

WASHINGTON.

Report of Ex-Consul Rientrie on Cuban Affairs.

No Election in Texas Until November.

THE IMPERIALIST PARTY ORGANIZING.

Two Millions of Gold to be Sold Weekly Hereafter.

Mrs. Dr. Walker Once More in the Breach.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1899.

Reliable Information from Cuba—Report of an American Consul—Favorable Prospects for Cuban Independence.

Mr. La Rientrie, formerly Vice Consul at Havana, who has just returned from Cuba, had a lengthy interview with the President to-day on the condition of affairs in Cuba. He tells quite a different story from that so persistently related in the despatches of Admiral Hoft to the Navy Department. This probably arises from the fact that Mr. La Rientrie has been in the interior of the island and has had an opportunity of observing the doings of the insurgents himself. He informed the President that if the leaders of the Cubans pursued their present course they would certainly succeed, and this was admitted by the Spanish authorities. The harassing policy adopted by the Cubans of avoiding an open fight and keeping the Spanish army following them was operating disastrously upon the latter. Large numbers die on the march, of which no public mention is ever made, while hundreds are being cut off by disease. Mr. La Rientrie informed the President that the Spanish reports of the losses of the Cubans in the various engagements or skirmishes which have taken place are the merest exaggerations and almost entirely devoid of truth. Upon being questioned as to the prospect of ultimate success in securing their independence, Mr. La Rientrie replied that depended altogether upon the ability of Spain to keep reinforcing the Spanish army in Cuba. The present army there would soon be so far reduced as to be ineffective for even pursuing the Cuban bands from place to place. The Cubans were still expecting aid from the United States, the leaders of the revolution regarding our government as a sort of natural ally. Mr. La Rientrie says the President listened very attentively to his narrative, frequently interrupting him to ask questions.

The Case of Mr. J. Casanova.

The following are the principal points mentioned in the case of Mr. Casanova, who was so severely ill-treated and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and which will be submitted to Secretary Fish:—Ever since the commencement of the revolution Mr. Casanova was made an object of suspicion, chiefly because he had become a naturalized citizen of the United States, as had also his two sons, and never approached the Spanish government in any manner. The reason given by the Lieutenant Governor of Cuba for issuing the order for his arrest was that Mr. Casanova kept an armed force of some 400 men, with which he intended to join the insurgents. The body of men alluded to really consisted of eighteen farm servants, who formed the fire brigade of the locality, and were uniformly dressed in colored shirts and felt hats. Notwithstanding a pass, issued under the date of December 29, a charge of treason was instituted against Mr. Casanova's son under the date of the 27th of the same month. In the beginning of February his youngest son, Rafael Casanova, was imprisoned for an article which appeared in his paper; but when brought before the tribunal he was ordered to be set at liberty by the president. This, however, the Alcalde refused to do, asserting that he had express orders from Captain General Dulce. In March fresh persecutions commenced against his son, Joseph Casanova, and his engineer was taken off the works and shot, although he carried a free pass in his pocket. Mr. J. Casanova escaped on board of one of Admiral Hoft's vessels, but his estate was hunted through for fifteen days and partially burned by the soldiers. When Admiral Hoft and the American Consul demanded the reason of these persecutions, they were informed by Captain General Dulce that it was because "a Mr. Casanova had been implicated in the affair of the steamer Comanditario." Furthermore, property valued at one million dollars was seized, besides \$40,000 in cash, deposited in a bank in Havana, belonging to the firm of Casanova Brothers. Since December 10, of last year, the loss entailed on the firm by the continued persecutions are estimated at three millions of dollars.

Philibustering Expedition Stopped.

The Collector at the port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the Delaware river, from leaving the port, it being suspected that the vessel is in the interest of Cubans.

Revolution in Politics—The Imperialists Preparing to Take the Field.

On Tuesday night next, in pursuance of a call of many noted citizens, to be issued next Sunday, the Imperialists of Washington will meet for organization and alliance with the Y. C. I. O. Many of the Imperialists here are in favor of putting an imperial ticket in the field in the ensuing June municipal election. However, it is more than probable that the opposition to this course will prevail. Democrats engaged in this movement think one tyrant preferable to sixty-four.

