HOW TO GET UP STAIRS IS PUZZLE

New York Wrestles Heavily With It Since Skyscraper Vogue Is Increasing.

ENGINEERS HARD AT WORK

Efforts Under Way to Devise Means to Handle Quickly and Continuously Traffic of 60 and 70-Story Buildings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The actual arrival of the thousand-foot high office building in this city has developed a serious problem and a new profession. The problem foreseen for some years is that of getting up and down in these Stairs, of course, are always with us, but that this antiquated means of getting up and down is becoming more and more unpopular is evidenced by the growing demand for apartment houses, and even single dwellings, with elevators.

That is the field as it is at present, and it would seem to be up to elevating engineers to take care of the problems that arise as the New Yorker, in his daily life, gets farther and farther away from the ground. He may experiment with balloons, airships, moving ladders or anything else, since the two devices mentioned are practically the only departure from the task of stair climbing.

Something New Demanded.

Evidently the future will demand something entirely new in the line of vertical travel. While the present system of elevators may be all right for lowly 20-story cloud scrapers, and in some ways much resembles the early problem of trans-Atlantic steamers of which it was predicted that no vessel could be built large enough to carry sufficient coal to run it. So of the modern 60 or 70-story office building it has been predicted that the elevator problem would prove unsurmountable.

A generation ago one could mount to any office in New York by the stair route; today that is out of the question, and the resultant situation has given rise to the newest profession of vertical engineer, whose province it is to solve the problems of vertical travel—the question of getting up and down in New York's great office buildings.

How New York Climbs.

Already New York does more climbing than Switzerland, although for purely commercial purposes. Figures just collected by one of the new vertical engineers illustrate this in the following surprising fashion, indicating even now how large a field there is for advance in the line of vertical travel. New Yorkers, although loath to do so, still do climb stairs as is indicated by the following figures:

Could all the stairs ascended and descended daily by residents in the City of New York be grouped into one enormous stair representing the total, that stair would be 20,000 miles in height. And could the millions of stair climbers be consolidated in a single individual representing them all, that individual would be a giant more than 200,000 miles tall, with his head somewhere close to the moon.

Great, therefore, as are the problems of horizontal travel, those of vertical travel, whether in getting above or below the street level, are hardly so insignificant as many persons might think. What with stair climbing to and from the subway and the elevated roads, in the older office buildings and especially in homes, it is a conservative estimate which figures that 5,000,000 stair trips of one flight each are made in New York daily.

Allowing 20 seconds for each trip this means that every day a total of 2,500,000 minutes, equal to 41,666 hours, 1736 days, or almost five years, is spent by New Yorkers in ascending and descending stairs. In a year the total of the time spent in this way amounts to more than 633,000 days, or almost 1750 years. That even as matters stand today is the waste which the "vertical engineer" must eliminate.

1,000,000 Horse-Power Daily.

The energy which New Yorkers expend in thus raising themselves in the world amounts to more than 1,000,000 horsepower every day, since a trip up an average flight of stairs in half a minute involves the expenditure of energy roughly equal to one-fifth of a horsepower. This total could it be applied, would furnish power for all New York's engines.

Five years of stair climbing, totaling a rise of more than 20,000 miles, and calling forth 1,000,000 horsepower; that is the total not of all New York's daily vertical travel, but simply that which is accomplished without the aid of any labor-saving device. People have been going to and fro upon the earth ever since the example was set by a certain well-known person, but since they quitted trees as habitations they have been little concerned with getting up and down. Consequently horizontal travel has received all sorts of study and new appliances, while vertical travel until within a few years has been given little attention. As a result the great majority of New York's population plods up and down stairs in the old way, a means of vertical travel which corresponds to the now despised "shank's mare" method of progress on the level.

That the solution of the problems of vertical travel are rapidly assuming greater importance cannot be doubted. The saving of precious minutes and energy for business men in all fields is daily becoming more necessary. As New York grows upward so does vertical travel expand, and the comparative neglect which this field has received in the past may be chiefly attributed to the fact that the necessity for subways, elevated lines and skyscrapers is a latter day growth. More and more the New Yorker is coming to travel in three dimensions instead of two, as did his forefathers. As a result there is springing up the new profession of vertical or elevating engineering.

Travel Up by Two Modes Only.

