LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

CONGRESS CHANGING THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Admission of New States and the Formation of New Territories May Necessitate New Geographies in Our Schools—The Surplus About Wiped Out by the Direct Tax and Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The statesmen are trying to make all the geographies obsolete before schools begin next winter, and there is a fair prospect of their success. Five new States will be in the Union before December, and the division of Dakota will call for new maps and compel the children to learn new boundaries and new capitals. Mr. Springer expects to get the new Territory of Oklahoma created before March 4, and the maps of Indian Territory and Texas will have to be revised, because the generous geographers, taking pity upon the meagre proportions of Texas, have generally credited the public land strip or No Man's Land to the Lone Star State. The pending Indian Appropriation bill authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners, three of one political party and two of the other, to negotiate with the Cherokees for the purchase of the tract known as the Cherokee outlet, and with the five civilized tribes for their shares of Oklahoma, and also to treat with the five civilized tribes looking to the admission of their Territory or any part thereof into the United States as a State or Territory, on an equal footing with the existing States and Territories, and the admission of their people to full and complete citizenship of the United States, the agreement reached to be submitted to Congress and the councils of the five nations for ratification. This contemplates a new Territory or State east of Oklahoma, and embracing the eastern half of what is called Indian Territory, but which is not a Territory at all in this sense in which Dakota and New Mexico are Territories. The only appropriate name for this new State or Territory would be Indiana, and the people who have been trying to get up new names for Dakota and Washington and New Mexico will probably ask the present State of Indiana to change its name to Harrisonia or Wabash.

The conference committees on the Omnibus Territorial bill will hold their last meeting to-morrow morning and go through the formula prescribed by the House as to an agreement. The bill will be arranged in accordance with the terms of the Cox resolution adopted in the House, and on Tuesday morning Mr. Springer will report to the House and Senator Platt to the Senate, and the bill will pass. It is said that there are two or three minor points of disagreement, but that these will be fixed up by concessions from the Senate. For instance, Mr. Springer is quite desirous that at the time there is a vote for new State officers in Dakota the south half of the Territory shall vote on the question of a temporary capital. The majority of the Dakotans here have favored allowing the capital to remain at Huron, where the last vote located it, but the friends of other towns, like Sioux Falls, Pierre, Huron, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Yankton, and Watertown, have asserted that this would give Huron an undue advantage in the race for the permanent capital, and that the matter should again be submitted to the vote of the people. Again it has been asserted that there was a big real estate scheme in the attempt to keep the capital at Huron, and that such a plan ought to be discouraged. At Mr. Platt's request Senator-elect Moody telegraphed to prominent men all over South Dakota, and a caucus of South Dakota men in the Legislature was held at Huron. For some peculiar reason the Republicans all favored a new deal, while the Democrats urged allowing the capital to remain at Huron. The letters and telegrams were all turned over to Mr. Platt, and the matter will probably be settled to-morrow. Mr. Springer has conceded so much that the Senate conferees are inclined to give him any minor amendments he may insist upon, and it seems certain that this is one of the changes that will be made in the bill.

What is left of the Civil Service Commission believes that it can go ahead with the work of extending the civil service system over the Railway Mail Service, even if Gov. Thompson should not be confirmed. Several hundred applications for examination have been received, and the number will exceed a thousand by the time the first examinations are held. These applications come from every part of the country, but the new system cannot be started in all parts of the United States at one time. Some time before the end of the month examinations will be held in all the large cities where there are now local boards of examiners. From these examinations lists of eligibles will be made up, and vacancies in the service will be filled from the regular rotation of the States in which the vacancies occur. For example, one of the first examinations will be held in Chicago, and when a vacancy on a postal route in Illinois occurs, three persons standing at the head of the Illinois register will be certified to the Postmaster-General, who will appoint one of the three. There are more changes in the Railway Mail Service than in any other branch of the public service. The work is arduous and poorly paid, and therefore there are many resignations, and also many accidents make a good many vacancies. During the last fiscal year there were about a thousand changes among the railway mail clerks. After the new system goes into operation in the large States, it will be extended as fast as possible to the remotest parts of the country, until it applies to the entire railway mail system. All appointments will be made as they now are, for a probationary period of six months. Permanent appointment at the end of the six months will depend on the recommendation of the division superintendent, based upon the record the probationer has made for efficiency.

Senator Palmer will take a car load of statesmen to Detroit on Wednesday evening to attend the annual banquet of the Michigan Club, a Republican association that holds a love feast each year on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Representatives Butterworth, Cogswell, Warner, Grosvenor, several members of the Michigan delegation and others will go, and a dozen bid Republican speeches will be made. Warner Miller, who has been the guest of Senator Palmer, will be the guest of honor, and the great and only Chauncey M. Depew has given a qualified promise to be present and make a speech. Several thousand leading Republicans from all parts of the State will be at the banquet, and Gen. Alger will entertain them all at an evening reception. Senator Palmer is not going into the Cabinet, but it will not be strange if he should become Governor of Michigan on Jan. 1, 1891.

