that every one thought a lot of them and had a desire to possess them. In fact, the desire was so strong that they were taken in part with large bunches of money that will be found in private collections a thousand years from now for cents, half cents, etc., as well as dollars and eagles.

There for instance, was a cent of 1788, with Liberty seated on a globe on it. It went for \$145. A half cent of 1795, with a bust of Washington on it and the only specimen known was sold for \$22. It is believed that the high cost of the Liberty cent, which started Congress off on that scheme to coin them again.

A silver-cent cent of 1792 was bid in at \$300. An 1838 silver dollar captured \$400, and an 1839 dollar \$290. In 1877, there were a few \$50 gold pieces struck, and one of them was sold for \$140. A gold eagle of 1798, never circulated, brought \$400, and an 1839 dollar, \$290. For an eagle of 1797, \$300 was paid. It bore 15 stars, both of the same year, with 15 stars, brought \$370.

A large number of old and rare American coins were placed on sale and brought good prices, the bidding generally being spirited.

GREENBACK LAUNDRY WORKS SUCCESSFULLY

Washington—Without a counterpart in the world is a laundry machine in the bureau of engraving and printing, the plant where the government turns out the national supply of currency. A great item of expense has been the production of new bills to take the place of crumpled, worn paper money sent in for redemption.

It has had success in use to prove its success in taking the wrinkles and stains from badly used currency. Two young women have charge of the laundry. One feeds the soiled money to one end of the machine and the other stacks the clean, crisp, laundered notes when they come through.

Before the machine had been placed in practical service the claims made for it attracted the attention of government officials. They sent examples of much abused currency and were delighted by the condition in which it was returned to them.

Hundreds of people have seen the machine in action. It is estimated that in eight hours between 30,000 and 45,000 old bills can be laundered.

National bank presidents have been asked to sign notes in strong indelible ink, so that when such bills are put through the laundry the ink will not fade. As it is today bank presidents sign notes with any kind of ink, from plain pokeberry juice up to ordinary 5-cent ink. These fade in the laundry machine.

Burgess Smith, a native of Macon, Ga., but for the past eight years in the bureau of engraving and printing, is the designer of the new machine. Samuel Elder, of Philadelphia, for 14 years a machinist at the bureau, constructed it.

Raised 26 Adopted Children.

When the Philadelphia Dispatch says: "Father to 26 children, and never a word with his wife, is the enviable record of Joseph Hinchman, 87 years of age, who resides on his farm at Merchantville, N. J."

Mr. Hinchman told today how he had raised 26 children, all of whom he had adopted and who grew up to be valuable citizens.

Mr. Hinchman said he