

Disorderly persons. They were especially ordered after 7 p. m. to prevent all persons from loitering about the streets. As a result of the proclamation few persons were on the streets to-night.

At the various exchanges this afternoon the strike was expressed that the Associated Press might make it public to the world that the present emeute was one sincerely deprecated and having the support of none of the conservative elements of the community.

SCHOOL SALARY INCREASES.

DR. COLER THINKS THE BOARD OF EDUCATION'S STATEMENT WILL NOT APPEAR UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

Controller Coler has declared that he believes the Board of Education will fail to comply with the direction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to submit a detailed statement of increases in salaries of teachers before the time fixed by the Board of Estimate for considering the budget.

"I think," he said yesterday, "the Board of Education will not comply with the statement prepared and will be made to believe by certain administrative employees that they are exerting themselves to the utmost in the preparation of the estimates. These representations are likely to be confused until after election. The motive of these estimates is to keep from the public the enormous increases in salary expenditures necessitated by the Davis School law."

"The new salary schedule now in course of preparation will utterly nullify the representations of these men to the Governor and the Legislature when they pledged their word that the maximum increase in salaries would not exceed \$2,000,000 and the maximum at \$3,500,000, and the Mayor calculated the increases at \$5,000,000. I have trustworthy information that the schedule, so far as it has been prepared, shows an increase of \$5,000,000, and it is far from complete. It is no wonder that the Board is unprepared to comply with the law, and that it is unwilling to employ with their salaries to 'The City Record' publication."

City Superintendent Maxwell, replying to the Controller's statement, said:

"From all that I can ascertain, I see no reason to change my estimate of the cost of the Davis law given in the Executive Chamber before the Governor, namely, \$1,700,000 for this year—not \$1,000,000, as Mr. Coler states. The Board of Education and all its employees are straining every nerve to present the facts with the utmost detail and the utmost accuracy. This work will be completed at an early date—long before election—in fact before the 1st of September. The Board of Education said he would make it his business to see that the statement was prepared as soon as possible, and he would not employ any one to play politics with the school system."

TWO BOYS STRUCK BY A CAR.

ONE BELIEVED TO BE FATALLY HURT—THE OTHER SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Joseph Scrivano, eight years old, was seriously injured last night by a trolley car of the Staten Island and Ocean Avenue, South Beach, Staten Island. The boy, with his brother Edward, was playing on the tracks trying to catch fireflies when the trolley car of the Staten Island and Ocean Avenue, South Beach, Staten Island, ran over them. The boy, Joseph, was killed and the other, Edward, was injured.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

CHARLES TRACY SUCCEEDS GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Indianapolis, July 26.—At a business meeting of the National Committee of the National Gold Democrats to-day, Charles Tracy, of New York, was elected chairman to succeed George Foster Peabody, of New York, who resigned because of illness. It was decided to establish headquarters in Indianapolis. The committee announces that it will carry on a vigorous campaign in the interest of "sound money." Authority was given the new chairman to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by the resignation of W. B. Herndon, of Louisville, and on the vacancy on the National Committee caused by the resignation of Francis B. Pickens, of Charleston. The committee also adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

DEATH OF NEW-MEXICAN CENTENARIAN.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 26 (Special).—Señora Manuela Trujillo, aged 103, died at Toluca yesterday. She was a native of Albuquerque, and the ancient chronicles show that she was born in 1797. She was the wife of Jose Maria Quintana and had eight children, the oldest of whom, Ascension Quintana, is seventy-five years old. Her father was the census supervisor, Pedro Sanchez, her neighbor.

MOTOR CAR JUMPS THE TRACK.

A motor car on the Brooklyn Bridge drawing a train of empty cars jumped the track at 11 o'clock last night at the Manhattan end of the Bridge. It did not cause a serious delay, however. The motor car left the track at one of the switches used for switching trains from the north to the south tracks. The car was not damaged and no one was hurt.

A SLIGHT JONES DEAD.