The discussion of the political outrages that occurred in Texas in 1886 will be continued in the Senate to-morrow, and Mr. Coke will resume the speech which he began early in the week. He may not be able to conclude his effort to-morrow, however, as they say he will be broken in upon by a series of speeches on a totally different subject. The statue of Lewis Cass, which has stood for several weeks in Statuary Hall covered with canvas, will be unveiled and presented to Congress by appropriate remarks from several statesmen. In the Senate Messrs. Palmer and Stockbridge of Michigan, Chandler of New Hampshire, and Pugh and Morgan of Alabama will deliver orations after which resolutions will be adopted accepting the gift of the statue from the State of Michigan. Senator Palmer will make the principal address. Senator Chandler will speak in behalf of New Hampshire, in which State Cass was born, and Messrs. Pugh and Morgan will add their tribute to the memory of the statesman with whom they served in public life. Gen. Cass spent much of his early life in Ohio, and Senator Sherman has been invited to make an address as the representative of that great State. He has not been able to find time to prepare any formal remarks, but may add a word to what other Senators say. Addresses will also be made by several members of the House within a few days.

All the appropriation bills will undoubtedly be passed before the session closes, except possibly the Deficiency bill. If they become laws in anything like the shape given them by the Senate, they will go far toward disposing of one argument for an extra session of Congress this spring. The agreement upon the Direct Tax bill wipes out about $20,000,000 of the surplus, and the appropriations that seem to be agreed upon as necessary will practically absorb the balance for the coming year in the opinion of those who have made a study of the bills. In the past week there has been a decided change of sentiment on the question of an extra session, and among Senators at least the conviction now is quite general that an extra session will not be called before October, if at all.

Mr. Mills has signified his intention of calling up in the House on Tuesday the resolution reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that the Senate has no constitutional right to originate a tax bill under the guise of a substitute for a House bill. This will undoubtedly give rise to a debate in which the constitutional question will be made subordinate to that of the comparative merits of the Mills bill and the Senate substitute. On Wednesday or Thursday Mr. Randall will ask the House to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue bills. Should the Mills bill remain on the calendar and be successfully surmounted, two more obstacles will still have to be removed before the Cowles bill can be reached. These are the measures, now known as the McMillin and Breckinridge bills, which have been reported from the Committee on Ways and Means for the purpose of placing in the hands of that committee weapons with which to cope with the Committee on Appropriations. The advocates of the Cowles bill are confident of their ability to defeat the Ways and Means Committee in any event.

The President announces that to enable him to dispose of pending business, requiring his personal attention before the close of his term of office, it will be an absolute necessity that he have this week for such work free from interruptions, and he must therefore be excused to all callers. The usual receptions on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:30 will be continued.

MR. BAYARD'S FOREIGN POLICY.

He Has Had a Policy, for he Says so Himself, and he Tells What it Was.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—A Washington special to the Baltimore *Sun*, based on conversations held with Mr. Bayard, gives an outline of the policy which has controlled the actions of the Department of State during the past four years.

It has been frequently asserted that Mr. Bayard has had no policy, whereas he has all along had a very definite and a peculiarly American policy. He believes that the American people have a higher and a nobler destiny than that of swaggering about among the nations of the earth "daring" somebody, to use a homely expression, to "knock a chip off" their shoulder. He thinks it is their mission to take the lead among nations in substituting pacific methods for force in settling disputes.

Mr. Bayard's theory of statesmanship is that nothing should be done to disturb or imperil our peaceful conditions, but that, on the contrary, the highest duty of the patriot is to contribute, as far as he can, to their perpetuation and development. His idea is that the military spirit is to be discouraged in a republic, except in so far as it is necessary for purposes of defence, because in its abnormal development it is destructive of liberty and necessarily hostile to the genius of free institutions.

Commenting on the clamor in certain quarters over the Samoan episode, he said: "What is it they want me to do? To provoke a war? I do not believe the people want to go to war about Samoa. There is no occasion for it. If they do want war they must get another Secretary of State."

The underlying spirit of Mr. Bayard's policy, however, has been to humanize international relations. He regards the principle of arbitration as one which could be extended with vast benefit to mankind, and he would like especially to see the neutralization of private property applied on sea as well as on land.

Another favorite theme with Mr. Bayard is the neutralization of certain localities which are useful to all the powers and incapable of defence, without disproportionate cost, by any one of them. He instances the neutralization of the Suez Canal by the common consent of the European powers as an example of the important benefits to be secured by the application of this principle.

