

HE AND HE'S GLAD OF IT

Dr. C. Brown's Final Play to the Gallies.

SPECTACULAR CONFESSION

Saintly Sinner Acknowledges His Fault, Expresses Contrition and Then Quits the Church.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Rev. C. O. Brown, now of Chicago, has confessed to the Bay conference of the Congregational church that a portion of the charges connecting his name with that of Mattie Overman are true. He appeared before the conference very unexpectedly, expressed the deepest contrition for his backsliding, resigned himself to fate, was chastened and dropped out of the Congregational ministry, took hands with the chasteeners and ended by declaring that he was glad of all.

The opening of the conference which was to consider the Brown case was delayed until nearly 3 o'clock on account of the jubilee procession, and the main business was further postponed by some untoward talk. This was not done, however, with the slightest idea that Dr. Brown would appear, and it was a surprise when he entered and was introduced by his namesake, Rev. C. O. Brown, of Oakland, at whose house he has been staying since his arrival on the coast.

Dr. Brown smiled, shook hands with his friend, and, coolly removing his overcoat, proceeded to read a long statement which declared with elaboration and application that "a small part of the accusations against him were true."

Dr. Brown confessed that he had sought forgiveness both of God and man, and had repented utterly and with abhorrence long before he was publicly accused. In the mad tumult of that episode which fell upon me, pursued by the papers for 150 consecutive days, with every nerve on fire, with mental powers in confusion and moral sensibilities benumbed, it seemed almost right to defend myself, my family and the friends who instantly espoused my cause, by methods which are justified in warfare. But, brethren, if I feared God, I fear no longer. Today I can say with Christian, "I fear nothing so much as sin," and with Tholuck, "I thank God for the conviction of sin."

There were several times during the progress of the first council when I would gladly have told the brethren all. "I do not wish to be understood as accusing the young woman, who begged me to refrain."

"No action but my own could then deprive me either of my pulpit or of my fellowship in Chicago. I confess to the Dubuque and Chicago associations that I did them a grievous wrong in accepting fellowship of the one and rejecting that of the other. I herewith request that my name be dropped from the roll of the Chicago association."

SAVED BY HIS COOLNESS.

the President of a Trust Company Stood Off a Would-Be Robber.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—About noon today a thin, well-dressed young man slipped into the private office of Judge Mill, president of the Union Com. Co., and, pointing a revolver at the gray-haired financier's head, demanded \$100 in cash, threatening to kill him if the money was not paid. Judge Mill's coolness saved him. He engaged the man in conversation until the would-be robber, whose name is unknown, was taken to the Four courts and locked up.

When searched, a small bottle of glycerine was found in his pocket. The police spent all the afternoon trying to get him to reveal his identity, but failed. The young man is 22 years old, with very dark complexion, wearing eyes, gold-rimmed spectacles, and a walk that approached a stride. He wore a long overcoat, and a peculiar walking cap.

Fatal Head-End Collision.

Elizabeth, Ky., Jan. 27.—By a head-on collision of two freights on the Louisville & Nashville, near Upton, this morning, three men were killed and four badly injured. The killed were William Oiler, engineer; Lee Ellis, brakeman, and an unknown man.

FOR ANNEXATION.

The Hawaiian Treaty Discussed by Seven Governors.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Herald has obtained the views of some of the governors of states on the subject of annexation of Hawaii. The interviews follow:

Governor Leedy, of Kansas—I believe the Hawaiian islands should be annexed by the United States for these reasons: Within a short time a canal will be built across the Isthmus of Panama. This canal should be controlled by the United States. The nation having possession of these islands will command the road to that canal and will also possess the key to the Pacific ocean from a mercantile standpoint. My belief is that if we allow Hawaii to slip out of our fingers now, within 50 years our necessities will compel us to fight to get possession of the islands, and therefore it seems to me to be good policy to get them while we can do so in peace.

Governor Adams, of Colorado—While not enthusiastic, I believe the future commercial welfare of the United States would justify the annexation of the islands. But a hundred fold more important movement would be the building of the Nicaragua canal, as a guaranty of future power and empire. We need both, but first of all, the canal.

Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska—I am opposed to Hawaiian annexation. For a century it has been the well-defined policy of this country to avoid a line of action tending to entanglements with foreign powers. Annexation would be used as a pretext to appeal to the spirit of militarism of the people of our country.

Governor Stevens, of Missouri—I am opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, but cannot explain my position satisfactorily in an interview.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, refused to express an opinion on the matter.

Governor Clough, of Minnesota—Hawaii is a case of gobble or see it gobbled. If we don't take the Sandwich Islands the British will. Uncle Sam sees a pearl glistening at his feet, and he has not the astuteness I ascribe to him if he does not pick it up.

Governor Bushnell, of Ohio—The United States should approve the annexation of Hawaii. I believe I voice the sentiment of 75 per cent of the people of Ohio. It would then be a naval stronghold, a commercial benefit and worth ten-fold the price asked for it.

Governor Lee, of South Dakota—The first duty of this country is to Cuba, to stop the butchery in that island at any cost. After that, if Hawaii is of any strategic value to this country and its citizens are desirous of annexation, it would probably be good policy to take the islands in.

DEBATE WAS BITTER.

Teller Resolution the Subject Before the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Today's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly two hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Allison, Berry and Hoar. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Teller, author of the resolution, his statement calling out a suggestion from Hoar that he (Teller) have the speech stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Vest admitted that he thought the system of coining referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coining of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill, the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate, in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. As speeches were limited to five minutes, many members participated, and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, and although good natured, some hard knocks were given and received. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians, and Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion to strike out.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fate of an Aged Woman in Colton, Washington.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 27.—A Colton special to the Spokesman-Review says: Mrs. M. J. Richardson was burned to death here. She lived with her daughter. When the latter returned from a visit to a neighbor, she found her mother's charred and blackened remains on the floor. Mrs. Richardson was over 70 years old, and feeble. She was addicted to the use of tobacco, and it is supposed that while lighting her pipe her clothing became ignited. Mrs. Richardson left a family of seven grown children, three daughters and four sons.

ORDERED TO HAVANA.

Big Battle-ship Maine Going South on Short Notice.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Within 48 hours, for the first time since the insurrection broke out in Cuba, three years ago, the United States government will be represented in the harbor of Havana by a warship. The decision to send the United States battle-ship Maine was finally reached at a special meeting at the White House this morning, between the president, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Day, Attorney-General McKenna and General Miles, and it is a striking fact that, with the exception of Secretary Long and the attorney-general, not a member of the cabinet knew of the intention to take this radical action. It is denied, however, that some such move has long been in contemplation, as evidenced in the following statement of Secretary Day, made this afternoon:

"The sending of the Maine to Havana means simply the resumption of friendly natural relations with Spain. It is customary for naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors of other countries with which they are at peace, and British and German warships have recently visited Havana. This is no new move. The president has intended to do it for some time, but heretofore something has happened to postpone it."

"The orders to the Maine mean nothing more than I have said, and there is nothing alarming or unfriendly in them. The Spanish minister here is fully informed of what is going on, and, so far as I know, has not made the slightest objection to it."

Further, Mr. Day said that Consul-General Lee had not sent for a warship.

This statement shows that the movement was made deliberately, and that it could not have been taken if there were serious apprehensions of its results to Havana. The general belief here, however, is that in Madrid, rather than in any Cuban town, is the trouble to be looked for, if there should be any misapprehension of the purpose of our government in sending the Maine to Havana. The temper of the opposition newspapers in the Spanish capital has been threatening for some time, and it may require the strong hand of the news censor to repress utterances that would lead to rioting.

