

will ever be tried, as death will prevent.

Such things are of daily occurrence in the Cabanas prison, and at night volleys of musketry are frequently heard. The next day the prisoners know what these volleys mean when they miss the faces of well known prisoners, and from ten to fifteen are crowded in a cell. There are several Americans in Cabanas, among them belong the Americans captured with the schooner *Comptor*. Part of these are in one cell and part in another. Julio Sanguilly is also imprisoned there. He is given a separate cell. Numbers of Cubans have been found at their homes suffering from wounds and have been dragged away and thrown into the dungeons of Fort Cabanas. The people in Moro are mostly "pacifio"—that is people which were captured at their homes on suspicion of sympathizing with insurgents. These prisoners are kept in six large vaulted cells. There are from 75 to 115 in a cell. The cells are filthy and damp and the prisoners are giving nothing to sleep upon so that unless they are fortunate enough to have money or friends they are compelled to sleep on the damp, filthy stone floor. There are some men of note in Moro, among them being Ascuá, who was Maceo's guide in western Cuba; also Rafael Castro, known as El Inglesito, or "The Little Englishman" whom the Spaniards would have shot had it not been for consuls interfering.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.—My mother and sister forfeited their lives to save their honor," writes an Armenian, or this city. After visiting Palon, formerly a city of 50,000 people, but which, by the Turkish butcheries has been reduced to about 300 souls, in quest of his mother and sister, the writer says, he found that after having been stolen by the Turks, the two women had thrown themselves into a river and drowned themselves. The writer continuing says: Little do the people of a peaceful nation realize the terrible privations the Armenians are subjected to. Being the weakest of the many tribes in Turkey and the especial butt of Turkish savages, every man's hand is turned against them. They eternally sleep over a smoldering volcano. They know not at what moment their houses will be pillaged, their stores looted and their wives, daughters and sisters dishonored."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Robert P. Porter, well known as U. S. superintendent of the last census, returned from Japan on the Peru yesterday. He has been in Japan since March, where he studied the industrial and the manufacturing conditions of the empire. He returns with decided ideas that the country is fully awake to the needs of the times, and that it will prove a strong competitor of western nations. Said he:

"I am satisfied after looking over the industrial situation that Japan has taken its position with the great civilized nations of the earth and has become an important factor in the commerce of the world. During my stay in Japan I think I visited more than 200 mills, factories and shops, covering every important industry. The weaving of textiles constitutes the most important industry. There are fully a

million weavers returned in the census, 950,000 females. This tremendous force of weavers has enabled Japan, not only to supply nearly all her own wants, but swell her exports of textiles from \$511,990 in 1895 to \$22,177,626 in 1895, an increase of more than forty-fold.

"In the investigation of the silk industry I spent some time where I found the current wages for female weavers from three to four cents per day for young girls, to fifteen cents for expert weavers. I also paid particular attention to cotton spinning and weaving. I see no reason why the exports of Cotton to India and China will not reach \$50,000,000 before another decade. The total value of the textile industry of Japan may reach nearly \$100,000,000 this year.

"Some of the other industries which I visited were the rugmakers of the country where I found children of 7 and 8 working for a cent a day and three to six cents a day were current wages for a day of twelve to fourteen hours. In some manufacturing regions the schools had been depopulated to one-third their number, that there might be a supply of children to make matting.

"The wonder to me is that Japan has become so important a manufacturer without being a purchasing country."

Speaking of the foreign trade, the student of figures says:

"Japan's foreign trade has gone from \$78,000,000 in 1885 to \$298,000,000 in 1895, which is nearly half the Pacific trade. In my opinion it is sure to increase as Japan secures more and more of the Asiatic markets."

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special from Havana says *Diario de Marina* publishes what purports to be a statement given to the press of Madrid by the ministry, confirming the report that Secretary Olney has urged Spain to send reinforcements to Cuba to end the war, with the intimation that if Spain should abandon the island the United States would undertake its pacification so that foreign adventurers might not attempt to establish an independent government.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to the Herald from Vienna says:

In an address to the Austrian delegation Count Goluchowsky, minister of foreign affairs explained the foreign policy of the government, in the course of his remarks declaring that the situation in Crete was of such a character that it was impossible to say what would happen next. The condition of things prevailing in the island, he said, was due to the maladministration of public affairs by the Turkish authorities. Turkey, he added, ought to take measures in her European and Asiatic provinces which would justify confidence in the vital force of the Ottoman empire, otherwise, he said, Turkey's best friends, including Austria, would be unable to prevent the empire's fall.

An inspired article appears in the *Wiener Tageblatt*. According to news emanating from Constantinople the Porte is said to apprehend that there will be further complications in connection with the rising in Crete. We here do not think so. The news from Constantinople as from Athens is unreliable. In Constantinople they are said to fear that Greece wishes to an-

nex Crete and that Russia and France will help.

The Greeks say they absolutely do not wish to annex Crete. Greece has sent out a memorial to the foreign ministers which asks other powers to plead with Turkey that order may be restored in the island. All the powers approached Turkey in that direction. Thus it is wrong that in Constantinople they should seek to place the responsibility on Greece. Russia has intervened in a most energetic manner and it is interesting to know that Germany has decided to act with Russia. The Austrian embassy acted in the liveliest manner so as to influence Turkey. She should re-establish order in Crete and give necessary reforms.

This, of course, as the editor of the paper remarks, is highly important, as every one knows nowadays that Russia rules Turkey's foreign policy.

The editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* said that to him the Cretan question has lost its acute form and fallen into the range of diplomacy. That question was a serious one, for if England had demanded reforms Russia would have to go with her against Turkey. Turkey's only plan was to give way.

At the office of the *Fremden Blatt* the foreign editor insisted, as did others, that it was unfair to say that England had stirred up the Cretan insurrection. It could not, according to him, be even entertained as reasonable, for England had absolutely nothing to gain thereby. The American question has been easily settled. The Cretan question is a trifle in comparison. Austria would uphold her colleagues. He said they were all as one. He looked upon the question as one purely of local growth. Matters are in a fearful condition in Crete, and large quantities of guns are being sent from Greece.

The *Neue Freie Presse* received the following from its special correspondent at Athens:

"I met some newly arrived refugees at the Piræus this morning. They say that on Friday and Saturday fighting took place at Amigadolo, when 150 Turks were killed or wounded in Canea.

"In consequence, excitement again became great. A Turkish warship bombarded several coast villages and more Christian villages have been burned."

CHICAGO, June 10.—Sixty cloak makers who are employed at 492 South Morgan street were thrown into a panic by a fire last evening. Both men and women are employed in the cloak making establishments. When word of the fire had been given everybody made a run for the stairway. Those on the third floor made their way down to the first, but here they were stopped by employees from the first floor who were afraid to run down the lower stairway which was beginning to burn quite briskly.

Thirty-five men and women stood panic-stricken on the stairway while the flames ascended rapidly. Just as a sheet of flame began licking at the feet of the foremost of those on the stairway, one of them darted swiftly down the burning structure and escaped without a scratch. Those behind him followed in quick succession until all but about three of the employees had