Some similar arrangement would have to be entered into to protect the interests of this country if a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama is built. It would not be sufficient protection for the United States to have control of such a canal. The only adequate protection is to be secured by neutralization of the canal by consent of all the powers.

Mr. Bayard sought to apply this principle of neutralization by international agreement to the Samoan Islands. The proposition that the United States should guarantee the neutrality of those islands seemed to him to be unwise, for the reason that to guarantee the neutrality of an independent sovereignty, especially one as weak as Samoa, would be to expose this country to the constant risk of embroilment in the relations of Samoa with other powers. We would be responsible for whatever Samoa might chose to do, without the power to regulate her conduct. It would be cheaper to annex the islands at once, for then, in assuming the responsibility of defending them against all comers, we would acquire the right to provide them with a safe and stable Government. To do this it would be necessary to build great fortifications at Pago Pago, to furnish them with a powerful garrison, to maintain a strong fleet in the South Pacific. The cost would be enormous, and, after all this expenditure, American interests in Samoa would not be as safe as under a guarantee by the powers interested of the neutrality of the islands.

Mr. Bayard looks upon the rejection of the Chinese fisheries, and extradition treaties as unfortunate for the country. He does not regard the action of the Senate as justly involving a reflection upon the actual merit of the treaties themselves. Senator Sherman has admitted that the Chinese treaty was an acceptable measure.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN DAKOTA.

Troops Sent to the Turtle Mountain Agency to Prevent a Threatened Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The War Department has instructed the commander of the troops at Fort Patten, Dak., to send a company of troops to the Turtle Mountain Agency to protect the citizens there from any possible outbreak of the half breeds. The Sheriff of Rolette county has not as yet asked aid of the Government, having merely requested the local militia company, commanded by Capt. McKee, to back him up in his endeavors to quell the disturbance which has risen there incident to the attempt to collect taxes from the half breeds living outside the reservation.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior drew the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing more land for the Indians grouped around Turtle Mountain, and if this provision is not made the President will be obliged to take summary measures to control these Indians, and perhaps return some of the half breeds to the Canadian Government. These half breeds, who belong to the Pembina band of Chippewas and have nothing in common with Kettle and Cathead Sioux of the Devil's Lake region, to which agency they are attached, are located upon and around a reservation comprising about two townships of land, located nearly 100 miles away from the Devil's Lake agency. The reservation was set apart for the pure blood Chippewas, of which there are about 250 at this agency. The half breeds of the Pembina Chippewas belong largely in Canada, but a few of them came over here to escape the consequences of following Riel in his rebellion, and the numbers have been added to until there are now nearly 4,000 of these half breeds to be cared for and fed by the Government. Of course the reservation, which was reduced in size by Executive order issued by President Arthur, is altogether too small for this enormous gathering, and they have settled on the public lands adjacent to the reservation. Rolette county claims that by having taken these lands up, the Indians should pay their taxes. The Indians, who have laid claims to a large amount of land north of Devil's Lake, for which they claim they never have been paid, are determined to pay no taxes. They are growing more and more aggressive in their demands for reimbursement for the ninety millions of acres of land which they claim in north Dakota and Minnesota, and until some settlement is made with them they are likely to be hard to handle.

The Indian Appropriation bill, as reported, makes no provision for enlarging the reserve, the only provision made being an appropriation of $6,000 to purchase seed for them. Commissioner Oberly has telegraphed to Agent Cramsie at Devil's Lake for information, but as Turtle Mountain is over ninety miles distant it is hardly likely that he knows anything of the state of affairs. There is a farmer in charge of Turtle Mountain, and he has found it very difficult to control the Indians.

ARTIST RAUBICHEK'S MASTERPIECE.

It Caused One Death in Munich—Has It Now Caused His Own?

"This work has already caused one death and it is perhaps only justice that it should now cause the death of its designer."

This in substance is a portion of the letter which Artist Frank Raubichek of Mount Vernon, who disappeared last Tuesday, wrote to his mother-in-law after leaving his home. Mr. Raubichek began his work, which was an etching, while he was a student in Munich some years ago. One day an old woman who cared for his room attempted to throw the acid, in which the plate had been bathed in order to prepare it for etching, into the street from the window of the artist's room. She lost her balance, fell headlong to the pavement and was killed instantly. The event seems to have had a serious effect upon the mind of the etcher, and may perhaps account in part for the strange letter which he sent to his mother-in-law declaring that he should strap the plate to his body and drown himself.