A Slight Jones, a member of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home, No. 11 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., from pneumonia. Mr. Jones was sick only a few hours, having gone to bed Wednesday night apparently well. He was forty-four years of age, the husband of a widow and had two children.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 26 (Special).—A reception was given by Miss Gene Palmer last evening in honor of her friend, Miss Marion Elizabeth Cleves, at which the engagement of Miss Cleves to Hacker Willoughby Jackson, of New York, was announced. The ceremony was presided over by all the members of the State. Miss Cleves is a graduate of the Teachers College of New York and is a kindergarten teacher in Brooklyn and Mr. Jackson is a well known New York architect.

NEW STYLE IN ROBBERY.

From The Chicago Tribune. Tramps robbed a Michigan Central freight car in New York. This five men were seen carrying a pair of shoes and other articles were missing when a train reached Kenosha. It is thought that the train broke into the car and threw the goods out along the road. When Chicago was near they deserted the train and went back, picking up their plunder.

"THE POPULARITY OF APOLLINARIS"

Is chiefly due to its irrefragable character."

"DRINK NOTHING BUT NATURAL MINERAL WATER, SUCH AS APOLLINARIS, FREE FROM ALL VEGETABLE POISONS."

The Times.

Boston Journal.

CHINESE STICK TO STORY.

Continued from first page.

and the rioters sacked and burned the houses in the European quarter.

It further appears from these advices that by June 18 the legations were besieged, and the Chinese Government had attempted to invoke the aid of M. de Giers (the Russian Minister) and Mr. Conger to prevent the advance of Russian troops to Peking.

The Russians and Japanese cavalry are keeping in close touch with the enemy. The river is still low, and water transport would be difficult.

With reference to the control of the railway, it is understood that Mr. Kinder, the British engineer, has arranged with the Chinese General for the protection of the line beyond Pei-Tang. Therefore, Russian control could only apply to the Tien-Tsin-Taku and Pei-Tang sections. If this arrangement is disturbed, it is understood that the destruction of the line is inevitable.

There is an unconfirmed Chinese report that sixty Protestant and Catholic missionaries have been massacred in Ki-Yuan-Fu and the vicinity.

FEARS AT HONG-KONG AND CANTON.

ALONG THE COAST.

Hong-Kong, July 26.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of the secret society known as the Triads are causing alarm. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the Triads, whose ramifications are widespread through the southern provinces of China. The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Manchu, and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the Triads are preparing for a night attack on the Shamoen, and that the first sign will be the abandoning of native servants. The greatest apprehension prevails, although at present Canton is quiet.

Many Triads have been arrested in Hong-Kong in the last few months. A Chinaman who was arrested on July 8 on a charge of carrying arms was to-day committed for trial on the charge of being a member of the Triads. The evidence showed that he has held the rank of second in command in the organization in the two Kwangs, with headquarters at Sai-Kung, a new territory, where he had been active in enrolling converts. His rank in the organization is of the highest importance. The insignia found upon his person include the highest degrees.

An opium farmer has received a telegram assuring that Li Hung Chang is unable to proceed to Peking, and will return to Canton, presently calling at Hong-Kong on the way.

PLACARDS TO STIR UP PEOPLE.

London, July 27.—The Canton correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

There are daily arrests of Boxers and smugglers caught loading with arms and ammunition. Executions quickly follow, but the rowdy element remains practically undismayed. In the country districts the people are more threatening and bolder than in the city. These inflammatory placards are freely posted, such as the following:

We, the Chinese children of the sages, are faithful and firm, as well as modest. How does it come to pass, then, that any of us can so far forget himself as to become the proselyte of a barbarian's religion? Tens of thousands of natives have been killed in North China and their houses and possessions destroyed. Because of this all the countries of the world have sent soldiers to Tien-Tsin to protect the country. This they have failed to do. The mission churches, the foreign Consuls, and all the barbarian troops have been slaughtered, just as you kill chickens and dogs.