That there is room for it is shown by New York's stair-climbing figures. Horizontal travel has carriages, autos, trolley cars, subways, elevated roads, steam lines, moving sidewalks—a long array of mechanical devices for horizontal travel. But for the man who wants to get up or down, there are besides stair, of course, just two—elevators and escalators. There is nothing, for instance, to correspond to the auto, and if a parallel be sought in the field of vertical travel for the devices of horizontal progression it is generally not to be found. Are the elevator and escalator going to do the work of reducing New York's present daily climb of 20,000 miles and of taking care of the increase that will come with more scraping skyscrapers or will the airship or something of that sort be called into play with lines of travel on various levels and landing stages at various floors?

Each of the two existing devices for verticle travel has its particular sphere of usefulness. In skyscrapers where the installation of an escalator on each floor is not desirable, the elevator, or rather batterly of elevators, furnishes the desired service. At elevated stations, in department stores, and generally at terminal points, where travel is congested, the escalator gives better results because if its more rapid service.

As compared with an elevator, even one large enough to accommodate 50 persons, it can handle ten times as many passengers per hour, or conversely handle the same number ten times as rapidly. There is no delay similar to that which occurs when an elevator is at another floor or when its doors are being opened or closed. The latter point is an important one, too, when women are concerned, since observation has proved that they take about two seconds more, or almost twice as long, as men in getting on or off an elevator. Two seconds less, occuring 100,000 times or more a day, mounts up into quite a total.

These, then, are the two mechanical means of travel in the third dimension. buildings, it remains to be seen what can be done in those of 60 stories, where the length of the trip promises to require a schedule such as is employed by passenger trains. Indeed, in some of the stations in this city the trains, during rush hours, leave more frequently than will the elevators in the new scyscrapers. A city which spends five years of time and 1,000,000-horse power every day in its verticle travel by stair, affords such a field for economy of time and energy as to make it attractive to inventors. New York, half a century hence, with a predicted population of 50,000,000, will hardly be willing or able to spend 50 years and 10,000,000-horse power every day in stair climbing with time and energy so valuable. At any rate, in the year 1960 New Yorkers would spend 17,500 years annually in getting up and down stairs! Figuring the value of every one's time as worth only 20 cents an hour, for 300 eight-hour days a year, that would mean annual loss of nearly $10,000,000.

Just how the new era of verticle travel is to be accomplished is difficult to tell, but with buildings growing higher and the streets more crowded, necessitating the removal above or below them of the traction lines, it is certain that it must come. The first advances will doubtless be by means of such equipment as will save time at the expense of energy or vice versa—working finally into some solution which will minimize both.

BLOWS POWDER ON VICTIM

UNCONSCIOUSNESS ENSUES AND ROBBER TAKES MONEY.

Police of Philadelphia Search for Highwayman Who Has New Mode of Operation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—For a thief who, having apparently passed beyond the stage of the sandbag and the revolver, goes about armed only with a small white powder, which when blown into the face of his victim causes him instantly to lose consciousness, the police are conducting a rigorous hunt. The victim finds when he recovers his senses that the robber has departed with his valuables.

The existence of the powder thief, who has apparently been operating for some time, became known when Louis Glazer of Sixth and Federal streets was arrested by mistake and brought before Magistrate Scott in the City Hall, charged with blowing the mysterious powder in the face of Louis Sofean, who keeps a shoe store at 2001 Bouvier street. Glazer was exonerated and released, and the real criminal has not yet been found.

Thieves Use Science.

An even more sensational exploit of the powder thief was narrated by Max Speigel, 1533 Ritner street, who by a curious coincidence saw the man at work with a pal scientifically and quietly sending Sofan to the land of dreams. Speigel shouted for help and chased the two men around several corners.

According to the story Speigel told Magistrate Scott, to that official's amazement, a man came to his home two months ago, commenced to make love to his sister-in-law, asked for a loan to defray the expenses of the wedding, and when Mrs. Speigel showed him a roll of $240 he calmly pulled out a little paper filled with white powder and shook it in Mrs. Speigel's face.

Woman Put to Sleep.

Then, Speigel said, his wife went to sleep and dreamed all manner of pleasant dreams, finally returning to the things of this world to find the roll of bills and the man gone. How long she remained unconscious she cannot tell. When her sister returned to the house and found what her would-be lover had done she became hysterical. She was revived with some difficulty.

