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QUIET RESTORED
The Cubans Have Excepted American Authority.
PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN ISSUED
Japanese Section Men are Driven From Work at Clatskanie—Other Outside News.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The city is quiet, and Cuban indignation at the American authorities for forbidding demon- strations is subsiding. There have been no incidents of disorder, and General Brooke is confident that Sunday will pass peacefully.

Major General Brooke, by direction of the president has issued the following proclamation to the Cubans:

"Coming among you as the representa- tive of the president, in furtherance and in the continuation of the humane pur- pose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing condi- tions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present govern- ment is to give protection to people and security to property, and to restore con- fidence; to encourage the people to re- sume the pursuits of peace; to build up the waste plantations; to resume com- mercial traffic and to afford full protec- tion in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

"To this end the protection of the United States government will be di- rected and every possible provision will be made to carry these objects through the channels of the civil administration although under military control.

"In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba and those pos- sessed of rights and property in the island, civil and criminal codes which pre- vailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty, will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found neces- sary in the interest of good government.

"The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to co-operate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation and good will, one toward another; and hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure a kind and benefi- cent government.

"The military governor of the island will also be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on mat- ters of public interest."

The text of the proclamation has been cabled to Washington and approved.

General Gomez Gives Poor Advice.
HAVANA, Jan. 3.—General Maximo Gomez, from his camp 200 miles west- ward, near Narciso, has issued a pro- clamations to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed. It is dated December 29, and is in part as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move, for any political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword so long as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace nor, ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by unneces- sary manifestations during the jubilee.

"The period of transition is terminated, the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate our- selves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American interven- tion.

"But, above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve, as a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Cubans are Disarming.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Havana corre- spondent of the times says:
I have had an interview with General Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent generals would not accept any proposals by General Maximo Gomez calculated to produce friction between the Ameri- cans and the Cubans, and the disarming was proceeding steadily throughout the island.

Driven From Work.
CLATSKANIE, Jan. 1.—The six Japa- nese section hands in the employ of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, at Rainier, were run off Saturday evening by a gang of ruffians. The Japanese live in an old car, located at Rainier, and about 9 o'clock Saturday evening four shots were fired through the car just before the train from Astoria came along. There was quite a crowd about the station, some with lanterns, and it is supposed that the persons who fired the shots were known to some of them, at least, but no effort was made to inter- fere, and when the train stopped the crowd was shouting at the Japanese to scare them on board the train.

Five of them boarded the train and came to this city, but what became of the other is not known. Superintendent McGuire telegraphed to J. N. Rice, sheriff at Rainier, yesterday, in regard to the affair, and he replied as follows:

"Have a deputy at Rainier to protect your interests. Will go down there this evening."

Just where this deputy was when the outrage was being committed or why some of the persons at the station did not make any effort to protect the Jap- anese is not known.

The railroad company will take steps to protect its employes. The officials say that this sort of anti-Chinese or anti-Japanese agitation at this late date is very much out of place, and makes a poor showing for the intelligence and civilization of any community in which it is tolerated.

The passing of the general pension bill in the house, carrying an appropriation of \$145,000,000, without any opposition from the democrats, south or north, is significant. It means that the sectional line has dropped out. Allen, of Missis- sippi, remarked that when he entered the house fourteen years ago pension bills always precipitated a bloody-shirt discussion. There was nothing of that sort in the house in this case, however, and there will not be in the senate. No sectional contest can ever be waged again in congress. Nobody, south or north, will ever attempt to draw the geographical line again in politics. The conflict with Spain, of course, finished the obliteration of the sectional line.—Pendleton Republican.

Nelson Dingley III.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, is critically ill at his apartments at the Hamilton house in this city, with an attack of pneu- monia. Because of his age, much concern is felt over his condition. His ill- ness dates from Wednesday of last week, when he had an attack of the grip. He grew rapidly worse, and last night pneu- monia set in. This afternoon it was stated that there had been a slight change for the better, which was con- tinued through the evening. Mr Dingley is of delicate physique, is an unre- mitting worker, and has figured in tariff legislation in the house for a great number of years. He is now chairman of the committee on ways and means, and is the leader of the republican majority on the floor of the house. His wife and daughter are here nursing him in his illness, while a physician is in constant attendance at his bedside.

STEAMER PROTECTION WRECKED.
She Foundered and Sank off Tillamook Rock With a Cargo of Coal.
ASTORIA, Or., Jan.—The steam schooner Protection, from Seattle with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, foundered and sank off Tillamook rock on the evening of December 31. But one man was lost, and he lost his life in an attempt to lower a boat after it had been deter- mined to abandon the vessel.