You converts have involved the barbarians in this calamity. We look upon you as rebels, and soon your doom will overtake you. Unhappy is your condition, for all men hate and despise you. Great is your distress. Your hands hang helpless by your sides. Despair is seized upon you, and death is at hand. Believe you. By following the doctrines of these renegades and foreigners you have forfeited your rights as men. We warn you at once to fly to safe hiding places while yet there is opportunity.

RUMOR OF ULTIMATUM TO LI.

CONSULS SAID TO HAVE INSISTED ON NEWS WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

London, July 26.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal, as a measure of protection. It is not stated whether he feared an attack by Chinese or attempts of the Powers to curtail his liberties. Apparently the foreign consuls at Shanghai have informed the Viceroy that unless he obtained definite dispatches from Peking within five days they would conclude that the Ministers had been murdered, and would act accordingly.

One of the dispatches from Shanghai published here to-day says:

The Canadian missionaries who escaped from Ho-Nai and fled to the sea, were en route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The women suffered cruel indignities.

Canton remains comparatively quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear that the reinforcements arriving at Hong-Kong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The Military Mandarin has asked the Colonial Secretary at Hong-Kong for assurances that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton.

A dispatch received here from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 31, and will reach Tien-Tsin on August 3.

The Legislature of New South Wales has resolved to dispatch a military contingent to join the Imperial troops in China.

A dispatch from missionary sources, dated Shanghai, July 26, says:

Rioting has broken out at Ai-Yuen-Fu, the capital of the Province of Shen-Si. There are no details as to how it occurred at Hualung, south of Chi-Li. All the missions have been destroyed. Our friends safely escaped to the country, but are still in danger.

It is reported here that Russia has borrowed nearly \$10,000,000 from the Imperial Bank of Russia since the beginning of the troubles in China.

STILL SAYS MINISTERS ARE SAFE.

SHAN-TUNG'S GOVERNOR TELLS OF COMMUNICATION WITH LEGATIONS.

Tokio, July 24.—A message received here from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertions: Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung, has received a letter from Peking, dated July 18, de-

claring that a legation courier was captured by the Chinese guards on July 13, and that, thereupon, General Yuan Lu petitioned the Throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the Ministers.

The States and a reply was received that all the Ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace.

An official of the Tsung-li-Yamen afterward visited the legation and had an interview with a Minister, and it was subsequently decided to petition the Emperor to supply to the legations food, and to send them to Tien-Tsin. The States had great difficulty in intervening between the foreign soldiers guarding the South Gikoa Bridge, and the Tongo troops on the north side. Fighting has now ceased, however.

THE VIEW OF GERMAN PAPERS.

Berlin, July 26.—The German Foreign Office, which has received no additional news from China to-day, points out that the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, place the United States in substantially the same position as Germany and France.

Nevertheless, the German press continues to assert that the Washington Government is trying to part company with the Powers. The "Freisinnige Zeitung" remarks:

All the Powers, with one exception, refuse to be deceived longer by Chinese double dealing. That exception is the United States, which has formally abandoned the concept of the Bosphorus.

Another circumstance which has made a bad impression here is the refusal of the American and British admirals to vote to give to Russia control over the railroad to Tien-Tsin. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that this refusal is a proof of disageement among the Powers and can only encourage the Chinese. The "Kreuz Zeitung," which repeats its pessimistic views, asserts that the political difficulties in the way of a united advance upon Peking are even greater than the military difficulties.

The "Vorwärts" contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note with Count Billow's, praising President McKinley's as a masterpiece, and saying:

The American President plays upon China's sympathy without in the slightest degree committing himself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every direct promise. His policy is to wear Mr. McKinley is really a man of fine parts.

Count von Billow, before going to Bremen, had an interview with the Russian Ambassador and subsequently with the American. On the following day, Tuesday, he conferred with the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Great Britain. It is understood that the Chinese situation was discussed.