The other morning, according to Sofen, the shoemaker, two men came into his shop and asked him if he felt ill. He said he did not.

"Well, we'll fix you all right, anyhow," the powder man told the shoemaker, as he slowly pulled out his little paper of powder and, with a wave of his gloved hand, blew it into the amazed Sofen's face. Sofen collapsed on the floor. The three men ran out of the store. Glazer was among those who joined in pursuit.

When he was arrested by mistake the real thieves had made good their escape up a side alley.

After Glazer had been taken to the Fifteenth and Snyder-avenue police station two policemen returned to the shoe store. They found Sofen just returning to life, but still unable to distinguish between his dreams and reality. The white powder was still sticking to his face. When Sofen revived he was taken to the City Hall to appear against Glazer.

Puzzle for Magistrate.

Magistrate Scott, when he heard the strange story of the shoemaker, expressed incredulity, but when the man's statements were substantiated by Speigel he ordered an investigation. Sofen exonerated Glazer and said that he was not the man who blew the powder into his face. Glazer was then discharged.

"This is the queerest case I ever handled. I never in all my experience met with anything like it," said the magistrate as he released the prisoner.

Special Policemen Riechner and Sheller of the Fifteenth and Snyder-avenue police station were assigned to the case to try and find the powder man. They were unable to find any trace either of Schmidt or of his assistant.

Medical men, when told of the mysterious powder and its effect, were much puzzled. The general opinion seemed to be that a combination of morphine and cocaine, with possibly a small quantity of an Oriental drug, is used by the thief.

Just a Lovers' Quarrel.

Lippincott's.

Two young persons of Germantown, Pa., had been engaged, had quarrelled, but were too proud to "make up." Furthermore both were anxious to have it believed they had entirely forgotten each other.

One day the young man called, ostensibly on business with her father, on which occasion it chanced she should answer the door bell.

The young man was game. "Pardon me," he said, with the politest of bows. "Miss Eaton, I believe. Is your father in?"

"I am sorry to say he is not," the young woman responded, without the slightest sign of recognition. "Do you wish to see him personally?"

"Yes," replied the young man, as he turned to go down the steps.

"I beg your pardon," called out the young woman, as he reached the lowest step, "but who shall I say called?"

BOY LEAVES HIS MUCH-WED FATHER

Surfeit of Mothers Reason Given by Washington Waif as Cause of Wanderings.

TRAVELS FAR UPON NERVE

Tells Freely of His Meanderings From One Coast to Another Within Period of Several Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—One of the offenders recently arraigned in the Juvenile Court was Samuel Senescue, who said his age was 15. He looked much younger. He had been accused of breaking a bicycle belonging to another boy. Judge DeLacy, after listening to the information filed against the boy, asked the usual questions about the defendant's name, age, parentage, nationality, etc., which elicited an interesting tale of travel.

"What is your father's name?" asked Judge DeLacy.

"John Senescue," replied the youthful defendant.

"Now tell me your mother's name," said the judge.

"I don't know the name of my real mother," the boy replied, "but one of my stepmothers—"

"One of your stepmothers? How many have you had?" the judge inquired.

Too Many Mothers.

"Well, I have had three of them so far—that is, I have three if you count one that I had twice as being two. My father was first married in the old country and then he came to America and lived in New York City, where I was born. When I was 2 years old my father got a divorce from my real mother. He married again about two years later, but then was divorced again.

"My father was the leader of the Rayol Hungarian Band then, and when he went to Europe to play in the big cities he carried me along with him, but left all my brothers and sisters behind. We stayed in Europe about three years, and during that time I was taken through Germany, France, Italy, England, Spain, and lots of other countries that I can't remember. We stayed in Berlin for three months one time and while there I attended the German schools. We generally stayed only about one month at a place.

Tells of Father's Life.

"When we came back to this country my father remarried the wife that he was divorced from before we went away. They lived together only a short time, though, and then he got divorced again. Then he went to Spokane, Wash., to live, and carried me with him. He hadn't been there long before he married again."

"Well, don't you remember the names of some of these mothers?" asked the judge.

"No, sir. There were too many of them."

"Where is your father now, my boy?" asked the judge.

