

PARDON FOR WALLER. But the United States Will Not Ask Indemnity.

ME IS CONSIDERED GUILTY. Not Only Did the Colored ex-Consul Embezzle Funds, but He Gave Information to the Hovas.

Washington City, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Eustis has been instructed to accept the offer of the French government to release ex-United States Consul Waller from further imprisonment...



J. J. WALLER.

"It will be seen upon examination, as would, of course, be expected, that there is a slight conflict of opinion among some of the features of Mr. Waller's case. Nevertheless, upon a fair and just consideration of the facts and circumstances as presented, and especially in view of Mr. Waller's own letter, the conclusions set forth in the report of the secretary of state do not appear to admit of any reasonable doubt, nor to leave open to the executive any other course of action than that adopted and acted upon, as therein stated. It is expected that Mr. Waller's release from imprisonment will be immediately forthcoming."

Accompanying the correspondence, which is voluminous, is a report by Secretary Olney summarizing the nature and explaining the reasons which animated the executive in terminating the incident as above described. In the beginning the secretary gives the history of the Crockett case, showing that Waller, when United States consul at Tamatave, acting as administrator of the estate of Crockett, a deceased United States citizen, was guilty of maladministration; that when Mr. Wetter took charge of the consulate in January, 1894, Waller had disappeared, and the consular records, including the will of Wetter, caused a civil suit to be brought against Waller on account of the Crockett estate, and before a court composed of Consuls of the United States, Walter was convicted of gross mismanagement of the estate, of abuse and neglect of trust, and removal from the position of administrator, being ordered to make good the sum of \$1,800 and interest to the Crockett heirs. Wetter asked leave of the state department to prosecute Waller criminally, and the state department replied that it could give no specific instructions.

Touching the Waller concession, the secretary says, referring to a letter from Wetter dated in April last: "The concession contains an allusion to the Waller rubber concession, a land grant near Fort Dauphin, after following various ways in which the Crockett money may have been spent in bribes to secure the concession, but no evidence is produced, nor is there any proof of the nature, extent, validity or value of the concession. The value may have been supposed to be dependent upon the issue of the contest then going on between the French and the natives, while it is certain that the French authorities have always held the concession to be without any validity."

Secretary Olney tells how Waller, returning to Tamatave in 1894, on his way to America, was prevented from proceeding by the insistence of Consul Wetter upon his paying the Crockett judgment, which he was unable to do, and how, after the capture of Tamatave by the French in December, 1894, Waller was arrested by them and tried by a court-martial. The charges were: Discharging a letter to his wife from Tamatave without the same having been seen by the French authorities; second, corresponding with the enemies of France and furnishing to them information prejudicial to the interests of the French situation of France. The trial took place in open court, and Waller was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, an appeal being refused. The case was then called upon the French government for the record and evidence, and these were furnished.