The "National Zeitung" argues strongly against the assumption that the prohibition of the exportation of arms to China would leave China without arms, pointing out that there are arms and ammunition factories at Foo-Chow, Shanghai, Nanking and Hanyang.

RUSSIANS DRIVING BACK CHINESE.

MINOR VICTORIES REPORTED ON THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—The Russian agent at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 22 as follows:

Foreigners are in a constant state of panic, owing to the hostility of the natives, who are affected by the events in the northern provinces. The Chinese and British Consuls have recommended their respective people to leave the families to Shanghai. Nevertheless, there are no symptoms that serious disturbances are impending. The Viceroy has taken all necessary measures to protect foreigners and reassure Chinese.

The Russian Minister at Seoul, M. Pavloff, reports that the Russian detachment which left Port Arthur for Pyong-Yang, reaching Jiju on July 22, has arrived at Pyong-Yang, with the loss of fifteen killed and many wounded. They fought their way through opposing natives at the point of the bayonet.

General Grodekoff, in a dispatch dated at Chabarovsk, July 24, states that a detachment of railway guards safely brought a caravan of 220 persons and officials from the railway to Zureghatu. Chinese troops, General Grodekoff adds, are raiding and looting in the Yalu Valley.

Another steamer with Russian troops aboard was bombarded by Chinese from the river bank on July 24. Securing reinforcements, the Russian commander returned to the scene and landed on the Chinese side of the Yalu River. He attacked the Chinese posts in the face of a heavy fire. Some Chinese pickets were taken prisoners. Three magazines were set on fire and exploded. The Chinese lost three hundred killed, while the Russian loss was only seven.

A desultory bombardment of Biagovestchensk continues.

The town of Aigun has been set on fire by the Russians.

The Chinese at Saghalien have been compelled to retreat and take a fresh entrenched position. Cosacks have destroyed the Chinese pickets at Nikolsk, Kuprianovsk and Starvihevsk.

A CHECK ON WAR EXPORTS.

London, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-day the bill prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions passed its third reading.

In connection with the scare created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great Britain for France, admittedly for the use of the French navy, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, replying to a question in the House to-day pointed out that the bill before Parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munitions applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

BANNER RAISING OF THE XXIST.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AUSTIN FACTION CLUB.

A mass meeting and banner raising of the Republican Club of the XXist Assembly District (Austin faction) attracted many spectators last evening to the clubhouse, No. 53 West Ninety-sixth-st. The exterior of the building was elaborately decorated with American flags and colored lanterns, and music by a band added inspiration to the occasion. The chairman of the Campaign Committee, Oscar Hoffstadt, welcomed everybody to the meetings which would be held during the campaign. Charles O. Mass predicted a plurality for the Republican ticket of over two hundred thousand, and suggested to Democratic adversaries that they need not cherish any hope that because of any factional fight in the district they might be victorious there. On the contrary, the Republicans of the district would make untiring efforts for the election of the National and State tickets.

When Senator John Ford was introduced a banner was hoisted in the rear of the street, bearing striking portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt. Between them an eagle bore a scroll which was inscribed, "Prosperity at home. Honor abroad." The banner was greeted with hearty cheers. Senator Ford said that McKinley and Roosevelt upon it, the banner stood for prosperity at home, higher wages, peace at home, and abroad, and greater commerce than ever before in the history of the Nation.

"The Democratic party at the Kansas City Convention," the Senator continued, "declared that imperialism and militarism are the dominant issues of the campaign. They mean that the American flag must be lowered in the name of peace. They mean that the Spaniards called us two years ago, 'Yankee pigs.' There is no doubt in my mind that every foreigner in Peking has been massacred. If that be so, we must send an army to China to demand reparation for the massacre of our Ministers."

M. J. Harrington said that nowadays, instead of sixteen men looking for one job, there were sixteen jobs looking for one man.