"I guess he is in Spokane, sir. I haven't seen him since December, 1906, when I left home. I didn't care to live with my step-mother, because it didn't seem like home, so I ran away."

"But how did you get here in the East?" asked Judge DeLacy, becoming interested in the boy's story.

Sees Much of Country.

"Well, sir, I went to Tacoma first, and then to Seattle and Portland. From there I went to San Francisco, and then I started East. I visited Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Cheyenne, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and then I came to Washington. It took me over a year to make the trip. There are so many places that I went to that I can't remember the names of some of them. I reached here about four months ago."

"But how did you manage it? Did you pay your way? Where did you get the money?"

"I paid for some of the way, but I stole rides a good deal," answered the lad. "A fellow in Tacoma showed me how to do it, and I had no trouble in going where I wanted. All I had to do was to go to a freight yard early in the morning and climb in a freight car. The fellow showed me how to open those little doors at the ends of the cars. It wasn't hard.

Earns Money at Piano.

"Sometimes I would stay at a place for a month or so, and get some work. I worked for a tailor at one place, and often made a good deal of money playing for people. I have known how to play a piano all my life. My father taught me. He knows how to play every kind of musical instrument."

Samuel Senescu went to live at the Working Boys' Home, at Third and C streets northwest, on reaching Washington, and about two months ago when the boys moved to their Summer home at Camp Maulsby, near Chevy Chase, he went with them. Samuel borrowed a bicycle belonging to Ralph Strayhorn one day and went for a ride. While coasting down a hill in the Zoo Park the chain broke and the machine ran against a tree and was almost demolished.

Rather than return to camp and tell of his mishap, the boy came to the city. Besides, the "wanderlust" had hold of him again, and he went to Alexandria.

"I jumped a freight train there and started to Richmond," continued the boy. "I stayed there a week, and then went to Norfolk."

Side Trip to Boston.

"Did you stay there until you asked the police to send you to Washington?" asked the judge.

"No, sir—judge," replied the wanderer. "I got tired staying there and so I went to Boston."

"To Boston?" asked Judge DeLacy, thinking that the boy had come to the end of his tale.

"Yes, sir. I got a job washing dishes and working as cabin boy on one of the steamers of the Merchant and Miner's Line, and went to Boston. I got awfully seasick on the way. We stayed in Boston three days and then started back. I didn't get sick on the return trip. Washing the dishes was hard work, but I didn't mind it."

When he reached Norfolk Samuel apparently got tired of wandering about and surrendered himself to the police. The authorities in this city were notified and Central Office Detective Trumbo went there after the boy.

New Use for Fort Brown, Texas.

Baltimore American.

"Not a long while ago the name of Brownsville was on every tongue because of the memorable episode which resulted in the discharge of a battalion of colored soldiers stationed there," said Captain D. B. Draper, of San Antonio, Texas.

"By reason of the unfortunate occurrence, the military post there was abandoned, and the old fort will never more house any of Uncle Sam's troopers. But it was too good a piece of ground to let go to waste, and the reservation has been turned into a flourishing agricultural experiment station. Old Fort Brown now presents the smiling face of a semi-tropical garden. Beautiful orchards, and lovely gardens teem with fruits and vegetables, it being the purpose of the Government to show that the lower Rio Grande Valley is capable of growing excellent crops, that will bring top prices in the market by reason of their maturing much earlier than in other parts of Texas.

"Melons and grapes of extra quality have been raised this season by the Government's agents, and there is a fine prospect that in the new capacity the ancient fortress will be of even greater value to humanity than when it was kept solely for military uses."

USE FOR SKIN SHEDDER

HOSPITAL SURGEONS TO GIVE HIM JOB.

Man Who Loses Old Cuticle Frequently Likely to Provide Stock for Injured Who Need Supply.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—As a result of the announcement that William J. Cake, a local man, was shedding his skin like a snake, several prominent specialists from various parts of the country yesterday came to Trenton and made a thorough examination of the patient, but the symptoms puzzled them as much as they have the local physicians.

For the 28th time in the 53 years of his life Cake, who is a linoleum printer, is now shedding his skin. The skin is going from him exactly like a snake, the only difference being that a reptile sheds its cuticle periodically, while Cake is likely to shed his skin at any time.