Edward Gay, a landscape artist and a near neighbor of Raubichek, says the etcher had not met discouragement everywhere in his attempt to dispose of his plate. Christian Klackner, a publisher at 5 East Seventeenth street, had offered to print it on shares, but Raubichek wanted $1,200 in cash. Max Jacoby of 106 William street had made a similar offer. Klackner reported that Raubichek appeared cheerful during the conversation and was confident that he could sell his work at his own price. Mr. Gay also said that Raubichek had been much troubled of late over a payment of $2,000 on his house, which was about to fall due. His bank account was less than $1,000. He could account for the disappearance only on the supposition that Raubichek, failing to get his price for his work, had gone to pieces, as artists sometimes would, and in a moment of despondency had resolved to take his life.

When the missing man came to New York he had only $30 of his possession. His house, for which he paid $9,000 about six months ago, was heavily mortgaged.

Ha! Ha! He's Caught!

Fifteen-year-old James McDonald stole newspapers from fifteen doorsteps in West Thirty-second street yesterday morning. He was arrested and held in $500 at Jefferson Market Court.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

LAIGHT STREET HOLDOVERS TO BE REDUCED IN RANK AND PAY.

Removals Not All Over Either, as Examiner Hathorn Will Learn Shortly—Flotsam and Jetsam of the Civil Service Wreck—Jim Burt's Affidavits at Loggerheads with the Hale Testimony.

Now that most of Mr. McMullen's cabinet of favorites have been relieved from the service of their country, the powers in New York and Washington are looking into the salaries paid to some of those who remain. These are the men against whom no charges have been made. All are Republicans or friends of the Burts, and were advanced by Mr. McMullen over Democrats, contrary even to the left-handed civil service methods of Mr. McMullen and his chief advisers. It is proposed to reduce these men to the places and salaries that their merits warrant, and to promote the appointees of the last four years to the places and salaries that their civil service certificates and the experience gained since their appointment entitle them to. It should not be understood that the removals are at an end. There is very excellent authority to the contrary.

According to a Tammany brave close to the grand sachems the Indians of the Fourteenth district will not howl very loud because of the removal of Daniel J. Moore. "John Reilly, leader of the district," the brave said, "has heard Mr. Moore's side. Mr. Reilly has since taken steps to learn the other side. He now knows the exact causes of Mr. Moore's removal. It is backed up by documents that have been handled by President Cleveland, Secretary Fairchild, and Appraiser Stearns. If Mr. Reilly has taken any steps to protest against Mr. Moore's removal it has been under a misapprehension of the facts and contrary to the desires of Tammany. The organization, especially since the sweeping victory last fall, cannot afford to come to the rescue of any of its members under a cloud. Mr. Moore may be as pure as an angel, but he has been in bad company. Tammany will not interest itself in Mr. Moore's defence."

Collector Magone returned from Washington yesterday, and last night left for Cazenovia to attend the funeral of Sidney T. Fairchild, father of Secretary Fairchild.

It comes from folks who know a thing or two that the preliminary flash of the official axe has been seen over Examiner J. C. Hathorn's good-looking head. The investigation begun some time since has been completed. The verdict is that Mr. Hathorn will soon have more leisure time than ever at his disposal. But Examiner Bestwick may rest easy. He has been acquitted of the charge of malicious discrimination in making damage allowances.

Only a splinter or two of the wreck of the Chinese puzzle department remain. The United States Commission is without a head. The Senate refuses to confirm Mr. Thompson, and has cut off the supplies for the single-headed Lyman Commission. Many contend that there is, in fact, no Commission in existence. They quote from a provision of the Civil Service act, as follows:

> The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three Commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission.

The critics say that Uncle Lyman could very easily imagine that he was all three Commissioners, but that this will not do. It is even suggested that there has not been a Commission since Bishop Oberly resigned, the place where President Harrison can reach him.

With the removal of Daniel J. Moore the local Board is also without a head. John A. Mason, the Secretary, has been very sick, and is not yet able to be at his desk. Mr. Babcock, contrary to law, has taken Mr. Mason's place. He has, however, announced that an examination for promotion of $1,000 clerks will take place to-day.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Mason will soon be on hand to take his place as Secretary of the Board.

The Republicans have it that Judge Edgerton will be reappointed by President Harrison. They base their assertion on the close business relations the Judge has with Gen. Harrison's law firm.

The *Evening Post*, in its defence of Jim Burt, has attacked the Byrne investigation. It brings to its support alleged affidavits by Remsen, Twombly, and others of the tuned-out ones. It is noticed that the alleged affidavits got up in the interest of Jim Burt do not fit the testimony of Maurice F. Holahan, against whom no word has been said by Democrats. Republican Mugwumps are the chief in investigation. Mr. Holahan was asked: "Do you know anything of the relations that a Mr. James Burt, a sugar broker here, held to this Appraiser's office?"

