

MARK TWAIN'S CABLEGRAM

A SCENE IN AUSTRIAN HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

A SESSION THAT WILL EVER REMAIN HISTORICAL.

AN AUTO-RATIC VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

GROSS INSULTS HEAPED UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Shouts of "Rascals!" "Scoundrels!" Fill the Air, While Down the Superb Chamber Came the Spectacle and Flash of Sixty Spiked Helmets.

New York, Nov. 29.—Mark Twain cables to the World from Vienna: In the Austrian house of deputies on Thanksgiving Day, in the midst of a deafening tumult, I saw a motion picture which nobody heard and passed by nobody knows whom—for, indeed, it was not passed at all.

It was aimed at the obstructionists and placed autocratic powers in the hands of the president of the parliament. This was a victory for the government, but was unlawfully won and was a simple usurpation.

Naturally, Saturday's session would be historical. I went early, arriving when the house was empty. In half an hour two or three hundred members were present on the floor and the galleries were packed.

I was in the gallery exactly opposite the president's tribune, and had a perfect view.

There was not much noise then, but the atmosphere was charged with suspense and expectancy. All the vast house was holding its breath.

A long wait, then a stir, a craning of necks, and by a door far to the right the president and vice presidents entered. The house arose and a hurricane of insults and execrations burst from the opposition and blew them to their places. The right answered back and both sides roared and shouted and stormed.

Two dozen socialists stood in a body below the ministerial desks, shouted up at the president and shook their fists furiously at him.

He addressed some words to the house—at least one could see his lips move—and he spread his large hand deprecatingly over his breast. If he is a tyrant, he has some beseeching, persuasive gestures not seen elsewhere but among the angels. That holy gesture seemed to madden the group of socialists.

All at once they plunged over the barriers and up through the ministerial desks and benches. One, in a red cravat, reached up and snatched the president's papers. Another seized his bell. In a moment they were fighting and struggling with uniformed servants of the house, who ejected them.

At the same time others of their group stormed up the side of the tribune, drove out the president, the vice-presidents, and followed them across the floor, hammering the latter with their fists. But I saw no blow actually reach the president. The socialists came back, occupied the president's tribune and held it like a fort.

The man in the red cravat gathered up an armful of the president's papers and threw them over the front in a sort of snow storm.

Meanwhile, the whole house was yelling, howling and banging on the desks. A South African thunderstorm is solid silence compared to it.

"Rascals!" "Scoundrels!" Those and less delicate epithets filled the air.

All of a sudden the distant door opened and down the floor of the brilliant and superb chamber came drifting the spectacle and flash of sixty spiked helmets.

It was the most thrilling theatrical surprise I ever saw. I would not have missed it for the succession to the throne.

Morover, it was history, and belongs among the world's memorable days. This force was received with a tempest of execrations from the one party and with victory notes from the other; yet it was a heavy defeat for all concerned.

The handsome officer in command cared nothing for the reception. He went up into the tribune and requested the socialist garrison to retire. They declined. Then he stepped aside and his men pulled, hauled and dragged the fighting, struggling garrison down and out of the door—and the amazing drama was finished.

THE CZECH LANGUAGE. Vienna, Nov. 29.—It is stated here that as soon as the new cabinet is formed, Baron von Guttsch von Frankenthurn, the former minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, who has been entrusted with the task of forming a ministry to succeed that of Count Casimir Badeni, which resigned yesterday, will enter into negotiations with the leaders of the Germans and Czechs with the view of bringing about a modification of the ordinances making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German. It is the ordinance that caused the riotous scenes in the lower house of the reichsrath, which in turn produced among the populace a ferment bordering on revolution. In consequence of which the Badeni ministry resigned.

AMMUNITION SEIZED. London, Nov. 29.—It developed today from the investigation made into the subject that the eight barges loaded with cases of gunpowder, falsely labeled "arms," which have been seized by customs officers on the Thames, were consigned from St. Petersburg to Buttl, through a Paris agent, and were probably intended for Abyssinia instead of for the Afridis in Northern India.