Sales of Gold by the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold hereafter, until otherwise ordered, to the extent of \$2,000,000 weekly, instead of \$1,000,000 as heretofore, on account of the surplus gold still accumulating in the Treasury.

Reconstruction of Texas.

General William T. Clark, formerly chief of General Shendan's staff, arrived here to-day from Texas and had interviews with the President and Secretary Rawlins about the proper remedy for the restoration of the Lone Star State. General Clark has become a resident of that State, and feels a deep interest in its welfare. He will have an appointed interview with the President to-morrow morning.

Abuse of Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner is beginning to receive anonymous letters from England, full of personal abuse and similar in tone to those he read from the South in the days of slavery. The following is a specimen:—

LONDON.—SIR—I enclose an article from one of our papers, which contains a proper view of your speech. For myself, allow me to say that, in my opinion, you are a thieving, cunning, Yankee scoundrel. Yours, respectfully, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Sumner has also received several letters from Canada, of similar import. On the other hand, he has received letters from England from distinguished men saying his speech was just the thing, and also commendatory letters from the Continent.

Trouble with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Sergeant-at-Arms French is said to be rapidly getting himself into trouble with his friends. He is reported as giving great dissatisfaction to his party, and some of his old supporters threaten to have him removed on the re-assembling of Congress.

President Grant Reminiscences of Life in Galena.

President Grant entertained at dinner to-night several of his Galena friends, and talked over old times before he became General or Chief Magistrate.

Changes in the Government Printing Office.

The Superintendent of Printing has appointed his son, H. H. Clapp, his chief clerk, and Madison Davis printer of copy.

Settlers' Rights Under the Homestead Laws.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied, in answer to inquiry whether the granting of the right of way to railroad companies by home-

stead settlers would affect their rights under the law, that in his opinion such action does not affect the settler's right, as he does not thereby alienate the land in such a sense as is contemplated in the Homestead law.

The Irrepressible Doctress Walker Becoming Pathetic—No Office Rewards Her Persistent Demands.

Doctress Walker is decidedly unputdownable; she won't receive "no" for an answer, let her be refused never so many times. Spite of her bad luck with Creswell, Delano, Cox and Fisher she to-day had the boldness to attack the magnate of the Treasury, in the person of Thomas L. Tullock, the appointment clerk of that complicated department. The Doctress attacked the gallant Tullock in his private office. "I come for an office," quoth the Doctress. Tullock surveyed the female professor of medicine in unwhisperables with a look of severity, and inquired of her why she did not apply at other offices, where there was not so much pressure. Doctress Mary returned scornful look with scornful look, and condescended only to reply, "Mr. Tullock, I have called to ascertain the result of my application for a position in this department."

Mr. TULLOCK—Well, madam, I really have been so busy for some time considering what removals and reductions are essential to the welfare of the department that I have not had time to consider the perfect multitude of applications that are now awaiting action.

Dr. MARY—I think I have been very badly treated. I must fight my own way, and I think that my own persistence in my own behalf should be equally valuable with that of a politician in support of an application for a clerkship. Not only have I been treated slightly by the officials to whom I have applied, but several reporters have thought it a far thing to ridicule me because I am so persistent in my own support.

Mr. TULLOCK—I have never given any reporters information about you, madam.

MARY WALKER, M. D.—Well, if you have not, somebody else has, and it is all the same thing to me, for I suffer all the same. But that is altogether another matter, sir. What I want to know is whether I, a poor lone, unprotected woman, am to be kept dodging from office to office in search of employment simply because I am a woman and have the independence to wear a dress different from the rest of my sex? A miserable politician can get favor and emolument by impudence, but I, who deserve both, can get nothing but ridicule and insult. Is this fair?

Mr. Tullock mildly responded to this that he could not see that it was altogether fair, but remarked diplomatically that he could not give any encouragement to the Doctress as yet regarding her ambition to fill an office under Uncle Sam. The Doctress thereupon fastened her cap firmer on her head and took herself off.

Discriminating Duties on Spanish Vessels to be Discontinued.

The following circular to collectors of customs has been issued:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1899.