Job E. Hedges excited enthusiasm and laughter alternately. He said in part:

I believe the American people average higher than any other people on the face of the earth. I don't

see much to apologize for in this country. I never saw a Democratic platform, however, which did not begin, 'We deprecate and condemn.' They are afraid of the people and are afraid to hold it up. We've got to listen till after election to a lot of folks trying to persuade the laboring men that they are doing better than they are. They are getting at Kansas City the other day to save the country, and we learned that the New-York delegation was very much worried about imperialism. I think Tammany must be made up of Presbyterians. They believe in predestination, and think they were created for the purpose of holding the country together. There is a touch of sadness about Croker being an anti-imperialist. Croker doesn't know much about imperialism. New York furnishes the ice machine for Croker's reign.

George C. Austin said that while the inscription on the banner was "Prosperity at home, honor abroad," the Democratic platform was "Poverty at home; nothing abroad."

LIBERAL LEADER ANGRY.

SIR HENRY THREATENS RESIGNATION—LORD ROSEBERY'S CHANCES.

London, July 26.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, was so incensed at the action of the Radicals in forcing a vote yesterday on the motion to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that he threatened to resign the leadership of the party.

Friends succeeded, however, in persuading him to reconsider his decision, and he called a meeting of the party leaders, which was held privately this evening, to discuss the situation. The result was that he agreed to retain the place, provided he was not again subjected to such a rebuff.

Probably, however, there will be another meeting of the whole party on the subject, and rumor credits the Liberal imperialists with intriguing for the overthrow of Sir Henry's authority, with a view of giving the leadership to Lord Rosebery.

COLOMBIAN REBELS GIVE UP.

COLLAPSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT ON THE ISTHMUS.

Washington, July 26.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul-General Guder, at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the Liberals unexpectedly surrendered and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 26.—Advices from Colon announce that after a desperate battle Tuesday, July 24, the Government troops turned and fled to Panama, throwing away their rifles. General Cana, of the Government forces, sought refuge on board the British cruiser Leander.

So much disorder prevailed at Panama that ninety marines were landed from the Leander for the protection of the consulate. American residents were loud in their complaints because there was no United States warship either at Colon or Panama.

Colon, July 26.—A special train left here at 7 o'clock last evening with Savanilla reinforcements, under General Serrano.

An ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander is assisting to the utmost in the care of the wounded in Tuesday's battle. The killed and wounded number over five hundred. The rebels' loss was terrific. The hospitals are full and some of the wounded are being brought to Colon.

THE SURRENDER AT PANAMA.

CONSUL-GENERAL IN THIS CITY FOR COLOMBIA RECEIVES CONFIRMATION OF DISPATCHES.

Eduardo Espinosa, Consul-General in New-York for the Republic of Colombia, said yesterday that he had received advices that confirmed the newspaper dispatches telling of the surrender of the rebels at Panama. About twelve hundred of these insurgents, he says, were attacking less than a thousand of the Government forces, and in the fight they lost in killed and wounded about four hundred.

Today night General Serrano arrived with 1,000 fresh Colombian regulars. The rebels then thought that, as their 800 could not hope to succeed against the reinforced strength of the Government, it would be foolish to fight longer. Their surrender, the Consul-General believed, was about the end of all opposition to the Government, and peace would soon follow. He said that the Panamanian conflict was not a serious part of the revolt, for against the 1,200 men the rebels had there the federals could send 50,000 soldiers from other parts of the country.

Cueta, close to the Venezuelan boundary, was the last headquarters of the revolutionary party. There they had some 20,000 troops, but this army of rebels was badly beaten on July 16, the Government taking 1,000 prisoners and a large supply of ammunition and arms.

Another letter that the Consul-General received yesterday gives details of the capture of insurgent vessels by the Venezuelan Government. A torpedo boat, the Auguste, and the El Pavo, the latter a schooner, were captured at La Guayra at the request of the Colombian Minister, Mr. Andoval, the Mexican revolutionist, was aboard the Panamanian schooner. The schooner was captured in prison. He was known in New-York when, for a long time, he made West Sixteenth-st. headquarters, and was the chief of the new rebellion to start in South America. For the moment he still remains at a good price. The arms and the ammunition and guns were all taken off the vessels.