ERRONEOUSLY ANNOUNCED. Rome, Nov. 29.—Father Fitzmaurice,

who has been appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of Erie, Pa., is Father Fitzmaurice, rector of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa. It was erroneously announced from here on Saturday last that the appointee was rector of the Church of Annunciation of Williamsport, Pa., the pastor of which church, the Rev. Father Garvey, was also a candidate for the office to which Father Fitzmaurice has been appointed.

SLOT MACHINES. Council's Orders to Police in Omaha Cause Trouble.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 29.—The nickel-in-the-slot machine as a gambling device was licensed three months ago, and thousands of them of various kinds, in which chance was the only element, have been in operation in this city. In addition, there were perhaps 1,000 commercial machines, such as telephones and those which dispensed stamps, chewing-gum, candy, etc. Gambling became so active that the chief of police was ordered to take every slot machine of whatever nature to the station if the proprietors did not stop business. Now a great fight is on, provoked by the owners of legitimate machines in which chance is not an element. No discretion was used. Even the slot telephones were dismantled. The slot machines which give forth small quantities of chewing gum or chocolate in return for pennies were also ordered taken down.

The federal government semi-officially has recognized a slot machine, one which gives 5 cents worth of stamps for the 5 cents deposited in it. A number of years ago it allowed the operation of one of the first slot machines invented, one which gave 4 cents in stamps, a sheet of paper and an envelope for a nickel. These were also taken to the city jail with their treasures of stamps. It is declared that the telephone, gas and other slot machines which give specific service, and those which give specific amount of merchandise, and all machines into the "playing" of which the element of chance does not enter, are not in any way gambling devices, and that they cannot be suppressed as such.

AGENT WISDOM

MAKES VIGOROUS REPORT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Says the Five Civilized Indian Tribes Are Intruders and Must Go.

Washington, Nov. 29.—A remarkable and vigorous report has been made to the interior department by Agent Dew M. Wisdom, in charge of the Union Indian agency in Oklahoma, where the five civilized tribes are located. In this Mr. Wisdom says:

"The intruders must go. The intruders have made the Indians doubt the good faith of the government and made it more difficult to treat on the more important issues of allotment and the breaking of tribal autonomy in the nation to which the individual Indian belongs. A sound public policy demands the eviction of all declared intruders and any measure of expediency on the part of the department that temporizes with the intruder or postpones his removal on mere technicalities is fallacious and misleading. Let all the treaties be enforced and all the safeguards secured to the Indians be upheld in letter and in spirit and then the Indians will make liberal concessions and accept without murmuring that changed conditions which confronts them."

The report deals with a number of important Indian developments. It says the clamor for a change in tribal autonomy has produced Indian unrest and dissidence, resulting in a determined disposition on the part of many of the full bloods, who will act in their individual capacity, to emigrate to either Mexico or South America and there purchase new homes for themselves and families. This movement, the report says, may grow to the proportions of a colony, and it is understood that liberal grants of land can be secured from the countries mentioned.

"This movement may settle the Indian problem to a degree, and thus happily relieve the Dawes commission, congress and others who have combated with the question for years. The movement may be chimerical or visionary, but I am disposed to present it seriously."

Discussing the judicial complications in the territory, the report stamps the change made in putting United States marshals back on a fee basis as a great mistake.

The report takes a rosy view of the possibilities of success of the Dawes commission negotiations.

COMING TO AMERICA.

London, Nov. 29.—Mr. Sydney James Low, the retiring editor of the St. James Gazette, who was entertained at dinner on Saturday last by the most representative gathering of English newspaper men that has been seen in several years, starts for America in January on a tour of the world. Among the givers of the dinner, in addition to the members of the staffs of all the prominent newspapers, were Rudyard Kipling, Gilbert Parker, Thomas Anstey Guthrie and William Ernest Henley, all of whom have been contributors to the St. James Gazette. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, sent a poem.

CORPSE WEIGHED 600 POUNDS.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Theresa Cardoza, a well known resident of this city, who died on Saturday, was buried yesterday in the Italian cemetery. She weighed over 600 pounds and the undertakers had to break down the stairs of her late residence in order to lower the body into the hall. A special casket, bound with iron, was constructed for the remains, and as it was too large for any hearse in the city, it was taken to the cemetery in a heavy express wagon. Mrs. Cardoza had been married twice, and leaves five children, the youngest being 13 months old.

WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 29.—An unofficial estimate places the wheat yield of New South Wales at eleven million bushels, and it is anticipated that the exportable surplus of wheat from Australia will be five million bushels.

THE TREACHERY OF FRANCE

NEGOTIATING FOR A RECIPROCAL CITY TREATY.

AT SAME TIME WORKING FOR PROHIBITORY TARIFF

THAT WILL CLOSE FRANCE AGAINST CERTAIN PRODUCTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED OF THE SCHEME.

Bill May Cause the Authorities at Washington to Go Slow in the Negotiations for the Reciprocity Agreement—Negotiations May Fall.

New York, Nov. 29.—The authorities in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Herald, have been informed that France, while ostensibly engaged in negotiations with this government for a reciprocity treaty, is taking steps to place a prohibitory tariff upon some American products. The state department has been notified that a bill is pending in the legislative assembly of France imposing a high duty upon certain products which will practically make that country a closed market so far as the United States is concerned. Ambassador Porter undoubtedly will be directed to make an earnest protest against the measure.

This bill may cause the authorities here to go slow in negotiations for the reciprocity agreement. The department has received no reply to its proposition that in exchange for a lower tariff on French wines the French government shall remove the prohibition against the importation of American cattle. Unless this concession be granted and the bill referred to shall be defeated, the reciprocity negotiations may come to naught. Should this happen, the French government may retaliate by imposing the maximum tariff under its laws upon American products which now enter under the minimum tariff. As those products are few, however, the authorities are not greatly disturbed over the outlook.

Dr. Von Hollenben, the new German ambassador to the United States, will be formally presented to the president tomorrow. He is expected immediately to make presentations to the state department in regard to tariff matters. The department is informed that Dr. Von Hollenben's instructions contemplate the submission of several propositions designed to lead to a reciprocity arrangement. It is believed the United States will require in return for any concession the removal or abatement at least of restrictions now imposed upon the importation into Germany of American cattle and beef.

WILL NOT POSE.

Washington, Nov. 29.—F. D. Hogby, of Chicago, who says he represents a syndicate of capitalists who desire to raise \$1,000,000 to cast a gold statue of President McKinley for exhibition at the exposition in 1900, did not see the president today, nor did he even call at the white house. It is learned that he wrote recently trying to obtain an opportunity to talk the matter over, but it is understood that the president will refuse to pose for the proposed statue.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Baron von Hollenben, the recently appointed German ambassador, presented his credentials to President McKinley today, qualifying as the diplomatic representative of Germany at Washington. The ambassador wore the uniform of his rank and his decorations. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Sherman and the reception was held in the blue parlor. The speeches by the ambassador and the president were of the usual formal complimentary character.

TENNESSEE TAXES.

TABULATED STATEMENT BY COMPTROLLER HARRIS.

Total Values of Farm Property, Town Lots and Personal Property Assessed for Taxation.

Nashville, Nov. 29.—Comptroller Harris has prepared a tabulated statement of the tax aggregate of the state for the year 1897.

The statement shows the value of farm property, town lots and personal property in each property assessed for taxation, the counties being classified according to location in the three grand divisions of the state.

The total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal in Tennessee for 1897, is \$311,075,645, as against \$212,472,633 for 1896, being a decrease of \$98,603,012 in the assessment of this year, as compared to last. The assessment of real property alone for 1897 is \$274,362,860, showing a decrease as compared to 1896, of \$3,897,240. Personal property for 1897 is assessed at \$36,712,685, showing an increase over the assessment of like property of \$2,500,152. While the total valuation in round numbers is \$1,400,000, compared to 1896, there is a large increase for 1897 in the amount of revenue received by the state, the state tax for 1897 amounting to \$933,226.37, and for 1896 it was \$720,630.14, an increase for 1897 of \$212,596.23. This is due to the increase of the state tax rate from 30 cents in 1896 to 30 cents in 1897. All of the grand divisions of the state show a decrease in the total valuation of taxable property, as compared with 1896, as follows:

East Tennessee, \$1,813,486; Middle Tennessee, \$69,285; West Tennessee, \$588,902. The total valuation for this year, classified according to division, is: East Tennessee, \$87,005,529; Middle Tennessee, \$134,627,440; West Tennessee, \$88,412,276.