Admiral Seward's orders were not made public in their text at the navy department, but it was stated that the substance of them was in the statement made by Secretary Long. The orders were not directly to the Maine, for the reason that she is now attached to the squadron, and the naval regulations require all such orders to go through the superior officer. There is some question whether the telegram reached the admiral before he sailed with his squadron from Key West for Tortugas harbor. The belief is that it did not, but this will make little difference in the programme, inasmuch as the telegram will be sent to the admiral by one of the torpedo-boats, or by some other means of conveyance. The details of the Maine's movements are believed to be left to the arrangement of Admiral Seward, but it is thought that the ship, which put to sea with the squadron, will return to Key West before going to Havana.

The German ships to which Assistant Secretary Day referred in his statement are the Carlotta and the Geyer, both training-ships and not of formidable type, though one sufficed to settle hastily the recent Haytian difficulty. Their touching at Havana is not believed to have been significant, as their cruise was arranged in all details last September, and the same ships are due at Charleston, S. C., early in February.

UNPROFITABLE EXPERIMENT.

Seventeen Reindeer Killed on an Atlantic Steamer.

New York, Jan. 26.—Seventeen reindeer were executed by hanging on the voyage from Hamburg on the steamer Glendon, which reached here after a tempestuous voyage of 14 days. Fifteen others survived the trip, but one of them has a broken kneecap, which has been rudely bound in splints. The 15 are all that are left of a herd of 40 reindeer started from a small village in Finland a month ago, destined for a journey of more than 10,000 miles to the Klondike region.

The reindeer are not a part of Uncle Sam's plan for relieving the miners. They were purchased by an old Klondiker, who believed there was money in shipping reindeer there to the land of gold as beasts of burden. They were shipped on the Glendon. It has no stalls for cattle, and the reindeer were tied to stanchions.

The Glendon left Hamburg January 7 in a gale which rolled the ship like a barrel. Two of the reindeer had their necks dislocated before they vessel had been out three hours, and the next day three more were killed. The fifth day brought a gale from the west, which speedily produced five more dead reindeer. In the gale of last Thursday six more were killed and the legs of three of these were fractured in half a dozen places.

Government Will Prosecute.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The government will prosecute M. Gerault-Richard and the Comte de Bernis for their conduct in the chamber of deputies during the recent disturbance.

GOLD BY THE TON.

That's the Way They Speak of It in Dawson City.

In a personal letter, received in Portland from William J. Jones, press correspondent in Dawson City, he says, among other things:

"The stories of the great yield of gold published in the United States have not been exaggerated in the least. The mind is unable to grasp the real situation, and appreciate the sights that are so common here to every-day life. In Dawson City today, ready for shipment, are between four and five tons of gold. Can you realize that such a thing is possible, or at all probable? Just consider, too, that all that is about one-third of the year's output. Men handle gold as you would a plug of tobacco. At the saloon bars, the stores, restaurants or other places of business, the mines throw up their sacks, and casually turn their backs, never stopping to see if they are accorded proper weight. Would you think of handing your purse over to a Portland bookkeeper and allowing him to take out the change?"

"In many of the cabins along the gulches where I have visited I have seen shelves loaded down with all kinds of cans filled with gold. In one cabin on Eldorado creek there are five coal-oil cans full of the yellow metal, weighing nearly 1,200 pounds."

"The Canadians are exercising the laws leniently, and to the satisfaction of the Americans, and generally speaking, the camp is orderly and very quiet, considering the vast amount of money in circulation, and the number of hard characters in the country."

Some Notes on Alaska.

There are two telephone lines between Dyea and Lindemann.

T. R. Needham has just started the Stickeen River Journal at Fort Wrangel.

The weather is so moderate at Juneau that the people are not wearing overcoats.

It is estimated that the carrying capacity of Portland and Puget sound steamers foots up 10,000 passengers per month.

The lumber famine continues at Dyea and Skagway, and prices rule \$5 to \$50. The dealers promise a supply in a few days. Good weather for building continues.

Colonel E. O. Lamphere and M. P. Gilbert, of Chicago, capitalists, have purchased a gang of Greek miners seven gold quartz claims in Southeastern Alaska for \$120,000.

A large force of men and teams are getting out and delivering piles for the Nowell wharf at Dyea. This wharf will probably be the first of the three wharves under construction to be completed.