> A.—I have heard a great deal about Mr. Burt, and also received notice in the Appraiser's department, and while it was beyond the scope of my investigation in inquiring into the personnel of the office, I did make inquiries from the attaches of the sugar room, among others from Mr. Remsen (who has been at the head of the sugar room for a number of years, and I believe is to-day, a man who, to my mind, is a very honest, capable man, as good as I could ever find), and he told me, under oath, that Mr. Burt had, for quite a number of years, desk room in the sugar room; that there was a desk there that nobody ever used except Mr. Burt, and that when invoices came in he examined them, &c.; that he always examined his own invoices, that is, the invoices of importers that he represented; that he brought them, did not know but what he examined other invoices, I said.
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> Mr. Remsen, don't you know that you gave yourself liable to prosecution for allowing strangers to come to the sugar room and examine any of the invoices?" "But," said he, "the most of them were his own." I said: "He had duplicates invoiced to his own store if he desired to examine them, but he had no right to examine invoices after they had passed into your hands." He said: "I was only an examiner there; the Appraiser and assistant appraiser are above me, and they as they know of his presence and did not make any objection to it it was not my place to do it." Then, I think, a Mr. McPherson also testified to the fact that Mr. Burt was in and out of the sugar room and seemed to have full sway there.

Senator Spooner, the Republican, and Senator Blackburn, the Democrat, also brought out more testimony which Jim Burt ought to read before getting any more affidavits.

A RICH CHINESE TOURIST.

Li Yen Pang, the Wanamaker of China, Visiting New York.

Baron Li Yen Pang, a distant cousin of Li Hung Chang, the Premier of China, who is considered the Wanamaker of China, arrived here with a small body guard of secretaries and interpreters from the West, via British Columbia, last evening. He is not only a big man financially, but physically as well. He is 53 years old, nearly six feet in height, and straight as an arrow. His financial agents in this city are Messrs. Wing Wo Chong, 35 Pell street, and Sinn Quong, 32 Mott street, and he is at present stopping with them. He said that for years he had been told of the wonderful city of New York, with its rich Americans, and he decided to take a trip around the world, to visit New York and other places of interest, and at the same time to call upon his financial agents in Australia, Bombay, Mandalay, Burmah, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Victoria, B. C. His headquarters as a wholesale dealer in general merchandise of the world's market are with Kwong Lun Hai, San Yin Lien, and Wing Yuen Wo of Hong Kong.

All of these firms are using Li Yen Pang's money in their business, for which he gets only a percentage of the net proceeds. He has been on his tour for about seven months, and has visited Burmah, In Australia the Baron learned from the British customs officials that passports were necessary for Canada and the United States, and to obtain these he returned immediately to China for the necessary documents. In order to get the several secretaries through they were promoted to the rank of mandarin attached to the body of the Baron.

Li Yen Pang is a very pleasant and jolly old man, but he does not mingle with his countrymen here, being kept by his friends in the inner recesses of their establishments, and he is only approachable to those having business with him.

It is said that at least $2,000,000 of the Baron's money is invested with Chinese merchants of the United States. He speaks bitterly of the existing treaty, and says that on its account he will not invest any more money here. The present impression in Chinese mercantile circles in China, he says, is that a general boycotting of American merchandise will undoubtedly be carried out. He will remain in the city for a few days to see New York. He is said to be worth nearly $40,000,000.

WONG CHIN FOO.

Simultaneous Thieving and Detecting.

Central Office Detectives Cottrell and Aloncle shadowed for two days Tom Hanley and George Morton, two thieves whom they had seen loitering around the dry goods district, and on Saturday saw them slip into Copeland's shoe warehouse at 92 Reade street just after the clerks had closed their safe and vault. The detectives went up stairs and met the thieves coming down with their arms full of boxes of shoes. Aloncle grabbed Hanley and rolled down stairs with him. Aloncle landed on top. Cottrell made a prisoner of Morton. The prisoners were remanded at Jefferson Market yesterday.

Thefts Discovered by Chance.

Detectives Sullivan and Reynolds learned that Frank Corwin, a carman, had tried to sell a bundle of plush and satin at 78 West Third street last Friday night, and arrested him. He said he got the stuff from Harry Swager and James Cloke, employees of J. B. Ryer & Co., upholsterers. Mr. Ryer made an investigation, and discovered that about $1,000 worth of material was missing. Swager and Cloke were arrested. Justice Duffy held them in $1,000 each for trial and locked up Corwin as a witness.

A KEELY-MOTOR FASTER.

Four Vichy Water into Van Dusen and he Runs for Fifty-eight Days.

Hiram C. Van Dusen drives a delivery wagon for a Harlem grocer. He is short and slender and 22 years old, and used to work on his uncle A. B. Van Dusen's farm in Westchester county. A year ago the Harlem grocer, J. R. V. Hawkins, at 124th street and Lenox avenue, hired him, and he went to live with Mr. Hawkins's family, at 2,056 Seventh avenue. By his agreement with his employer it was stipulated that his board should be reckoned as a part of the compensation for his services. According to all accounts this has been a very profitable arrangement for Mr. Hawkins, for it is affirmed that his clerk has eaten nothing in the last fifty-eight days save half a dozen Malaga grapes and a spoonful of jelly.