The largest valuation shown in any county is Davidson, with \$46,949,480, being an increase over 1896 of \$1,010,640. The next county to Davidson is Shelby, with \$41,060,889, which is an increase over 1896 of \$881,367. Knox county's valuation is \$18,617,390, being a decrease from 1896 of \$887,687. Hamilton county's valuation for 1897 is \$17,530,770, an increase over 1896 of \$167,099.

The following is the assessment placed against Hamilton county: Hamilton—227,397 acres; \$3,592,065; 24,050 town lots, \$11,419,685; other property, \$2,478,420; total, \$17,530,770; state tax, \$52,592.31.

DEATH BY ASPHYXIATION

Three Men Smothered in a Grand Trunk Railway Tunnel.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 29.—Asphyxiation caused the death of three men in the Grand Trunk railway tunnel last night. The dead are: Henry J. Courtney, engineer of tunnel engine; Arthur Dunn, conductor; John Dalton, brakeman.

The train, which was being hauled to the Canadian side, broke in two. The engine backed down to get the detached portion of the train, but for hours nothing was heard of the crew. Finally a searching party found the dead bodies and also rescued William Dunn, fireman, and William Parter, brakeman, in an unconscious condition. Three members of the searching party were also overcome, but were later rescued by another party. The tunnel gas arises from the hard coal used by the locomotives.

MUCH DAMAGE

BY THE GALE THAT SWEEP THE ENGLISH COAST.

A Long List of Fatalities, Wrecks and Damages to Property Has Been Received.

London, Nov. 29.—The gale which swept the English coast yesterday, doing much damage at Holy and other places, raged all night long and had not abated in fury this morning, when it amounted almost to a cyclone in many places, and was accompanied by snow and hail.

A long list of fatalities, wrecks and damage to property has already been received. All the coast towns have suffered and a score of bodies have been washed ashore. Falling walls and flying debris have added to the loss of life. Vessels are reported on shore on every part of the coast and many ships are known to have foundered with the probable loss of all hands. There is much wreckage about the Goodwin sands.

At Lowestoft, Yarmouth and elsewhere the sea has flooded the quays and neighborhoods, washing away the Esplanades and doing other serious damage.

The sea wall at Scarborough has been washed away and the passenger and mail services across the channel have been mostly suspended.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows:

First dividend, 30 per cent, to creditors of the First National bank of Benton Harbor, Mich.; a second dividend, 15 per cent, to creditors of the First National bank of Cheney, Washington; a fourth dividend, 10 per cent, to creditors of the Farmers' National bank, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a fourth dividend, 10 per cent, to creditors of the Columbia National bank, of Minneapolis, Minn.

WILL PAY IN FULL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29.—A special to the Evening Post from English, Ind., says: Assignee Arnold has gone through the books of the defunct bank and finds everything in excellent condition—sufficient to pay the claims in full and leave a surplus of \$25,000. The non-appearance of Cashier Williams, in view of this fact, is a surprise to everybody. Fears are expressed for his mental condition, as it is known that he has been subjected to a great strain.

BLACKMAILER SENTENCED.

New York, Nov. 29.—Wm. C. Woodward, alias "Big Hawley," who last week was convicted of attempted blackmail on Samuel W. Bridgeham, was sentenced today to five years' imprisonment. "Big Hawley" was known principally under the alias of "Hon. Lionel Musgrave." He has been unfavorably known in almost every country of the earth, and probably is the most acute card sharper living.

THE LOTTERY MUST GO.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals in the case of J. J. Douglas vs. the State of Kentucky. The case was brought in behalf of a lottery case, and is decided adversely to the company. Justice Harlan rendered the decision.

SIX YEARS IN LIMBO.

Memphis, Nov. 29.—J. E. Thomas, alias Thurman, alias Lutz, the notorious forger and jail-breaker, was today sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. It was a compromise verdict.

ON HIS WAY TO THE KLONDIKE.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 29.—Charles Dabney, representing a party of about fifty Michigan people, who propose to go to the Klondike region early in the spring before navigation opens, has been in the city for several days. He will leave on the Oriental steamer for Japan on his way to Vladivostok, Siberia, to secure dogs, camels or reindeer teams for his party. Mr. Dabney says he will procure a supply of either of these animals and will select whichever he concludes will answer his purpose. He expects to return in February and will ship his animals from Vladivostok, or if that port is frozen, from some more southerly points, to Japan and bring them to the Pacific coast for shipment north.