An ordinary shack—if there were lumber to build it with—in Skagway will rent for \$50 to \$60 a month. A squatter's right on a lot not far from the central district brought an offer of \$700 to a Portlander. It was refused.

Archie Sheep and W. Stewart, of Dawson, presented to the famous "Slim" Birch—as a testimonial of regard—a nugget two inches in diameter. It is worth \$200. Slim's convict number in San Quentin will be engraved on it and it will adorn his neck.

J. M. Fowler's townscheme at Lake Lindemann, by which he hoped to plat out all the available land and tax everybody \$2 who put a tent on it, has been knocked in the head by the Canadian government, which has reserved this particular land for the use of the public to put up tents and store their goods there without charge.

J. Kay, of San Francisco, who took a cargo of lumber to Skagway on the Noyo, says so great is the demand for lumber that they can hardly wait until it is unloaded. Mr. Kay says that but a small per cent of the hundreds of people arriving at Dyea and Skagway, intent on pushing on to Dawson, have any conception of the difficulties before them. He predicts that congestion on the trails will be greater than last season.

A company, of which J. J. McKay, the Yukon freighter and the man who made the quickest trip ever made from Dawson to Dyea during the winter, is the head, has been organized at Tacoma to run an express between that city and Dawson. The company will operate steamers on the lakes, and from the White Horse rapids to Dawson, using dog and horse trains in packing from Dyea. It is estimated that the trip from Tacoma to Dawson will be made in 18 days in the summer and 25 days in the winter. The company will attempt to secure mail contracts. At present mail is scattered all along the trail, and McKay asserts that he is the only man who ever succeeded in delivering mail on the Yukon during the winter.

Collector of Customs J. W. Ivey is receiving a good deal of praise for his vigorous policy in enforcing the laws regarding the liquor traffic. As long as the laws are in effect they will be enforced. His vigilance in seizing contraband stuff is attracting general attention. The liquor men are growling because he shipped away 20 tons of the stuff on the Elder. The new administration is making warm times in the North, and, as a natural result, the collector is cordially disliked by the Juneau smuggling ring.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Wheat traders last week struggled with all kinds of foreign news, but the market remained in the same old rut, only that it became narrower. Commission men who have recently traveled all through the West and Northwest say that speculation everywhere is tight. The farmers have paid off their mortgages with the money received from their crops, and the \$200,000,000 extra that Leiter helped them to get by advancing grain values has brought about a readjustment of affairs in the West.

During the early days of last week the foreign news was bearing, prices in Liverpool and on the continent declining steadily under the pressure of Argentine offerings. Friday there was a change in sentiment abroad, cables generally reporting reduced Argentine offerings and advanced prices. An estimate has been made that Argentina will only have 13,000,000 bushels to ship to the United Kingdom; 7,000,000 bushels of its surplus will go to Brazil, and the balance to other countries. This estimate does not make the surplus over 25,000,000 bushels. There are other good estimates of 46,000,000 bushels. Should Argentina have 46,000,000 to export, it will make a material difference in prices, provided the present crop prospects are everywhere maintained. In case it is only 25,000,000 bushels there will be less wheat to come in contact with arrivals from California and depress the foreign markets. Speculators are looking to the foreign situation to lead the bull movement. They want to see exports continue heavy, and the foreign buying good. The latter has not been up to expectations of late, but there is every prospect of its continuing good throughout January. One drawback to active cash transactions at the seaboard is the steady advance in cash premiums over May.

Speculators who are very friendly to the bull side take a different view of the situation. They are inclined to ignore the foreign conditions as the real leader, and are looking to the Northwest. They believe that stocks in millers' hands in Minnesota and the Dakotas are the lightest in years. Farmers' deliveries are small and country elevators stocks are not over 5,000,000 bushels. Bulls have predicted a falling off in arrivals there since December 1, but the reduction has not been fully realized, the receipts exceeding last year's.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18@20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$5.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.25 per sack. Hops—4@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$4.00@5.00. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$11.00; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, caviars, \$2.25@2.50 per box.