BELIEVES IN HIS OWN SIDE OF IT.

A Diaz Guerra, representative of the Republic of Colombia Junta in this city, said yesterday that he had received communications from several generals of the Liberal army, all of whom said that the situation throughout the country was entirely satisfactory. The Revolutionary party, General Duran, in command on the Atlantic Coast, under date of July 5, at Rio Hacha, said that he had an army of five thousand men well equipped and drilled, and was in an immediate way of opening operations against Barranquilla, in co-operation with other forces.

He also wrote that the Revolutionists had in control the Department of Tolima. The next move would be a general one by commands in Boyaca and Cundinamarca against Bogota. The Government forces in that section had been centered about the capital, where an attack was looked for. In the Department of Cauca the capital had been captured by the Revolutionists with an army of four thousand men and several smaller armies. Sixty-eight battles had been fought in the Department of Tolima and the general condition throughout the country was satisfactory for the Liberals. Of the ports on the Atlantic Coast, including Colon, Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Savanilla and Cartagena, the Liberal party and the other party were infested by the coast the port of Tumaco was in control of the Liberals and Buenaventura still in the hands of the Government. General Gomez Gatt was in command of the Pacific Coast.

Senor Guerra, when shown the dispatch from Washington announcing the surrender of the revolutionary forces in Panama, said he did not believe directly in the face of the fact that the dispatch was based upon which was not to expire until August 1. He said that he was not at all likely that the army would surrender while an armistice was in force. In the communication received a day or two ago from General Gomez Gatt, he said that he had said he had issued a proclamation which would fight until the end. He would never surrender, but he would fight until the end. He would never surrender, but he would fight until the end. He would never surrender, but he would fight until the end.

"CASH" SLOAN WINS IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 27.—Yesterday, at Maisons-Laffitte, "Cash" Sloan won the Prix de la Forêt, 1,200 metres, on Maurice Caillaut's Ballon, and also the Prix des Pommés, 2,100 metres, on the Duc de Gramont's Partes.

WOMEN TO CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Miss Rose Field and Miss Ray Klotz were elected last night as delegates to the Central Federated Union, at a meeting held at Petoske Hall, No. 112 East 107th-st. They are president and secretary, respectively. They are the first women to be elected delegates to the Central Federated Union. Both women are young and good looking. They will attend the meeting of the Central Federated Union, to be held at the New-York Hotel, on Monday, August 13. How they will be received by that organization is not known.

CHANGING LAKE LEVELS.

QUEER PHENOMENA ONLY EXPLAINED BY REFERENCE TO "OLD SUB."

From The Chicago Interior Ocean.

Among old sailors and engineers who have studied Lake Michigan for fifty years, Captain Keith's "discovery" that the water level is falling at a rate of five inches does not produce much consternation. Lake Michigan, like all of the Great Lakes, is a great inland sea, and it is well known that Lake Michigan once rose up bodily seven feet in an hour along this coast. In 1858 it fell twenty feet in two days. It is a well known fact that the water level in Lake Erie in 1842 at Buffalo, which drowned twenty people in their beds.

So strange and unaccountable are the fluctuations in the levels of all the Great Lakes that sailors have been abiding in "Old Sub," the underground mine who turns the water off and on in a subterranean passage under the lake.

Some believe that a great undiscovered passage exists between the Great Lakes and a body of open water about the North Pole, and that a disturbance there accounts for the wonderful ebb and flow of the water in the Great Lakes. They are occasionally on a trip to Wauegan some sailor announces that the boat passed over the very region where "Old Sub" is supposed to be, and that he saw in unlimited supply. In a little different way scientists have sometimes upheld the theory of a subterranean passage, but the water level in the lake the seven years' rise and fall of lake levels as a proof of it. Others take no stock in the theory of periodic movements.

