

WASHINGTON.

Report of Ex-Consul Reintrie 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 Hoff 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 he 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 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 natural 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 of the works and shot, although he carried a free pass in his pocket. Mr. J. Casanova escaped on board of one of Admiral Hoff's vessels, but his estate was hunted through for fifteen days and partially burned by the soldiers. When Admiral Hoff and the American consul demanded the release of these persecutions, they were informed by Captain General Dulce that it was because "Mr. Casanova had been implicated in the affair of the steamer Comandante." 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.

Revenue Supervisor Appointed. Mr. Kryanosky 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.

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

The Treaties-Making Power-The President's Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold hereafter, until otherwise ordered, to the extent of \$1,000,000 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 Sheridan'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 to those he read from the south in the days of slavery. The following is one 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, and a traitor to your country. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Senator 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 entertained at dinner to-night several of his Galena friends, and talked over to some extent, before he became General or Chief Magistrate.

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THE LIPPMAN HOMICIDE.

An investigation was held yesterday morning before Coroner Schirmer, at the City Hall, into the manner by which Alexander Lippman came to his death, from a blow of a billet of wood in the hands of one of a party of men who resented Lippman's serving as a city marshal, a warrant of disposition on the 28th of last month, and from the effects of which blow he died. Five men were arrested on the charge of homicide.

Morris Myers, being duly sworn, says:—I reside at No. 214 Livingston street, I was employed as a clerk for deceased; on April 29, 1899, Mr. S. T. Pettman, who keeps a clothing store in Chatham street, came to the Fourth District Civil Court and asked for a hold-over or dispossession on premises No. 180 Orchard street. Mr. Henry Freund being the tenant; the warrant was issued by the judge, Moses D. Gace, and given in the hands of Mr. Lippman, the deceased; Mr. Lippman went to Williamsburg and told me not to go there until he came back; he returned about four o'clock the same day; the deceased, myself, Levi Kessler and George Burrell went to No. 180 Orchard street; he told me to go ahead and see Mr. Freund, while he wished to stop in a larger beer saloon to see some one, and would follow me; we went to the saloon, and Mr. Freund had a one-hourer full of furniture before he left. I told Mr. Freund that he was very anxious to get out of the saloon, and that he would follow me; he said, "I will give you the job now; I have wood in the cellar which you can go and take"; Kessler and Burrell went down in the cellar and found some kindling wood and an oil can, which they carried up stairs and put on the sidewalk; while they were carrying the wood up I demanded the keys of the premises from Mr. Freund; he refused to give them, saying, "I will not give them to you until you have brought up all the wood from the cellar"; while we were taking Mr. Freund passed the keys to Mr. Smith, his partner; just then deceased came up and saw the wood from the cellar; he said, "I told you I had the keys; I told him I had the keys; the deceased demanded the keys of Mr. Smith; when Theodore Budd said, "I will not give them to the Jew"; Mr. Smith then gave the keys to the deceased; at the same time taking him by the arm and showing him aside to the railing; as he did that Max Kessler struck the deceased on the face in the right side with his fist; I caught hold of Steinlein and fought for some time; two more men interfered, one hitting me on the head with a brick, the other hitting me on the head with a man whom I afterwards ascertained to be Jute took up a piece of wood about a foot and a half long and three inches thick, having picked it up from next door, where some building material was lying, and struck deceased on the right side of the head with it, and he fell down; the deceased 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 19, 1899. You are hereby directed on and after this date to discontinue the collection of discriminating tonnage duty on Spanish vessels coming from ports in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of the act for a repeal of the Spanish tariff, approved March 1, 1899, this department having been officially advised that on this date discriminating duties on the Spanish vessels coming from ports in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico are hereby discontinued.

Countertailing 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 counterfeit 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, some of which are passed as money. As the laws of the United States take no cognizance of such offenses, 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 grand scheme of counterfeiting and hasten to lay their information before the departments.

Decorum of 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 employes 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. New York: \$2,540,000. Philadelphia: 255,713. Baltimore: 250,872. San Francisco (April 19 to 30th): 207,818. Total: \$3,254,363.

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AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening in the rooms of the society, at Cooper Institute. The President of the society, Charles P. Daly, occupied the chair, a considerable audience of ladies and gentlemen being present.

The reports of the council of the society and of the treasurer and librarian were presented. From these it appeared that the affairs of the society are in a prosperous condition. The membership has increased during the year from 240 to 441. There have been 2,267 volumes added to the library during the year, making the entire number of volumes about 10,000. The balance in the hands of the society at the close of the year was \$283.95.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Charles P. Daly; Vice Presidents, Henry Grinnell, F. A. Conkling and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Townsend Harris; Recording Secretary, E. H. Stranegy; Treasurer, Henry Clew; Librarian, H. B. Hammond; Council, William Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, W. T. Hodgett, W. E. Curtis and Theodore N. Dwight. The announcement of the election of these officers was warmly received by the audience.

After a few remarks from the President, congratulating the council and the prospect of the society, he introduced to the audience Mr. William B. Oakes, who had prepared a paper on the subject of the "Origin and Progress of the Pacific Railroad."