The Protection, with a full cargo of coal, including a heavy deckload, left Seattle's Thursday, December 29, at 2 o'clock. While the vessel was heavily laden, she made fair time, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of December 30 was off Cape Flattery. During that day the wind was light, but there was a heavy westerly swell that seemed to strain the vessel, but it was not until the morning of the 31st, when the Protec- tion encountered the southeast gale that had been predicted on shore, that she began to make more water than usual. Chief Engineer George H. Morse notified Captain Erickson that it was neces- sary to use steam to work the pumps, and the vessel was partially slowed down to use the steam on them. Captain Erickson then had all the available men on board throw the deckload overboard, but the water kept gaining.

It was not until late that afternoon that the necessity of taking to the boats became evident, and at the time it was blowing a southeast gale. When Second Assistant Engineer Ed Benson finally left the engine-room to turn off the last cocks the water was up to his chin. Then Captain Erickson called all hands together and told them that the boats were their only salvation. He divided the entire crew of 15 between himself and First Officer J. H. Griffin, to go in the two boats.

In lowering one of the boats, First Engineer Carver was knocked overboard and sank almost immediately. Assis- tance was impossible.

The boats were lowered, and, instruc- tions from Captain Erickson, both stood by the Protection for a time, until she was seen to take a deep starboard list and got deep in the water at the stern, but she was not seen to actually disap- pear. As near as can be figured, this was about 30 miles off Tillamook rock. This estimate of the survivors, however, is very uncertain.

The boats soon separated, and neither knew the whereabouts of the other, and it was a bitter night. New Year's morn- ing broke with their boats tossing in the face of almost certain death. In the afternoon, 20 hours after leaving the ves- sel, the boat of Captain Erickson sighted a ship and headed towards it. From the ship the boat was soon sighted, and the occupants picked up and safely landed on board.

The first thing that Captain Erickson did on going aboard was to tell the master that his first officer's boat was in the neighborhood with seven men aboard.

The rescuing vessel proved to be the British ship Galgate from San Francisco for the Columbia river, and as soon as her master heard that there was another boat of shipwrecked men near by he sent a man aloft, who soon reported them in sight and headed toward the ship. The vessel was then backed and filled, and awaited their coming, and without an accident they were taken on board.

What was done to them then is best told by the survivors. Without excep- tion, when asked about their experi- ences, they first told of the kindness of Captain Griffiths, of the Galgate, and his officers and crew. After 26 hours in the open boats they were almost dead from cold and exposure. They were stripped, rubbed placed, in warm cloth- ing and then given something warm to drink and eat, and made as comfortable as it was possible. They are now here, being hospitably entertained, but their future movements has not been deter- mined upon. Not one is injured, and all are in good health.

First Assistant Engineer Carver, who was drowned, signed with the Protec- tion in Seattle, and little is known of him by the crew, except that he was an English engineer, who had recently recovered his American papers.

The first thing that Captain Erickson did upon reaching Astoria was to inform the collector of the port and the master of the haste of leaving the vessel, and the circumstances of the disaster.

The Protection was a steamer of about 400 tons burden, and was en- gaged in running between Astoria and San Francisco. She was owned by the J. S. Kimball Company.

TRAGEDY AT SEASIDE.

Three Men Killed and One Hurt in a Desperate Fight.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 30.—The burning of the Fulton cottage, at Seaside Wednes- day morning, culminated, this afternoon, in the bloodiest tragedy in the history of this county, as a result of which three men are cold in death and one other is badly wounded. The dead are:
Sheriff S. W. Williams.
Deputy Sheriff James Lamers.
Charles Willard.
Deputy Sheriff A. E. Miller was shot in the leg.

It was considered certain by every one that the burning of the cottage was for the purpose of concealing a robbery, and suspicion pointed to Charles Willard as the guilty person, particularly as he was seen a short time after the fire coming from the locality with a wheelbarrow load of goods.

Acting on the suspicion then aroused, Sheriff Williams this morning secured a search warrant, and in company with Senator O. W. Fulton and others, went to Seaside to search Willard's premises, and also all the cottages of which he had charge during the winter season.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, Sher- iff Williams, Senator Fulton and Deputies A. E. Miller and James Lamers, the latter being residents of Seaside, went to the cottage of Mrs. Susie Lewiston, where Willard was living, to search it. Willard was a desperate character, and, after the investigation had gone so far as to begin to fasten guilt upon him and while Messrs. Fulton and Miller were inside of the house, Willard opened fire on Sheriff Williams, killing him in- stantly, and shot Lamers through the groin, from the effects of which he died. Fulton and Miller came at once to the rescue and a shot by Miller finished the desperado.

Of Charles Willard, the man who caused the trouble, very little is known. He came to Seaside from Texas about seven years ago, and had always been considered a dangerous character. It was his habit to carry a rifle and two revolvers with him night and day, and he often remarked that he would never be taken alive. He lived by himself in a tent in Grimes grove, and earned a livelihood by looking out for certain cottages during the winter.