Young Mr. Van Dusen says his appetite for food grew less during the fall and early winter, until it cost him an effort to eat at all. When he did eat pains in the head followed. At first he stopped drinking coffee. Finally, when Mr. Hawkins called him to breakfast on the morning of Dec. 22 last, the Saturday before Christmas, the young man said eating was so unsatisfactory that he guessed he'd give it up altogether, and he did. He ate nothing all that day and the next. Neither did he drink, for he cared nothing for spirits and had a deep-seated aversion to Croton water. He never drank water anyway, he says, more than two or three times a week.

However, when he went to the store on Monday morning, the third day of his fast, he tried a glass of Vichy. He had never liked it before, but it seemed palatable then. That day he drank a quart of the mineral water, and daily since then he has drunk a nice quantity. This, he declared to a SUN reporter yesterday, had been his whole sustenance in the last eight weeks.

"Except the grapes and the jelly," he added. "I had been without food two weeks when the jelly tempted me. I ate a spoonful of it, but it distressed me very much. A week later, when I was putting away some Malaga grapes, I ate a few, but they, too, disagreed with me. Since then I have confined myself to Vichy, except on one occasion, when I took a draught of Croton. It sickened me so that I was not myself for several hours. Doesn't Mr. Hawkins furnish the Vichy? Oh, no, I buy it myself."

"You deliver goods to customers?" asked the reporter.

"Yes."

"Often fruits, vegetables, and the like?"

"Yes."

"You could eat unobserved, then?"

"I might, but everybody on my route knows of my fast, and I am closely watched. Besides, I have offered a reward of $20 to any person who will catch me eating."

"How long do you propose to continue your fast?"

"I don't know. Certainly until I feel hungry."

"But hasn't your strength diminished?"

"Not at all. I get up at 5½ every morning, am at work an hour later, and don't quit until 9½ or 10 in the evening. I feel no ill effects except that I am generally pretty tired on Saturday evening. But then I sleep nearly all day Sunday, and Monday morning finds me thoroughly rested and able to get through my work without difficulty. On the whole I never felt so well in my life."

Comment was made upon the fact that Van Dusen didn't appear to have lost much flesh during his long fast.

"Why," he broke in, "I am heavier than I was when it began. Then I weighed only 140 pounds. Last Wednesday I weighed 141¼."

Van Dusen was to have his staying qualities as a faster publicly tested. He thinks there is money in it.

ON A GIRL'S IDENTIFICATION.

Is Pascal T. Barguet a Burglar as Well as Bookseller and Stationer?

Florist Charles A. Tier's house at Woodlawn was entered by burglars early Saturday morning. Pascal T. Barguet, a bookseller and stationer in First street, Mount Vernon, was arrested on Saturday night as he was coming out of a meeting of the leading citizens of the town assembled to take action for better Government. Barguet was among those who signed the call for the meeting. He was taken before Justice Collins, and held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination yesterday morning. Miss Lizzie Mapes, a niece of Mr. Tier, identified Barguet in court yesterday as the burglar whom she had seen in the hallway of her uncle's house. The cape and ulster worn by the prisoner, she said, corresponded with those worn by the burglar, although she could not swear as to the color. On Saturday morning she saw Barguet in his store and recognized him as one of the burglars.

The prisoner's father testified that he and his son occupy adjoining rooms. He had heard his son return at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning and go to bed. This was an hour and a half before the burglary. Constable Guron also testified that he saw Barguet at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. He heard the gate shut and concluded that Barguet had gone into his house. Barguet himself testified that he closed his store at 10 o'clock on Friday night and went home at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. Justice Collins ordered Barguet to remain in the custody of a constable until County Judge Mills arrived. Later Judge Mills admitted Barguet to bail in $3,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

James Howard, a youth of 16, who is employed by Barguet, was arrested on suspicion, but was discharged.

Barguet is 28 years old, and of a respectable family. His father says the whole affair is a mystery which he cannot fathom.

CENTENNIAL OF FRENCH LIBERTY.

French Residents Propose to Celebrate the 14th of Next July.

Several hundred French residents of New York city and its suburbs met yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall to prepare to celebrate the centennial of the French Revolution on July 14 next. A spirited address was made by Prof. A. Cohn of Harvard College, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering. The Professor began by speaking of the cause and effects of the revolution of 1789, and its influence upon the monarchical governments of Europe. Its great principles—liberty, equality, and fraternity—all summed up, meant only humanity, and no one who had not the feeling of true humanity in his heart had a right to celebrate the centennial of the revolution of 1789. In conclusion Prof. Cohn lifted his hand aloft and said, earnestly: "The sun of 1789 is once more in the ascendant, and its rays will soon bedim any passing light that may have attracted a few people."