MARTIN THORN ON THE STAND

HE TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

TELLS ABOUT THE GULDEN-SUPPE MURDER.

LAYS THE DEED AT MRS. NACK'S FEET.

CLAIMS THE WOMAN CUT THE BODY UP.

Gives a Thrilling Account of How the Surgical Work Was Performed, and Details How the Body of Guldensuppe Was Disposed Of.

New York, Nov. 29.—Word was passed around among the women who appeared at the Queens county court house today to seek admission to the Thorn trial, that much of the evidence which the defense would introduce would be unfit for polite ears. The result was that only three women were among the spectators when Judge Maddox reopened court for the trial of the alleged murderer of Guldensuppe. Before Mr. Howe began his opening address, John Gotha, the barber, was recalled.

Mr. Howe asked him if he had ever been an inmate of an inebriate asylum at Fort Hamilton. The witness said "No." Mr. Howe repeated the question pronouncing each word with deliberation. Gotha thought a moment and uttered an emphatic "No."

"That is all I want of you," said the big lawyer, and Gotha left the room. Mr. Howe requested the court to dismiss the charge of murder in the first degree and the court denied the request. Mr. Howe then began his address with a declaration of Thorn's innocence, supplemented with a terrible arraignment of Mrs. Nack, who was denounced as the real murderer of Guldensuppe.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's address, he asked that before the case was closed the jury be permitted to view the premises at Woodside. The district attorney said he would like to think over the proposition before informing the court of his views. The defense called several witnesses to testify to the prisoner's good character and after a short recess Thorn was put upon the stand to testify in his own behalf.

Beginning with the statement that he came to America seventeen years ago, going under the name of Forceswisky, the prisoner briefly related the facts of his life up to the time he met Mrs. Nack eighteen months ago. Guldensuppe was boarding with Mrs. Nack at the time.

"I rented a furnished room from her at \$2 a week," said Thorn. "Later understood Guldensuppe was her husband. She first made love to me and I returned her love. I was very fond of her and loved her up to the moment she took the witness stand on my first trial."

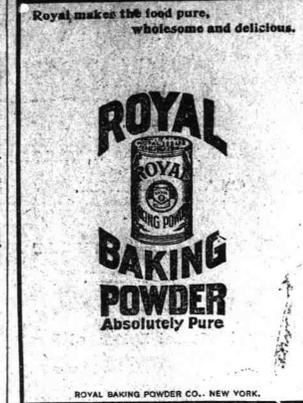
The witness then told how he supplied the bath rubber in Mrs. Nack's affections, describing the row he had with Guldensuppe in consequence last February. During the row Guldensuppe caught hold of him. Thorn held a revolver which went off accidentally. Then Guldensuppe took the pistol from him and gave him a beating. The prisoner left the house and went to a hospital. Mrs. Nack met him afterwards very often and went to theaters and other places of amusement. She said she was sorry that Guldensuppe had hurt him, but that he must not heed that.

Thorn, at the suggestion of his counsel, then told in his own way what Mrs. Nack had said to him after that. The court directed Mr. Howe not to lead the witness.

"Mrs. Nack told me," said Thorn, "that she wished to leave Guldensuppe and wished to live in some quiet place. We visited the Woodside cottage and as it seemed a suitable place we hired the cottage. I paid the \$15 and got the key. On the 24th of June I gave the key to Mrs. Nack, as she said she wanted to do some cleaning at the cottage. About 11 or 12 o'clock on Friday morning, June 25, Mrs. Nack met me at the door. She said, 'I have Guldensuppe up stairs.' I asked her what he was doing there. She replied, 'He is dead; I have shot him.' She then requested me to help her dispose of the body. I went up stairs and helped undress the body. Then we carried it to the bath tub. I went out and bought some plaster of paris. When I came back she began cutting up the body. She cut the head off with a knife. When she reached the back of the neck she cut through that portion with a small saw. Then she cut through the middle of the body and when I asked her why she cut so she replied: 'I know enough not to cut through the bowels.' Next she cut off the legs, after which she went out for a while, as it was very warm in there. On her return we encased the head in the plaster of paris. We brought away the dead man's clothes in a bundle. The saw, knife and revolver were in the bundle with the clothes. We took the car to the Ninety-second street ferry, over which we crossed to New York. I threw the head overboard while the boat was crossing the river. Then we went to Mrs. Nack's house on Ninth avenue, where she burned the clothes in the cooking stove."

