

have not received one dollar from the United States. No one looked after my interests in the preparation of this treaty. Yet my people who form so large a part of the population of the islands would want justice done me."

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 17.—Bishop Willis, of Honolulu, has just arrived here from Hawaii. In an interview he is quoted as saying that the feeling in the islands is against the United States and greatly in favor of British annexation, but the bishop adds, Great Britain has held aloof, although a third of the capital of the country is British. Bishop Willis said that he thought that if Great Britain would not take the country, the next best course was for Japan to restate Queen Liliuokalani.

Referring to the proposed annexation of the islands by the United States, the bishop said the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands, "because the Chinese exclusion act would become nullified if Hawaii was annexed."

In conclusion the bishop is quoted as saying that there is no doubt that Japan will enforce her claims in Hawaii, in which country her commercial prospects are good.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Washington authorities have received no advice as to the holding of a big pow-wow among the Uncompaghe Utes in Utah as reported to protest against the projected allotments and opening of the lands in severalty. Like many of the tribes who view allotments with disfavor as contrary to their traditions and customs, the Uncompaghe have not wanted their lands divided and believe that their rights are thus invaded. They claim a much larger stretch of territory than is recognized by Congress, which, after an executive order setting apart the Utah valley of the Uintah river affected by later government acts, gives them the right to allotment of these lands of the reservation. The allotments were directed by the Indian appropriation bill for 1896-97, which provided for the allotment in severalty of all agricultural lands of the Uncompaghe Indians and the opening of unallotted lands April 14, 1898, to location and entry, except those containing glauconite, asphalt, opatelite and similar valuable deposits. These deposits have been the issue of a protracted fight in Congress and the Indians probably base their opposition to some extent on the ground that these valuable properties belong to them. The allotments have not yet been begun. Chief Chavanaw, apparently the leader in the trouble, is a half-breed Indian. The affair is not expected to result in any serious trouble at this time and the Indian officials have no uneasiness as to the outcome.

WINDSOR, Eng., June 17.—Queen Victoria arrived here from Balmoral at 9 o'clock. Thousands of people lined the route from the railroad station to the castle. Her majesty looked the picture of health and repeatedly bowed to her cheering subjects.

Her majesty's bright and cheerful aspect when she arrived gave emphatic contradiction to the story published in a New York newspaper this week that

Sixth street bridge in this city, Sept. she had become totally blind. In addition it is learned that the queen has personally read numerous documents and programs connected with the jubilee festivities during the past few days and that within the same time she has with her own hand written frequent corrections and alterations. It is also known that her majesty has recently corrected the proofs of a new book on her reign.

As to her general health, evidence of its being perfectly satisfactory for a woman of her age is furnished by the fact that it was first arranged that on returning to the palace on jubilee day, June 22, the order of the procession would be reviewed in order to enable her majesty to turn at the earliest moment, but she has now decided to keep in the same place along the whole route, thus involving another half hour of fatigue in the streets.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

Spain is to be brought to terms. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new minister to Spain, after dining with President McKinley last night, spent the evening at the White House. He received instructions as to his work in the Spanish capital, for which he will start in a week or two. Gen. Woodford's task is divided into three parts. His first mission will be to present a demand for reparation and indemnity for the death of Dr. Ruiz.

His second task is to prepare the Spanish government for the inevitable, and the inevitable is the loss of Cuba as a colony.

The third phase of his work is the presentation of a distinct proposal from the United States as to the disposition of Cuba.

It is as to the first and second chapters that General Woodford is now conferring with the President. He will receive full instructions as to the third either before he sails or as he shall have had opportunity to report upon the state of mind in which he finds the Spanish ministry and queen regent. President McKinley also instructed General Woodford to impress upon the public men at Madrid these three vital points:

1.—The United States is not actuated by any unfriendly feeling toward Spain.

2.—The United States does not desire to take advantage of Spain's troubles with her colony to bring about the annexation of Cuba to this country.

3.—But unless Spain will herself make a move toward meeting the inevitable, toward giving Cuba freedom, the United States will be compelled to interfere, and in the case of intervention annexation might naturally follow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—Robt. Cook of Boston is at present in Pittsburg arranging to walk from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, a distance of 400 miles on water.

Cook is the inventor of a pair of shoes with which he can walk on water. He claims that with the use of them he can make as good time as a man walking along an asphalt street. In Chicago, a few days ago, this was questioned. Cook offered to wager \$1,000 that he would walk 400 miles in fourteen days. This was taken by John Leopold, a saloon keeper.

The start will be made from the

1, at noon. Cook will be accompanied by a small steam launch.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19.—The protest made by the Japanese government against the pending tariff bill is formally embodied in a note from Minister Toru Hoshi, under date June 8. The protest is couched in the most courteous language, but there is a firmness of tone observable that indicates the remonstrance may be followed by acts of retaliation if disregarded.

The note begins with an apology for expressing an opinion that under ordinary conditions might be regarded as trenching upon domestic affairs, but cites as a justification the fact that important Japanese interests are involved and that in the opinion of the minister the proposed increase of duties will injure the United States no less than Japan by retarding the growth of promising commercial relations. The articles of Japanese production that will be most seriously affected, says the protest, are light weight silks, silk handkerchiefs, matting, hemp and jute rugs, carpets and tea. In the case of silks the minister says the proposed duty will amount to ad valorem rate of between 95 and 100 per cent and upon handkerchiefs the duty will be 10 per cent more. These rates, it is stated, are practically prohibitory and bear upon silks peculiar to Japan.

A prosperous trade has been built up in Japanese matting, now admitted free and in general use among the poorer classes. The proposed duty, says the minister, will be so heavy that the trade cannot survive in this article, not now manufactured in the United States. The duty upon hemp, jute rugs and carpets will amount to nearly 60 per cent, and this is another severe blow to Japanese commerce.

As to the tea, the minister says, the sudden change of the policy of the United States from free importation to a duty of from 50 to 100 per cent has awakened in the Japanese mind the gravest fear for the stability of the tea industry, for years in a depressed condition, although furnishing two-thirds of the tea imported into the United States.

The minister says that while the imperial government does not share the general belief that this legislation was intended to discriminate against Japanese commerce, it is an unfortunate coincidence that imports from Japan most injuriously affected are specialties of Japanese production. In conclusion the minister says:

"As I have the honor to state, the imperial government is far from sharing in a belief for which they find no warrant in the cordial attitude always maintained by the United States toward Japan, but nevertheless they do not think it either wise or prudent to ignore a sentiment which, under certain circumstances, might have a most unfortunate effect upon the relations of the two countries. They hope, moreover, that it will not be forgotten that this feeling may be attributed in some degree to the fact that no article of American importation to Japan pays at present anything more than a nominal duty, and the further circumstance with legislature of Japan has already signified its intention of hereafter levying only a moderate impost upon American commerce."