Specialists from New York who examined the patient believe that the skin he sheds frequently would save the lives of many patients where it is necessary to graft cuticle in cases of severe burns, cuts and the like. For this purpose it is now likely that Cake will be removed to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, where several patients are facing death because of the unwillingness of persons to have their skin grafted into that of the sufferers.

Cake has several children, but none of them is afflicted by the disease. The doctors say that the disease is not contagious.

Local physicians have made numerous attempts to cure Cake, but their efforts have been of no avail. The physicians here and elsewhere agree only to the name of the disease, which they term "Dermitosis Exfoliatina."

Such a case is only once recorded in medicine and surgery. Although the doctors agree upon the technical term the cause and treatment of the disease are puzzles. They realize that in typhoid fever the skin peels, but cannot understand how a high fever would take the skin from the patient in so many instances.

When Cake was a child his mother, he declares, told him his skin shed in the same way. The symptoms are first a chill, followed by severe pains in the stomach and later by an extremely high fever. Within two weeks of an attack every particle of skin on Cake's body comes off. During this time he suffers intensely, particularly from an itching sensation.

Although Cake lived for nine years without shedding his skin the attack usually comes on every two or three years. At one time he shed his skin three times in 14 weeks. This was due to the use of medicine prescribed for him by a physician for his stomach condition.

The specialists believe that his skin is of such a tender nature that it would peel with the slightest irritation, and they declare that a man with his tendency of weakness in the cuticle would save hundreds of lives where it was necessary to save human beings by the grafting skin process, which has so lately become an important part in medical science.

GETS BEQUEST AND BRIDE

News From Old Country Turns Youth's Woe to Joy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Stefan Elias, with woe in his young heart, sat paring apples in the basement of the Hotel La Rene, at Bradley Beach, the other morning, stealing, now and then, when the pastry cook was not looking, a peep at a letter written in a girlish hand.

Suddenly the door opened and an elderly man, with a legal air, stepped up to Stefan.

"Is this Mr. Elias?" said he.

Stefan was confused at being addressed as "Mr.," but managed to stammer "Yes."

"Well, your grandfather, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, has died and left you 65,000 marks. Here is a draft for 1000 marks for passage money. There will be enough left after you buy your ticket to let you brush up a bit."

For a while Elias was too dazed to speak; then he began to kiss passionately the letter which had made him so sad.

"At last I can have you, Hannah" he exclaimed joyfully.

With that he flung off the dirty apron which he wore as kitchen boy, and rushed off to pack his grip. His haste is explained by the pretty romance that lay behind him in Germany.

Stefan was born 20 years ago in Frankfort. His parents died soon after his birth, and he was adopted by his grandfather, also named Stefan Elias, a wealthy builder in that city. He was a favorite with Mr. Elias until one day two years ago the elderly gentleman found him protesting his love to Hannah Metz, a beautiful peasant girl, in a little village where they were summering. The grandfather exclaimed angrily: "Stefan, go home. Don't you speak to this girl again. She's beneath you!"

The more he stormed the more emphatically Stefan said that he would never give Hannah up as long as he lived. In the end Mr. Elias packed him off to America. But all through the year that Stefan has been here he has written long letters to Hannah, telling her that he would soon have enough money to bring her over. The letter from her which he had received just before the good news came has for its closing sentence: "When, dearest Stefan, can I come to you?"

As Stefan boarded the train for this city he beamed with delight. "Ten days more!" he exclaimed. "Mein Gott! Won't Hannah be surprised when I pop in on her?"

Something Wrong.

Emporia Gazette.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst spent Sunday in the same hotel at Chicago, but they did not speak as they passed by, although a fear bedimmed each eye. What must the people think of a system of politics that creates a coldness between such good and great men as these?

RALLY IN STOCKS

Prices React After Two Days of Sagging.

BRYAN'S SPEECH IGNORED

Late Declines Are Attributed Solely to Manipulation—Copper Shares Are Nervous—Cotton Money in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The backers of the active operations in the stock market were too much occupied today with their various devices of leadership and manipulation to pay much attention to the news of the day. The news, indeed, offered no radical change in condition. Information has been procurable for several days past accurately outlining the substance of Mr. Bryan's acceptance of the Democratic nomination, and its publication about 2 o'clock supplied no material for surprise.