But through it all there is the mystery which has baffled the mind of any philosopher. Long before the opening of the drainage canal a variation in the water level in the Great Lakes was known to be an ordinary affair. Sometimes the variation can be accounted for, but more often it cannot. The men are as much at a loss as the veriest old salt.

Day in and day out the lake level changes aside from the regular wind and wave action. The water level in the Great Lakes is a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings. The water level in the Great Lakes is a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings.

As early as 1673 Father Marquette took note of changes in the lake levels. He asked the Indians what they meant by the water level in the lake. He was told that the water level in the lake was a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings.

Stories of mysterious inundations by the lake of times when the beach widened, and a great deluge of water was seen, have always been current among Indian tribes. From Marquette, down to engineers and seamen of to-day, the water level in the lake has been a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings.

In addition to the sudden and inexplicable changes in the lake level there is a tolerably well defined periodical movement of the surface extending over many years. Sometimes it is claimed that this movement requires seven years, sometimes ten years. Ossian Guthrie and others declare that the water level in the lake is a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings.

Beginning with 1817, Ossian Guthrie has kept a record of the fluctuations of the level of Lake Michigan. From 1817 to 1830, with occasional lapses, it crept up nearly three feet above datum. From 1830 to 1835 it fell, then it swung back to two and one-half feet above datum in 1835, ran down to one-half foot below datum in 1837, and in 1838 it was three feet below datum. From 1838 to 1842 it fell about four feet. In the spring of 1842 it rose, and in a few days it was back to its normal level. Since 1833 the lake has been going down, and during most of last fall and this spring it has been at its lowest level.

These daily fluctuations of from six inches to two feet are accounted for, engineers believe, by winds which blow across the surface of the lake here two feet. Again, if the atmospheric pressure all over the globe is raised, the water level in the lake will rise, and if the atmospheric pressure is lowered, the water level in the lake will fall. Engineers at the office of the Drainage Board estimate that if no rainfall were to reach Lake Michigan, the water level in the lake would fall one foot. As a matter of fact, the annual rainfall always produces a waste overflow past Niagara and into the sea. The water level in the lake is a year over the entire surface of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron would not be appreciable in the ordinary wind readings.

Admirers of rowing in all parts of the country will be anxious to learn that the regatta funds have been raised to send the successful oarsmen to the recent National Regatta to Paris, as intended. The news was made public last night at the close of the meeting of oarsmen, at the New-York Athletic Club, by Julius D. Mahr, chairman of the Regatta Committee, which selected the crew. The regatta is to be held on Wednesday, August 1, at the Quaker City, Philadelphia. The regatta is to be held on Wednesday, August 1, at the Quaker City, Philadelphia. The regatta is to be held on Wednesday, August 1, at the Quaker City, Philadelphia.

HE LEAPED FOR LIBERTY.

MAN CHARGED WITH SWINDLING HUNDREDS TRAPPED AT HOFFMAN HOUSE.

While rain fell in torrents early yesterday morning a well dressed man clambered out upon a window sill at the third story of the Hoffman House, and, raising a silk umbrella over his head, walked off into space. He was not a sleepwalker, or crazy, but was endeavoring to escape arrest, and was using the umbrella as a parachute. Although it turned inside out, it served to break his fall, and he alighted uninjured upon an awning at the first floor. Scrambling to his feet he tried to enter an open window, but was grabbed by a porter. A fierce fight followed. It was also a brief one. The porter was too strong for the man, and the man was taken to the police court. His examination in the Centre-st. court later resulted in his being held until to-day upon a charge of swindling hundreds of poor working women.

The prisoner gave his name as John B. Andrews, his age as thirty-five, and his occupation as superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works, of Pittsburgh. According to the police Andrews has made a specialty for some time of inserting advertisements in the papers for typewriters and female servants. The address he gave was the Hoffman House, in this city. When persons answered, he wrote a note to them to send him \$1, \$5, \$2,