You are hereby directed on and after this date to discontinue the collection of all discriminating tonnage duty on Spanish vessels entering your port from ports in the island of Cuoa and Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of the act for a repeal of the tonnage duties on Spanish vessels, approved March 1, 1899, this department having been officially advised that on this date discriminating tonnage tax upon American vessels will cease to be collected in the ports of the island of Cuba and Porto Rico. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Counterfeiting United States Currency.

General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, wishes to inform the public that those who send out circulars offering to furnish exact copies of United States notes, and who enclose ten or twenty-five cent notes as specimens of counterfeits in which they deal, gain a living, not by infringing on the law of the United States against counterfeiting, but either by cheating their victims out of the whole amount sent them, or by returning therefor small photographs of United States notes or something similar, which cannot be passed as money. As the laws of the United States take no cognizance of such offences, the Treasury Department cannot undertake to secure the arrest and punishment of the offenders, but must leave them to be taken care of by local laws and authorities. He makes this statement, not for the information of dupes who would otherwise send their money to swindlers, but to protect himself and the Department from the letters inflicted upon them by well meaning persons, who, having received copies of the circulars in question, fancy they have unearthed some gigantic scheme of counterfeiting and hasten to lay their information before the departments.

Decorating Soldiers' Graves at Arlington.

By direction of the President all departments will be closed on Saturday, the 29th of May, to enable the officers and employees to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers and sailors at Arlington.

Consul at La Rochelle.

The President has appointed Samuel W. Harned to be United States Consul at La Rochelle.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts from May 10 to the 15th inclusive are as follows:—

New York.....	\$2,540,000
Boston.....	332,973
Philadelphia.....	255,713
Baltimore.....	259,857
San Francisco (April 19 to 30th).....	207,315
Total.....	\$3,595,858

Revenue Supervisor Appointed.

W. Kryanowski has been commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Personal.

The Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter propose attending the examination of the cadets at the Naval Academy on Monday next. They will only remain for a couple of days.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is to make a tour to Europe during the summer, when he will visit London, Paris and St. Petersburg.

Samuel Shellabarger, our new Minister to Portugal, arrived to-day, received his instructions and left for New York. He sails on the 1st of June.

The Treaty-Making Power—The President's Controversy with the Senate.

[Washington (May 20) correspondence of the Evening Post.]

It is said by some of the best informed men, who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that the reticence of President Grant in regard to foreign affairs and his extreme reserve in dealing with those foreign questions which occupy the public mind do not come from weakness or hesitancy on his part, but that he feels that just so long as Executive action is entirely subordinate to the will of the Senate he can do nothing. He takes ground, therefore, in regard to the Senate controlling our foreign relations similar to that assumed by him when the question of the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill came up in Congress. So long, therefore, as the British government can ask him what reason there is to suppose that in case he should carefully prepare a treaty it would receive even the attention of the Senate, he thinks it would be useless to attempt to negotiate one. He feels that he is fettered, not because the Senate has the right to discuss, reject or ratify a treaty made by the Executive, but from the fact that they virtually have the entire control of foreign affairs, which was assumed under the last administration, and of which they have in many cases made the most reckless use. Under these circumstances he has resolved to wait the judgment which the people will most assuredly pass upon the question of Senatorial assumption when they come to fully understand it. When this matter has been decided by them, and when things are brought back to their former condition, it will be time for him to take more decided steps.

There is no longer any doubt that the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty and the San Juan convention, which were both postponed by a decided majority in the Senate, notwithstanding the most strenuous and able opposition of Senator Sumner, were brought about and the votes of Senators controlled by a powerful and well organized lobby. In the Sandwich Islands treaty case the sugar interest controlled the votes of the majority of Senators, while the San Juan convention owed its postponement to the Pacific Railroad lobby, which from the first showed a determination to defeat it. Thus, under the regime instituted by the extraordinary assumptions of power by the Senate, a treaty may be defeated by the very men who force upon Congress such inconsiderate measures as the Copper Tariff bill.

The Eight Hour Question.

[Washington (May 19) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday there was a full discussion of the eight hour law, and it was at last concluded that the sole intent of Congress in passing it must have been to reduce the hours of labor without reducing the pay. It was decided, in order to prevent a different interpretation of the law by the various departments, that the President should issue an executive order or proclamation, stating that a full day's work for government employees shall be eight hours, and that for this they shall receive the pay of ten hours' labor.