As to the evidence, Secretary Olney says: "Without any admission of the duty of the French government to permit an inspection of the evidence—a duty which government officials from the outset did not exist—the evidence was submitted to Mr. Eustis for such examination as he chose to make. Waller's guilt upon the first charge of sending a letter from Tamatave without a permit from the French authorities to inspect it—an offense said to be punishable by a nominal fine—was confessed. As respects the second charge, a charge of correspondence with the enemies of France, of much greater gravity, Mr. Eustis reports as follows: "In order to understand the significance of the information communicated by Waller it must be borne in mind that the French had a garrison at Tamatave and the Hovas had one at Parafate. These two points were distant from each other a few miles. In a letter to Tessier he describes the condition at Tamatave; that smallpox is raging; that many are dying; that there are more than 100 French soldiers in the hospitals; that they have dysentery and fever, and unless there should be a change in the disorder very soon the fatality of both soldiers and natives would be very great. He speaks very carefully of the arrest of several Hovas who were reported to have been shot. To have communicated the enclosed and extracts of the condition of the garrison at Tamatave might certainly have provoked an attack by the Hovas from Parafate, the information being given to an agent of the Hovas, by French soldiers on Malagasy women, and says it seems strange that civilized men should commit such crimes upon the Malagasy women, and speaks of much Malagasy property having been destroyed by the French troops. Whether these statements were true or false, they were certainly calculated to increase the horrors of war by provoking retaliation on the part of the Hovas. He writes that all mail leaving Tamatave for Antananarivo is read by the colonel of the French army before it can pass; that he has a chance to send this letter by the English steamer via Natal, and that he will escape the eyes of the French. In his letter to his wife, he denounces "D. and P.," who are identified as Draper and Purdy, as French spies, and asks her to inform Tessier and friends of the fact. It is true that he asked that they be sent away from the capital. When asked by the preceding officer why he exposed these men to be executed, he replied that he did it from motives of revenge. I am credibly informed that those two men were American citizens. Mrs. Waller, in acknowledging the receipt of his contents, did not mention anything in it, but simply to say, "Your 4 received." After she and Tessier had read it they were to destroy it and not to mention its contents except to Tessier and secretaries, the list-

Peculiar. In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation.

It acts directly upon the blood, and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

ter are interpreted as meaning secretaries of the Hovas government. These letters are in the handwriting of Waller, and at the trial he acknowledged having written them.

After examining the original letters of Waller I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent or imprudent writing, but was a deliberate attempt to furnish information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention, and no court could have hesitated to condemn him.

GOLD RESERVE RISING. Effect of the Bond Sale Beginning to Be Felt.

Washington City, Feb. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance, \$151,645,136; gold reserve, \$55,255,096. The treasury today lost \$23,000 in gold coin and \$10,000 in bars, which leaves the gold reserve at \$55,255,096. This, however, does not include the gold deposited yesterday and today on account of the bond purchases.

Deposits of gold were numerous today, but the sub-treasury officials say that they can only generalize as to the total amount, owing to the great number of small deposits. Up to 2 o'clock approximately \$5,000,000 had been credited to bidders for the new bonds as a result of today's operations. The deposits include gold of individual bank corporations, the new government bond depositors and bullion brokers. The withdrawals were placed approximately at \$95,000, all for the account of bullion brokers.

Astoria's First White Woman Dead.

Astoria, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Nancy Welch died this evening, aged 77 years. Mrs. Welch had been confined to the turning table in Astoria, having taken up her residence here with her husband in 1846. She was considered one of the wealthiest women in Astoria.

NOTABLE DEAD.

William B. Macou, who was a member of the Denver Athletic Club football team, and well-known in Western football circles, died in Denver Tuesday, of diphtheria. John W. Steadman, a well-known Hartford, Conn., banker and treasurer of the State Savings Bank, died Monday night at his home, of heart disease. He was 76 years old, and was formerly a newspaper editor in Astoria, a resident of the State Historical Society.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill giving a pension of \$4 per month to all ex-soldiers 75 years of age who served in both the Mexican and Civil wars.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HOTEL BUTLER. G. S. Rankin, North Yakima. H. Erlich, New York. H. Beck, Portland. G. Kaufman, Uman, Alaska. L. Johnson, City. J. Wiley, Spokane. L. H. Jansen, Tacoma. F. H. Scoville, Spokane. Donald Ross, New Tacoma. Mrs. Williams, Port Townsend. Mrs. J. H. Murray, Port Gambia. E. H. Adams, San Francisco. A. J. Agnew, Everett. Cecil H. Bauer, Portland. Mrs. M. C. Smith, San Francisco. George Gaches, La Conner. Theo. Springer, Chicago. C. E. Ryland, Fairhaven. F. H. Folsom, Everett.

HOTEL DILLER.