Two items of the day's news happened to affect unfavorably two groups of securities which have been most conspicuous in the speculation in the last few days and this served to emphasize the drop of the first hour in values. There was a reaction in the price of copper at the New York metal exchange, after successive advances of a fraction at a time for many days past. Copper warrants in London also were lowered. This added to the feverishness of shares of companies connected with the industry which have been in a highly nervous state, anyhow, ever since the sensational stage developed in the Boston speculative campaign. The decline in the price of silver to a level lower than has been touched in five years past is an incidental influence on the group of mining and metal stocks as a whole. American Smelting, Amalgamated Copper and National Lead were violently affected by the early break in prices today.

The subsequent action of the market was such as to convince the followers of the movement that a shakedown under careful control was designed by the reaction of yesterday and early today. This led to the strong rebound. The effect of such reactions in strengthening the technical position of the market is easily understood and it is for this reason that skillful leaders of the movement for a rise connive at such movements at intervals after having reduced their own holdings on the advances.

Some of the most conspicuous buying today came from the same brokers that sold most largely yesterday. The reaction was regarded as affording a test of the market, and when the upward movement was resumed, speculative opinion was reassured.

The dimensions of the market were smaller than of late. This was partly due to a large diversion of speculative interest to the cotton market. The enormous liquidation effected in that market was ascribed in part to Wall street interests and there was heard the assertion that the resources thus released were being transferred into stocks.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,434,000. United States 3s registered advanced ¼ per cent on call.

CLOSING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
Amal Copper	4,300	81¼	79⅝	80¼
Am Car & Foun.	3,500	41⅝	40½	41¼
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	93⅛
Am Cotton Oil...	2,000	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞
Am Hd & Lt pf.	.....	.....	.....	21½
Am Ice Securi...	300	31⅝	30½	31⅛
Am Linseed Oil..	500	13	12⅝	12¾
Am Locomotive..	7,200	59	57	59
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	102
Am Smelt & Ref.	46,600	99⅛	98⅛	98⅝
do preferred ...	400	108½	108⅛	108¼
Am Sugar Ref...	8,400	137½	134⅝	136¼
Am Tobacco pf..	100	93½	93½	93½
Am Woolen	700	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛
Anaconda Min Co	7,400	48⅝	47½	48½
Atchison	8,400	89½	87⅛	88⅝
do preferred ...	200	95	95	94⅝
Atl Coast Line..	200	93	92	92⅝
Balt & Ohio....	6,200	95⅝	94⅛	94⅝
do preferred ...	.....	.....	.....	87
Brook Rap Tran.	13,100	56	54⅞	55⅝
Canadian Pacific..	1,800	172⅝	172	172¼
Central Leather..	2,400	29⅞	29½	29⅝
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	97½
Central of N J...	.....	.....	.....	200
Ches & Ohio.....	2,000	43¼	42½	43
Chicago Gt West.	1,300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
C, M & St Paul.	38,400	147¼	144⅝	146⅝
C, C, C & St L...	100	58⅝	58⅝	58
Colo. Fuel & Iron	10,800	36⅝	35⅝	36
Colo & Southern..	200	33⅞	33	33½
do 1st preferred.	100	62¼	61¼	62½
do 2d preferred.	500	53⅞	53	53½
Consolidated Gas..	900	139½	139	139¼
Corn Products ...	1,400	20¼	19⅞	20¼
Del & Hudson...	300	173	172	172
D & R Grande...	300	27⅝	27½	27½
do preferred ...	200	67	67	66½
Distillers' Securi..	1,900	37⅝	37¼	37
Erie	3,600	24	23⅝	23⅝
do 1st preferred.	200	39¼	39¼	39¼
do 2d preferred.	200	30	29⅝	29⅝
General Electric..	400	146½	146	146⅝
Gt Northern pf..	21,100	139⅝	139¼	139½
Gt Northern Ore...	3,100	67⅞	66⅞	67⅛
Illinois Central..	1,200	138⅝	138⅛	138
Interborough Met.	3,400	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝
do preferred ...	5,400	36	35⅛	35⅝
Int Paper	100	11	11	10½
do preferred ...	.....	.....	.....	57½
Int Pump	2,600	28½	25⅝	26⅛
Iowa Central	200	17½	17½	17¼
K C Southern....	.....	.....	.....	25
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	57⅛
Louis & Nashville	3,900	111⅛	109¼	111⅝
Minn & St Louis	200	30	30	30
M, St P & S S M.	500	119½	118¼	119¼
Missouri Pacific..	2,000	58⅞	57⅛	58⅛
Mo, Kan & Texas	10,700	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝
do preferred ...	1,100	65⅛	64⅛	65⅝
National Lead ...	10,300	87⅝	85⅝	87½
N Y Central	4,600	110	108⅝	109½
N Y Ont & West	6,400	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝
Norfolk & West..	500	75	74⅛	74⅞
North American..	100	64	64	63
Northern Pacific..	46,500	146⅝	144½	145⅝
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	25⅛
Pennsylvania	10,200	126½	125½	126
People's Gas ...	700	96⅝	96⅝	96½
P, C C & St L...	.....	.....	.....	75
Pressed Steel Car	800	35⅞	35⅛	35½
Pullman Pal Car ...	.....	.....	.....	165
Ry Steel Spring..	500	44½	44	44¼
Reading	107,200	128⅝	126	128⅛
Republic Steel ...	3,500	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
do preferred ...	1,800	81½	79⅝	80½
Rock Island Co..	1,100	18⅛	18	18⅛
do preferred ...	5,900	36⅞	35½	36
St L & S F 2 pf.	100	28	28	28⅛
St L Southwestern	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
do preferred ...	200	35½	35½	40
Sloss-Sheffield ...	300	64½	64	64
Southern Pacific ..	53,100	97⅝	95⅝	97⅛
do preferred ...	1,000	119¼	118	118½
Southern Railway.	2,100	20¼	19⅞	20
do preferred ...	200	50½	50	50
Tenn Copper	2,900	40	39½	39⅝
Texas & Pacific..	100	24½	24½	24⅝
Tol, St L & West	700	27⅛	25½	26⅝
do preferred ...	1,800	58½	57⅞	58
Union Pacific ...	117,500	159⅛	156½	158⅝
do preferred ...	6,500	83	82	83½
U S Rubber	700	35⅝	35	34½
do 1st preferred.	600	101½	100⅝	101
U S Steel	62,300	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛
do preferred ...	14,200	110⅝	109⅛	110⅛
Utah Copper	6,100	45	42⅛	44½
Va-Caro Chemical.	1,500	29⅝	29	29½
do preferred ...	100	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Wabash	600	13½	13	13
do preferred ...	800	28	27⅝	27⅞
Westinghouse Elec	2,600	74⅝	72½	73⅛
Western Union ...	.....	.....	.....	57
Wheel & L Erie.	300	10	10	9⅞
Wisconsin Central.	200	23	23	22⅝