This sentiment was widely applauded, and was taken as a reference to Boulanger. A committee to attend to the contemplated centennial celebration was elected. Among those chosen are Prof. E. Aubert, C. M. Boland, Dr. Duflo, Prof. L. A. Fiston, Dr. Monory, Dr. L. Marquet Tressal, père, M. Philipot, A. Ziegler, and D. Hausser.

Obituary.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Zabriskie Gray, until recently warden of Racine College, Wisconsin, died in Chicago yesterday morning, aged 51 years. He was the second son of John A. C. Gray of this city, and a brother of George Zabriskie Gray, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., and of John Clinton Gray, who succeeded Judge Rapallo on the Court of Appeals bench. Their mother was Miss Zabriskie, a relative of Chancellor Zabriskie of New Jersey. Albert was born in this city, and was graduated at the New York University in 1860, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1864. During the civil war he served as chaplain of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. After holding various pastorates he was elected warden of Racine College in 1882. He was a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in England in 1886. He published books entitled "The Land and the Life" (studies in Palestine), "Mexico As It Is," "Words of the Cross," and "Jesus Only, and Other Sacred Songs." Dr. Gray also published numerous articles in the Church press. His father was with him.

Edward Kirkland, eldest son of the late Charles P. Kirkland, died at the Park Avenue Hotel on Saturday at the age of 55. He belonged to the family which gave a President to Harvard College, and numbers among its members the missionary who did so much toward keeping the Six Nations on the side of the Continentals in the Revolutionary war. He leaves two sons and a widow, the sole survivor of the fourteen children of the late Col. Herman Thorn, whose big house in Sixteenth street, now occupied as offices by the New York Hospital, used to be the scene of entertainments which were then unusual in New York.

Henry Hoff, a prominent Democratic politician of northeastern Pennsylvania and ex-Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of Wayne county, died near Honesdale on Friday, aged 54 years.

Charles Perkins, who died at his home in Rochester on Saturday night, was one of the best known sporting men in the country. He was 55 years old, and was sick but a few hours. Heart disease was the trouble. A wife living here and a son, George Perkins of Minneapolis, survive him. Perkins became especially well known in connection with pugilist Heenan, whom he frequently accompanied. He was the principal backer of Ryan in the Sullivan-Ryan fight, and lost heavily on him. He was an expert at all games of chance and was never afraid to "sit in" with the best of them. In war times, when money was plenty, he used to go around with bills stuffed in his overcoat pocket, and in those times of stiff games he made money fast. Almost before he was in trousers he began to show a love for athletic sports and games of all kinds, and the proficiency he afterward gained as a scientific boxer came to him naturally. He was married thirty-three years ago, and although his tastes and occupation took him into strange places he was always tenderly devoted to his family. When his daughter died at the age of 18 years he went about the streets almost inconsolable and with tears in his eyes. Perkins was also a splendid billiard player, and has been known to play with Stokes at the Hoffman House, New York, for the champagne bills. Perkins was a lover of horse racing, the chief attraction of which to him was the opportunities it afforded for betting. He followed the trotters through the grand circuit for several years, and was always to be found heavily backing his opinions. Of late he lived quietly at home.

Mr. Mead, a member of the Lyceum Theatre company, London, and a well known actor, died yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

THE BROKERS REPORT A ROUSING BUSINESS LAST WEEK.

This Week the Auctioneers will have an Innings—Unusual Interest in the Result of Sales of Millions Under the Hammer.

The indications of the past week point to a sound and substantial state of affairs. The auction movement was not particularly liberal, and there were a number of foreclosure transactions, which caused momentary comment. But the activity of brokers was especially noticed, and some rousing sales are recorded. But probably the best evidence of the situation is shown in the *Record and Guide's* recorded conveyances, which, as compared with the corresponding period last year, show an increase of twenty-nine in number and $197,520 in amount. The sums of money loaned on bond and mortgage at less than 5 per cent. amounted to $1,122,700 this week, while it was but $227,000 in the same week last year, showing the continued cheapness of money. The prospects for building continue encouraging, the number of new structures for which plans were filed this week being ninety-five, as against fifty-two last year, and their estimated cost $2,582,320, as against $642,000, an increase of over four times in amount.