J. W. White, San Francisco. J. L. Hubbard, Snohomish. P. D. Wilmer, Cripple Creek. P. Witznicks, Cedar Mountain. Miss Gladys Howard, Shelton. W. G. Douglas, Stanwood. Mrs. Douglas, Stanwood. Miss May Douglas, Stanwood. Archy Douglas, Stanwood. Frank Douglas, Stanwood. Wm. Douglas, Stanwood. T. F. Tukey, Port Townsend. Donald Ross, New Tacoma. E. G. English, Mount Vernon. Mrs. E. G. English, Mount Vernon. A. S. Howard, Edmonds. Isaac Dunlap, La Conner. Donald Ross, New Tacoma. A. Buscher, South Bend. Mrs. Buscher, South Bend. C. Ziegler, South Bend.

HOTEL NORTHERN.

J. P. Gleason, City. J. W. White, San Francisco. Mrs. E. P. Loftis, Port Townsend. W. L. Melick, Portland, Or. J. A. Strong, Tacoma. A. H. Talbot, Boston. W. H. Mixer, Tacoma. E. H. Holinger, Tacoma. Capt. Thomas Wallace, San Francisco. F. A. Robinson, Brimco. E. H. Holinger, Tacoma. W. J. Fitzgerald, Snohomish. T. L. Grant, Everett. E. Palmer, Victoria. A. F. Dangler, Detroit. J. W. Maitland, San Francisco. A. E. Denham, San Francisco. Samuel Erb, Tacoma. Samuel Bass, Whitefish. H. C. Mohan, West Superior, Wis. William Mitchell, Tacoma. C. E. Smith, Jersey City. J. H. McFarland, Tacoma. A. H. Taylor, Tacoma. J. B. Smith, City. James N. Bradley, Tacoma. Theo. Springer, Port Angeles. J. H. Carson, City.

When you want coal free from rock, dirt and soot, order Newcastle.

A REBUKE TO MORTON. The Senate Passes a Resolution for Government Seeds.

PASSED WITHOUT A DIVISION. Wolcott Says Department of Agriculture Is Worthless and That Federal Offices Are Bartered for Votes.

Washington City, Feb. 11.—In the senate today a resolution to recommit the tariff bill was passed.

The long pending resolution which has brought out so much criticism of the secretary of agriculture was passed without a division. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds shall proceed as heretofore.

Blanchard, Dem., La., was then recognized for a speech on the Monroe doctrine. Blanchard strongly commended the president for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis, of the Monroe doctrine, and advocated that it be given the most extensive legislative endorsement. Among other things Blanchard said:

"This republic is not to act the big brother to any turbulent or revolutionary republic or island in the Western hemisphere and convulse the world about matters of far less importance than many that arise in our own country. But it does behoove us to proclaim a distinctive national policy, a broad, comprehensive policy, that includes within its scope the three Americas, North, Central and South. The United States stands the head of the American sisterhood of states. She has an interest at once direct and vital in the settlement of every question that can arise affecting any portion of the American continent, or any of the free states on the continent; indeed, she has an interest in the settlement of every national or international question that can arise in the Western hemisphere. Nor does she intend on our part to militate against the right of any government to protect its citizens in any part of America, or to enforce payment of debts in any part of the world for wrongs. The Monroe doctrine, even in its present enlarged scope, is not to be extended to interfere with the business relations between the American republics and Europe. We would not interfere if war broke out, and such countries were overrun by foreign troops. But, neither as the result of such war, nor as the result of any such invasion, would any European power acquire additional territory in America. War waged by England or any other European power with South America would be of no concern to us. Only such war must not be one of conquest. And, the war ended, foreign troops must withdraw from the territory of the United States. The United States desires the conquest of any of their territory by stronger powers, cannot object if that power should then dispose of their territory to foreign powers by treaty or other negotiations. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Allen replied briefly to Wet's criticisms on the secretary of agriculture. Mr. Allen contended that any unusual allowance of seeds by the secretary to Nebraska was due to the drought there.