Total sales for the day, 774,200 shares.

BONDS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Closing quotations:

U. S. ref 2s reg.	103⅝	N Y C G 3½s...	91¼
do coupon....	103⅝	North Pacific 3s.	72½
U. S. 3s reg....	100⅝	North Pacific 4s.	101⅞
do coupon....	100⅝	South Pacific 4s.	87½
U S new 4s reg.	120½	Union Pacific 4s.	101⅝
do coupon....	121¼	Wiscon Cent 4s.	83⅝
Atchison adj 4s.	90	Japanese 4s.....	78
D & R G 4s....	92		

Stocks at London.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Consols for money, 86⅝; do for account, 86 11-16.

Anaconda ...	9.87½	N. Y. Central.	112.00
Atchison	90.87½	Norfk & Wes	77.00
do pref....	97.00	do pref.....	83.00
Balt & Ohio.	96.62½	Ont & West..	44.25
Can Pacific.	177.00	Pennsylvania.	64.62½
Ches & Ohio.	44.50	Rand Mines..	6.50
Chi Grt West	7.00	Reading	65.25
C. M. & S. P.	149.25	Southern Ry..	70.62½
De Beers....	12.12½	do pref.....	31.50
D & R G....	20.62½	South Pacific.	98.00
do pref....	69.75	Union Pacific.	181.50
Erie	24.50	do pref.....	86.00
do 1st pf..	41.00	U. S. Steel...	47.87½
do 2d pf..	30.50	do pref.....	113.50
Grand Trunk	18.37½	Wabash	13.50
Ill Central...	148.50	do pref.....	28.50
L & N.....	118.50	Spanish 4s...	92.87½
Mo K & T..	33.12½	Amal Copper.	82.37½

Money, Exchange, Etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Money on call easy, 1@1¼ per cent; ruling rate, 1¼ per cent; closing bid, 1 per cent; offered at 1¼ per cent.