The week just ushered in will also go a long way toward testing the real foundations of the market. The auctioneers are out with important announcements. The notable sales will be the Jones estate to-morrow and the Lynch estate on Thursday. The Jones sale places more down-town property on the market at one time than for many years before. It comprises property on Broadway, Bowery, Maiden lane, and Coenties slip; Fulton, Chambers, Warren, Hudson, Canal, Franklin, Reade, Thomas, Liberty, Duane, Washington, Water, South, Front, Cherry, and Renwick streets, and four vacant lots on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Seventy-fifth street, as well as the well-known Jones's suburban mansion and grounds on Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, overlooking the bay and Narrows. The Lynch estate faces the boundaries of the High Bridge Park, and comprises 105 lots on Eighth and Edgecome avenues, 155th, 156th, 157th, 159th, River and Exterior streets, and is near the terminus of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads at 155th street and Eighth avenue. These and other announcements include millions of realty that will be jammed on the market, and the result is awaited with more than usual interest.

The private sales for the week include:

Madison avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street, four-story brown-stone house, by Richards & Sause for Henry Carey, $91,000.

Ninth avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-fifth street, 100x100, and lots 127.2x100, by J. H. Hunt for Spencer Aldrich to J. E. Vandewater, $90,000.

Nassau street, 91, four-story brick store, 23.2x64.5x23.2x87, by Martin A Brotner to D. T. Warrent, $70,000.

East 121st street, 149, three-story house to Samuel Raphael, $6,500.

Madison avenue, 501, three story brown-stone dwelling, by F. Reed & Son for J. W. and A. A. Testa, $15,000.

West Twenty-sixth street, 327, three story front and flat house, 25x75, by C. Mead & Co. for John A. Lyons to Anne Hughes, $15,500.

Lexington avenue, 130, four story English basement three-story frame dwelling, 19x50x81, by F. E. Barnes for Elliott Roosevelt, $15,400.

East Fifty-fourth street, 64, four-story dwelling, by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for Mrs. K. A. Wyckoff, $3,000.

West Fifty-third street, 155, four story, stone front dwelling, 16.10x58x8 block, by F. S. Tracy, for the estate of George Widmayer, to Mary K. Scanlan, $14,500.

West Fourth street, 222, property 26.6x100, to Ascher Weinstein, $16,500.

West Fortieth street, 230, three story frame house, by J. Romaine Brown & Co., for Mrs. Eliza Woods, to A. C. Koechig, $11,100.

E. A. Vrulkshank & Co. have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Seitz, 243 East 121st street, a five story double tenement, 22x70, and for Benjamin W. Wood, 137 West Fifty-fourth street, a three story private dwelling, $18,000.

Henry Waters, who purchased the two-and one-half story frame building 25 Hudson street, near the Lorillard Spencer estate sale for $15,000, has resold the same to Philip Bernstein at $17,000.

Philips & Mott have sold the George F. Cooley homestead at Peekskill, N. Y., to Mrs. W. B. Button of Poughkeepsie, $18,000, and the Charles Barton property at Monroe, N. Y., to S. F. Gotens of New York, $5,000.

S. W. Knapp has sold to Geo. Ehret two lots on the west side of Tenth avenue, commencing 50 feet north of 180th street, $15,000. Mr. Knapp purchased these lots on Jan. 2, 1889, for $1,950, showing an advance of $13,100 in a little over two years.

L. Tanenbaum has sold for the trustees of the Ward estate the property on the southeast corner of Greene street and Washington place, 34x87.6, 30x100; for the Post estate, 170 Greene street, with an "L" running through to 169 Bleecker street, for $80,000, and for James J. Swift, 169 Bleecker street, adjoining the latter, with an "L" running through to 167 Mercer street, for $70,000. These parcels comprise a plot 56 feet frontage on Bleecker, with a depth of 150 feet, exclusive of an outlet into Mercer street of 20x72, and a full lot extending rear fronting on Greene street. The same broker has also sold the house and lot 112 Prince street, 20x75, for Henry Hummel, $16,000.

H. Ludlow Hay has sold for Dr. Franklin E. Robinson the four-story stone-front dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, 22x95x4, 173 West Ninth avenue, to the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D.D.; also for Mr. Robinson the three-story brick and stone dwelling, 22.2x50x76, on the northeast corner of West End avenue and seventy-fourth street, for $35,000.

Ogden & Clark have sold the four-story house with stable in the rear, 24 feet, on the east side of Nineteenth street and Irving place to Mrs. Francis W. Tracy, $38,500; the four-story brick house 128 East Eighteenth street, 23 feet wide, to Mrs. K. V. Butler, $20,750; the three frame houses and lots 421, 423, and 425 East Eighty-fourth street, 60x100, to Moore & McLaughlin, $18,500, and four lots on 103d street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 100 feet front, to Clement Newman, $6,000.

The C. Graham & Sons Co. have sold the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front dwelling 22 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, 22x62x102.2, for $35,500, to Wm. E. Lauer, who is similarly engaged in Fifth avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, site 17x63.4, with butler's pantry extension, lot 82 feet, $42,000, to