The witness then told of the surrey ride on the following day, Saturday, June 26, and the disposition of the other portions of the remains, which were wrapped up in oil cloth, cheese cloth and paper, which Mrs. Nack had purchased prior to her visit to the cottage on June 25, the day of the killing.

Thorn told of his meetings with the woman after this and how Mrs. Nack had made preparations to go to Europe. Mrs. Nack met him on Tuesday night, June 30, and on the following day he



learned from the papers she had been arrested.

He explained his conversation with Gotha. He said that he had told Gotha that Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe and also told the barber how the body was cut up and disposed of. He told Gotha of his intention to give himself up to the police, but Gotha asked him to wait. He gave Gotha some pawn tickets and made an appointment to meet him the following night. Thorn kept the appointment and was arrested.

During his conversation with Capt. O'Brien Thorn said he told the detective some truths and some falsehoods. During the time he was giving this direct testimony Thorn looked direct at the jury. He spoke clearly and distinctly, although at times his voice dropped to a very low tone. He used very good English with only a slight trace of German accent. His direct examination lasted three-quarters of an hour. Surrogate Weller conducted the cross-examination.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the Georgia supreme court in the case of Mrs. Noble, convicted of the murder of her husband. She claimed the process of law had been denied her. The result of the decision is that the sentence imposed by the court can now be executed.

LEUDER CASE

THAT CAUSED FRICTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND HAYTI

The Matter Brought to the Attention of the State Department for the First Time.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The attention of the department of state at length has been formally directed to the friction that has arisen between Germany and Hayti as a result of the arrest by the officials of the latter country of a half blood named Lueders. While the department has been unofficially watching the matter for some time past, it was not until today that the case came formally before it through the appearance there of Mr. Leger, the minister from Hayti to Washington. The minister came to consult Assistant Secretary Day and the attitude of Germany in the Lueders case was discussed. The intimation that our government so far has gone only to the length of instructing Ambassador White at Berlin, to watch the developments and keep his government informed. He will lodge a protest only in the event of the performance of Germany of some act that is not consistent with justice and international law; something that is not anticipated here. In other words, the state department does not feel that it has a right to interpose so long as the demands of Germany for redress are kept within the bounds of sound practice in international disputes, following in this the precedents by the last administration, when it permitted the landing of British troops at Corinto, Nicaragua, to secure indemnity for the ill treatment of British consular officers. It does not follow from this, however, that the administration will look with unconcern upon any harsh and unjust measures that may be sought to be put in force by Germany towards the little island republic.

The department has been informed that the statement of facts that has been made in the case of Lueders is somewhat misleading, in that it makes some important omissions. For instance, the foundation of the claim of Hayti that it had the right to punish the men as it did lies in the assertion that he was a citizen of Hayti. Lueders was born in Hayti, of a German father, and a native Hayti woman, and according to the laws of the republic, that made the child a full-fledged citizen of Hayti. Again, as an explanation for the apparently severe treatment of Lueders, the Haytian government is prepared to show that he had been arrested and convicted of the same offense, namely, resisting and assaulting an officer. The first offense was committed a little over a year ago and the Haytian law, like that of our country, in some cases provides for a much more severe penalty in the case of a second conviction. Also, as an indication that there was no discrimination practiced toward Lueders on the score that he was a German subject, it can be shown by the Haytian government that the person arrested with him at the same time for the same offense, a native full blooded Haytian, was subjected to exactly the same penalty, \$500 fine and a year's imprisonment, that was meted out to Lueders. Altogether, the case is regarded at the state department as one that might properly be adjusted through the regular channels of diplomatic negotiation, instead of through the strong means of demonstrations of force, particularly in view of the fact that Lueders is now at liberty and in Germany and the acute phase of the case has been passed.