Time loans, steady; 60 days, 2 per cent; 90 days, 2½ per cent; six months, 3¼@4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper closed at 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8510 for 60 days and at $4.8653 for demand.

Commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¼.

Bar silver, 51⅞c.

Mexican dollars, 45c.

Government bonds, firm; railroad bonds, irregular.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Bar silver, steady at 23¾d per ounce.

Money, ½@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 3-16@1⅛ per cent; for three months bills, 1⅛@1 7-16 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Silver bars, 51⅝c.

Mexican dollars, nominal.

Drafts—Sight, 10c; telegraph, 12½c.

Sterling, 60 days, $4.85⅝; sight, $4.87¼.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balances	$198,141,269
Gold coin and bullion	43,731,801
Gold certificates	34,315,080

Wool at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Wool, steady. Territory and Western medium, 15@18c; fine medium, 10@15c; fine, 9@12c.

SWIMMING STUNTS AT 86

SON OF JOHN BROWN ASTOUNDS LAKE ERIE LIFESAVERS.

Descendent of Harper's Ferry Martyr Proves That He, Too, Is No Mollycoddle.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—Professional lifesavers at Euclid Beach Park were given some thrills of real apprehension today when Jason Brown, 86 years old, son of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, insisted on disporting in the curling waves of Lake Erie.

He was one of a party of pioneers who made up a picnic gathering at the resort. The cool promise of the waves drew him to the bathhouse. The manager hesitated to give him a suit and room.

"We don't allow old men to bathe here," he said. "Our lifesavers are busy enough now."

"Umph!" and the son of the man who brought on the Civil War betrayed exasperation by his exclamation. "Young man, I'm no yearling, perhaps, but if I am 86 I don't need any lifesavers swimming around after me. If there's any lifesaving to do I'll be in it myself."

He got his suit. A few minutes later he ran out the pier, far beyond the safety line. A guard ran for a boat as he saw the old man balance on a pile and then plunge into the lake. The boat reached the spot where Brown had dived, but no swimmer was in sight. Fifteen seconds, then another 15 passed and the guard became nervous.

Just then the white head of Jason Brown bobbed to the surface, 25 feet away. Blowing out a mouthful of water, the old man turned on his back and floated. Then he pulled off amazing stunts in front, back and side strokes. For an hour he played in the water.

"That was just a little dip," he said, as he came out. "Didn't see any need for lifesavers, did you?" and he glared at the young manager of the bathhouse.

OUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Greatest Increase Was First Quarter of Last Century.

Kansas City Star.

It has been 100 years since James Madison was elected to his first term as President. Madison received 122 votes in the electoral college and Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, received 47. George Clinton, of New York, received 6. In a century the vote of the electoral college has increased from 175 to 483. Notwithstanding Madison's "overwhelming" majority of the electoral vote in 1812, it still lacked 18 of as many votes in the electoral college as Parker received in 1904, and Parker was overwhelmingly defeated.

The increase in the electoral vote of the states marks the growth and development of the entire country. The admission of new states has been a prominent factor in increasing the vote, but the growth in population is chiefly accountable for the difference between the electoral vote of 1808 and that of 1908.

The greatest increase in the electoral vote, however, was in the first quarter of the century. From 1808 to 1832 the gain was 111. From 1832 to 1856 the vote in the electoral college increased but 10—from 286 to 296. From 1856 to 1880 the increase was 73 and from 1880 to 1904 the gain was 107.

In these four periods the same number of states have been admitted to the Union. From 1808 to 1832 Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri were authorized to vote for President. From 1832 to 1856 the electoral votes of Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California were added. From 1856 to 1880 the admissions were Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado. From 1880 to 1904 North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah were given the right of suffrage in Presidential elections.

The vote in 1908 will be increased but seven over that of 1904. The reapportionment is made every 10 years, so that the only change from the electoral vote of 1904 will be the seven votes from Oklahoma, admitted last year.

In the Madison campaign, 100 years ago, only the thirteen original states, with Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio participated.

Prior to 1824 no record of the so-called "popular vote" for President was made. But from 1824 to 1904 the popular vote incre