Wolcott, of Colorado, interrupted with the statement that the rain belt of Colorado was not the cause of the drought, but the secretary of agriculture had declined to give the slightest help in the way of seeds. Wolcott hoped there might be some legislation on his part in order to get the office that was regarded as worthless.

In order to start the debate on the deficiency bill, Hale suggested that the seed bill be taken up. "This is all caput mortuum," said the senator.

"Does the senator mean to call the secretary of agriculture a deadhead?" asked Wolcott.

A discussion of Secretary Carlisle's observance of civil service methods came up on the floor of the senate. The appointment of twenty-five expert money counters, Allen arraigned the civil service system. It would in time turn over our government service over to a lot of cigarette-smoking duffers. The senator said the two frauds of the public service were the civil service commission and the interstate commerce commission.

Wolcott introduced a brief but somewhat sensational speech. He said the real menace to the country was the power of patronage lodged with the executive, and which had never been used to such extent under the present administration. A free coinage bill would have passed through the last house of representatives had not the power of patronage been brought to bear by the administration, especially the patronage controlled by the secretary of the treasury. Colorado was today flooded with appointments, many of them merit men, but by the secretary of the treasury for congressmen who had "rattled" on the silver bill. Thus congressmen had been debauched. The best service that could be rendered would be to deprive the president and his cabinet officers of the entire power of patronage, so that no longer senators and representatives would hang around the White House, waiting for a call, begging for morsels of patronage.

Lodge said patronage and favoritism were un-American. A system which compels senators and representatives to go huckstering like messengers and tiddlers to and hang around the ante-rooms of the president and cabinet officers was demoralizing and wrong. At this point, the debate having diverged considerably from the appropriation bill, an executive session was held, after which, at 5:35 p. m., the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA. The Czar Invites Himself to Recognize Prince Ferdinand.

Constantinople, Feb. 11.—The sultan has invited the czar to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND. The Best Remedy in the World--It Makes People Well.



There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's Celery Compound, positively cured by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Continued from First Page.

happily, there is no sign of Turkish statesmen seeing the error of their ways, he would never regret being the follower of a government which at all events did its best to induce Turkey to take the only course to secure the permanence of the Ottoman empire.

The parliament members of the Irish empire yesterday decided to introduce three amendments to the address in reply to the queen's speech, including home rule, political amnesty and local government reform.

IN THE LORDS. Salisbury a Firm Believer in Monroe Doctrine and Arbitration. London, Feb. 11.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury and other distinguished personages were among those present in the house of lords during the reading of the queen's speech. The Princess of Wales was in the gallery, and there were a large number of ladies in the side galleries.

When business was resumed in the house of lords, the Duke of Devonshire rose to address in reply to the queen's speech, and in so doing expressed sympathy with her majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Baron Stanmore also congratulated the government on its attitude toward British Guiana, and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was a reasonable question of the British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the concession of the Channel island which once belonged to the duchy of Normandy.

Lord Rosebery complained of the meager programme of the government. Proceeding with his remarks, Lord Rosebery referred to the reference in the queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of the foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, saying that if any British minister did his duty, remarked his lordship. He approved the government's policy in the Transvaal, but he thought unfortunate that the queen's speech should have permitted to publish a glowing eulogy of the Jameson raid. He warned Mr. Chamberlain in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy not to indulge in a piece of rhetoric calculated needlessly to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuelan difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their best to have in view the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the reference in the queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were progressing between England and America. He rejoiced at the announcement, because it indicated a way to settle the dispute on the basis of a satisfactory result more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in criticism of Lord Salisbury, the ex-premier, he said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance. I have a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France."

Turning then to the Venezuelan affair, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in our dispute had not been a satisfactory result more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in criticism of Lord Salisbury, the ex-premier, he said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance. I have a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France."

Turning then to the Venezuelan affair, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in our dispute had not been a satisfactory result more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in criticism of Lord Salisbury, the ex-premier, he said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance. I have a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France."

