

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily News this morning publishes a dispatch from Athens to the effect that severe fighting has been going on again at Salona and near Heraklion. The results of these conflicts between the Cretans and Turks are unknown but it is known that many wounded Turkish soldiers have been brought to Heraklion.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Constantinople filed on Friday evening which says:

"At the present moment sanguinary fighting is taking place in the chief street of Constantinople. The troops are firing on unarmed Armenians. The victims of the outbreak exceed 2,000."

Scores of dead have been thrown into the sea in order to save the trouble of burning the bodies. The British charge d'affaires has refused the request of the sultan to withdraw the guard of British marines, saying he cannot do so until the disorders are thoroughly quelled.

Of the Armenians in the Ottoman back, five were killed and five wounded. They all came from abroad.

Fifteen survivors have been sent to Marseilles. British and French warships are seeing the Messagerie liner safely off.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says: It is announced from Vienna that the Russian czar and Emperor Francis Joseph and the statesmen who attended the recent political conference held there arrived at an agreement which will probably settle the Armenian trouble without disturbance of the existing frontier. Prince Lobanoff is reported to have said: "We have enough to do with our own Armenians. We do not want to have their number increased."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Kiev says that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian minister of foreign affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was in the company of the czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

KIEFF, Russia, Aug. 31.—The news of the sudden death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs who accompanied the czar and czarina on their foreign tour recently commenced, has caused profound sorrow and considerable suppressed excitement throughout Russia. The regret felt is intensified by the fact that diplomatic arrangements between the powers for the settlement of the vexed Armenian and oriental questions may now be broken off, and the czar may be compelled to defer his proposed visit to Germany, Denmark, France and England.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was appointed Russian minister of foreign affairs February 28, 1895, succeeding the late M. de Giers. For years Prince Lobanoff, as he was commonly called, was known as M. de Giers's most probable successor. When the post of minister of foreign affairs was left vacant by the death of that famous statesman, Emperor William of Germany interposed certain objections to the appointment of Prince Lobanoff. At first it seemed possible that the czar might make another selection. During the visit of Emper-

or William to Vienna, however the emperor, the Grand Duke Vladimir and Prince Lobanoff met at the Russian embassy to Vienna and frankly discussed the situation. The result was that the German emperor signified that he would no longer stand in the way of the appointment. Prince Lobanoff was very friendly to the Vatican, and in December of 1894 he was sent by Nicholas II to convey to Leo XIII the formal announcement of the new emperor's accession. As the views of Prince Lobanoff on the various questions at issue between the Russian government and the holy see were known to be conciliatory and moderate, the emperor's choice of an envoy gave much pleasure to the pope, who marked his gratification at the presence of the prince by conferring upon him the order of Christ, the most exalted decoration that it was in his power to bestow.

Prince Lobanoff was one of the most important personages in modern Russian politics. He was one of the descendants of Rurik. The name Lobanoff was derived from one of his ancestors, who was surnamed Lobanoff (high forehead) while Rostovsky was derived from the ancient town of Rostov, where the Lobanoffs were long reigning princes. The prince entered the diplomatic service of Russia at an early age, and was a special protege of the celebrated Gortchakoff.

Before the last Russo-Turkish war he was charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and at the close of hostilities was sent back to the same city with the title of ambassador.

After leaving the shores of the Bosphorus he was for a time attached to the ministry of the interior at St. Petersburg and subsequently was sent as ambassador to London. For more than a decade he was Russia's representative at Vienna, where his tact, moderation and wit made him a great favorite alike at court and to society.

Prince Lobanoff was a little more than sixty years of age. He was of medium height and of prepossessing appearance. He was well known in the domain of letters by his "History of Paul I" and for some time past he has been engaged on a history of the reign of Empress Catherine.

Though regarded as an advocate of a strong foreign policy, Prince Lobanoff is known to have been one of the most liberal of leaders of thought and action in Russia. His liberalism was shown by the fact that he was an avowed partisan of a moderate but steady change in Russia—a gradual political evolution in his country's institutions.

He has distinguished himself since taking the post of minister of foreign affairs by his brilliant handling of the questions pertaining to the Russian policy in the orient, and by his masterly intervention in the war between China and Japan.

Prince Lobanoff never married. He was a man of great wealth and one of his eccentricities was the purchasing of silver horse shoes for the horse that he rode. He had a splendid palace in the Caucasus mountains and his pages were the sons of great Tartar chieftains.

SUMMONED TO KIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Following the death of Prince Lobanoff-

Rostovsky, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, the czar has summoned the deputy of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, M. Chichokine, to Kieff.

QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—Sad stories of the gradual disappearance and death from destitution and disease of the scattered Indian tribes of Labrador have just been brought here by the Roman Catholic missionaries, Fathers Goyer and Lacoste, who have arrived from the bleak part of the coast opposite to and under the jurisdiction of New Foundland. Government aid will be absolutely necessary to the existence of these wretched people during the coming winter. The coasts frequented by them are all but depleted of game and fur bearing animals, and the taking of beaver has been prohibited until 1900 in order to prevent its total destruction. In former years the Indians derived much of the means of their subsistence from the vast quantities of the eggs of various kinds of sea fowl that frequent all these coasts.

Of late years, however, the importance and value of these egg deposits have attracted the attention of the fishermen and sailors of New Foundland, and now they descend in such swarms upon the coast that nothing is left for the Indians, who are driven off as intruders by the pirates, if they seek to share in the bounteous wealth deposited by the sea birds. The New Foundlanders ship these eggs off to the United States in immense quantities, where they are sold to confectioners and biscuit manufacturers.

Another fruitful cause of the spread of destitution, disease and death among these Indians is the facility afforded them for obtaining spirituous liquors, despite all legal enactments to the contrary. There is virtually no enforcement of law upon the coast of Labrador and unprincipled traders from New Foundland and elsewhere, by plying the unsophisticated savage with fire-water, are enabled to obtain from them the entire fruits of their hunting and trapping expeditions.

Some thrilling stories are told of the native savagery of Labrador Indians. Often, impelled by hunger, have they killed and eaten those nearest to them. The influences exerted over the other members of the tribe by their jugglers, or medicine men, is the greatest drawback to the work of the missionaries among them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—[Delayed in transmission.]—Vehbi Pasha and Chakir Pasha have been appointed military commanders of Pera and Galata respectively, with stringent orders to restore quiet.

The commission appointed Friday by the ministry of police to inquire into the revolutionary rioting, consisting of eight Christians and Mussulmans, is sitting at the ministry of justice.

Four hundred Mussulmans, accused of excesses, already have been arrested.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—An official dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that a revolutionary outbreak occurred there and a state of siege has been proclaimed.

A WARSHIP ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Spanish warship Isla De Cuba has been ordered to the Philippine Islands immediately.