REMARKS BY MR. OAKES. Mr. OAKES, on presenting himself, was very warmly greeted. He said that the subject of his discourse by reviewing briefly the progress of the United States in every project that had for its object the great and useful work of the physical development of this vast continent. He, however, principally confined his remarks to the great undertaking of the Pacific Railroad. In 1845 there were but 100 miles of railroad in all the States. In 1846 it had increased to 1,013 miles; in 1847 to 5,000 miles; in 1848, ten years after, it had increased to 22,000 miles; in 1850 to 37,000 miles, and we have now, in 1899, over 42,000 miles. (Applause.)

In 1847 there were but 16,000 miles of railroad, including Austria, 13,500 miles; France, 9,000 miles; Prussia and throughout India and South America, perhaps, 4,000 miles, giving some 65,000 miles of railroad throughout the world in the year 1847. Now, in the present year, there are over 100,000 miles of railroad in the world. (Applause.) But the great and crowning effort of railroad enterprise in this country was the completion of the great transcontinental line, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Rocky Mountains to Sacramento, making an unbroken line of 1,710 miles in length. (Applause.)

The history of our country, (Applause.) This line, including the extension of other roads from Sacramento to San Francisco, incorporated in the great Pacific Railroad, incorporated in the great Pacific Railroad, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, making the whole line 3,200 miles, and from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 1,710 miles. (Applause.) The first of this immense undertaking was commenced at Promontory Point, on the 10th of May, 1869, and it was completed on the 10th of May, 1869, a day never to be forgotten as the anniversary of the opening of the great transcontinental line. (Applause.)

Mr. OAKES, in closing his discourse, said that the honor of his inception was due to an old and well known merchant of this city, Mr. Whitney, who had conceived and completed by figures the possibility of a work which at that time was deemed a Utopian dream. Senator Beaton had the honor of introducing the first measure into the United States Congress, which authorized the survey of the road. After several years of action and inaction, of doubts and hopes, of denials and affirmations, the project was undertaken, and the people of to-day witnessed the completion of the great work of the century. (Applause.)

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CONNECTICUT.

Hartford. The Hartford Postmaster, Mr. E. S. Cleveland, retired from the Hartford Post Office at the close of business yesterday. General E. W. Waitaker, the new appointee, was sworn in to-day.

Justice of the Peace.—The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously re-elected Joel Hinman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors and Thomas B. Butler Associate Justice, their terms of office for eight years expiring this spring.

New Haven. Odd Fellows' Election.—On Wednesday the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Connecticut met in its usual session at the residence of Capt. J. H. Smith, of New Britain, at 8 o'clock. Mr. John S. Watersbury, Deputy Grand Master; W. R. Alfred W. Phelps, New Haven, Grand Warden; R. W. Frederick Botsford, New Haven, Grand Secretary; R. W. Samuel H. Harris, New Haven, Grand Treasurer; and W. H. H. Harris, New Haven, Grand Scribe, were present.

New York and New Haven Railroad Meeting.—Yesterday the stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company held their annual meeting at the Merchants' Exchange. The following were unanimously elected directors, \$21,217 shares being voted upon:—William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham E. Van Ness, J. H. Adams, of New York; Rev. George E. Day, Waterbury, Deputy Grand Master; W. R. Alfred W. Phelps, New Haven, Grand Warden; R. W. Frederick Botsford, New Haven, Grand Secretary; R. W. Samuel H. Harris, New Haven, Grand Treasurer; and W. H. H. Harris, New Haven, Grand Scribe, were present.

Yale Theological Commencement.—Yesterday the closing exercises of the Yale Theological Commencement took place. On Tuesday and Wednesday the graduating class was examined. Yesterday forenoon, at the College street church, the anniversary exercises occurred. The following names, who constitute the graduating class, delivered short essays upon religious topics:—Albert J. Lyman, Lenox, Mass.; John W. Beach, Wilmington; William B. Williams, Dreyfusville, Wales; Edward W. Bacon, New Haven; Henry B. B. Bacon, New Haven; Miss Enoch E. Rogers, Orange, Conn. President Woolsey presided, and there was a good attendance. In the afternoon the class was entertained at the Central church chapel. Previous to the dinner the Alumni held a meeting, which was presided over by Rev. J. H. Adams, of New York, and Rev. W. H. Hoar, of Berlin, acting as secretaries. The design for the new theological building was exhibited and a statement made by Rev. Dr. Bacon. A resolution of thanks was presented to Deacon Holmes, of New Jersey, for his gift of \$25,000 to the building fund. Several of the clergy present made short speeches.

The Decorations of Soldiers' Graves. There was a meeting in Brooklyn last evening of the veterans of the associations of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which it was stated that General Slocum had accepted the invitation to deliver the address on the occasion of the formal decorations of soldiers' graves at Cypress Hills Cemetery on the 31st of May. The following names, who constitute the graduating class, delivered short essays upon religious topics:—Albert J. Lyman, Lenox, Mass.; John W. Beach, Wilmington; William B. Williams, Dreyfusville, Wales; Edward W. Bacon, New Haven; Henry B. B. Bacon, New Haven; Miss Enoch E. Rogers, Orange, Conn. President Woolsey presided, and there was a good attendance. In the afternoon the class was entertained at the Central church chapel. Previous to the dinner the Alumni held a meeting, which was presided over by Rev. J. H. Adams, of New York, and Rev. W. H. Hoar, of Berlin, acting as secretaries. The design for the new theological building was exhibited and a statement made by Rev. Dr. Bacon. A resolution of thanks was presented to Deacon Holmes, of New Jersey, for his gift of \$25,000 to the building fund. Several of the clergy present made short speeches.

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