Turning then to the Venezuelan affair, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in our dispute had not been a satisfactory result more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in criticism of Lord Salisbury, the ex-premier, he said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance. I have a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France."

Rolling In... On Every Train. Special Values.

NEW WINDOW DRAPERIES. NEW TABLE DAMASKS. LACE CURTAINS. NEW PORTIERES. NEW SHIRT WAISTS. NEW CLOAKS. NEW WRAPPERS. NEW WOOL DRESS FABRICS. NEW WASH DRESS PATTERNS. NEW LACES. NEW EMBROIDERIES. NEW HOSIERY. NEW GLOVES. NEW GARNITURES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

59c Each—Ladies' Grass Linen Shirt Waists, tan, pinks and blues, latest cut and made to fit. Similar values sold elsewhere at \$1.00. \$1.50 Doz.—Full bleached 3-4 size Linen Damask Dinner Napkins, new patterns, worth \$2.50. 25c Yard—All-Wool Black Storm Serge, also navy blue, strictly all-wool.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO. Corner Second Avenue and Madison Street.

catastrophe for the longest time possible. But, if the present state of things continued its natural consequences could not be indefinitely delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction. But when, in May last, he himself had been in power, he did not give any sign of resorting to force if England's demands were not conceded. The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-Conformist Union. Upon the conclusion of the speech the address was agreed to.

The Case of Annie Dezer. Los Angeles, Feb. 11.—This morning Judge Clark received a letter from Mrs. Cusick, of Seattle, the mother of Annie Dezer, of whom Mr. and Mrs. George Hendricks wish to be made guardians, stating that she does not wish the Hendrickses to adopt the child. She asserts that she is ready to defend her rights, and requests Judge Clark to appoint a first-class lawyer to take care of her case. She also requests a stay of proceedings until she has been advised as to her best course of action.

A Love Sick Tacoma Man Shoots Himself. Tacoma, Feb. 11.—Special—Peter Burkall, a tailor, aged 28, attempted to commit suicide at the Rhine hotel at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He shot himself through the left side, about two inches below the heart. Burkall came over on the steamship Strathmore in November and decided to locate here. He fell in love with Jennie Janson, a young Swede girl employed in the laundry at the hotel. Jennie did not return his affection and Burkall became despondent. Today he visited the girl while she was bending over her ironing board at the laundry and made love to her. She told him to go away, whereat he drew a pistol from his pocket. The girl screamed and ran into the barroom, while Burkall followed her into the passage, and, turning the revolver against his breast, pulled the trigger. Proprietor Single went to his aid and City Physician Schug was summoned. Dr. Schug dressed the wound and led the injured man lying easily. He thinks Burkall has about an even chance for recovery.

GEORGE HAZZARD SUBMITS. But He Wants His Daughter to Be Married Again, in Tacoma. Tacoma, Feb. 11.—George Hazzard returned today from Washington City via New York. He was in St. Paul, Minn., when informed by wire of the elopement of his youngest daughter, Julia, with J. C. R. Coates. He says: "I had no objection to their marriage, except their age, and the means they took to accomplish it. I had been at home and cognizant of the intentions, if I could not have persuaded them to postpone the marriage for a year or so they might have been married at home. I have taken steps to find out just where the ceremony was performed, and if it was performed in Victoria or on the high seas, you can say that they will be married on their arrival home under the laws of the state of Washington. I am a big American citizen, and want my child married under the laws of the United States and the state of Washington."

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an Ailcock's Porous Plaster. BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

This Sale Is Fast Coming To an End.

It is a chance to buy clothing that no man can afford to miss. You can secure fine suits for less than you paid heretofore for inferior goods. We are considering neither cost nor worth. Our aim is to sell as much of this stock as possible before March 1st. On that date we positively retire from business.

Hyams, Pauson & Co. 800, 802 First Avenue. Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder. AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.