

STRANGE CRAFT OF THE SKY

Sacramento Men Describe the Airship.

Claim They Saw Its Occupants and Heard Them in Conversation.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Nov. 18.—The one topic of conversation in this city to-day has been the reported appearance of an airship over the eastern portion of Sacramento last night. While there are hundreds of people who, failing to catch a glimpse of this mysterious visitant, are extremely skeptical, there are hundreds of others who are positive in their declaration that they did see its brilliant searchlight traveling over the city, and who will also swear that they heard the voices of its occupants and distinguished their merry song and laughter. Then there are others who declare that these aerial travelers used the English tongue, and that they plainly distinguished the words used and commands uttered for the guidance and care of the air vessel.

In investigating this mysterious visitation the local representative of THE CALL obtained personal interviews with scores of reputable citizens who reside along the route passed over by the air craft. Many of them lived fully a mile or two distant from each other, but their accounts all agreed.

As far as can be learned from eye-witnesses, the body of the craft was oblong and egg-shaped, with fan-like wheels on either side, whose rapid revolutions, beating the air, served to propel the vessel directly against the wind, and in so doing caused the vessel to sway from side to side with a wavering motion, similar to that of a boat being forced against the rapid current of a stream.

Midway of the vessel and suspended directly beneath it was a brilliant searchlight about twice the size of an arc light, evidently so placed that the occupants could ascertain when the vessel approached too near the earth and was in danger of collision with lofty objects. Above the egg-shaped body towered a tall, indistinguishable mass, whose shape it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the fact that the onlooker's eyes were blurred by the brilliancy of the searchlight.

Such is the description of the vessel given by R. L. Lowry, who also claims to have been able to distinguish four men, who were seemingly engaged in propelling the vessel by its fanlike wheels, much after the fashion of a bicyclist driving his wheel over a boulevard. It is also claimed that a bystander in the vicinity of Mr. Lowry shouted to the men in the aerial vessel and inquired their destination, and that they replied they were bound for San Francisco and intended arriving by 12 o'clock—midnight. This, however, could not be verified, as no one appeared to know the name of the reputed interrogator.

J. H. Vogel, who claimed to have been in the same locality, also states that the vessel was egg-shaped, and that he distinctly heard the voices of its occupants, but says that as the vessel was rapidly rising he was unable to distinguish any words, and that after a brief glimpse of the body of the airship it faded from view and all that was visible was the brilliant searchlight, which moved slowly away in a southwesterly direction, going toward San Francisco, and being visible for upward of thirty minutes, growing more and more dim, until it disappeared in the distance.

E. Wenzel, who is employed at Scheld's Brewery, verifies the stories of Vogel and Lowry as to the shape of the vessel, but claims that when it passed over him the occupants were troling a merry chorus, which, though distant, sounded sweet and clear in the evening air.

The first person who, as far as can be learned, caught a glimpse of the reputed airship was David Carl, a horse-trainer at Agricultural Park. When he first caught sight of the craft it was within a short distance of the ground, and he states that he heard a voice saying:

"We are too low down here; send her up higher."

Then a discussion followed as to the advisability of attaining too great a height, as the occupants were evidently anxious to reach San Francisco before midnight. He stated that the vessel then started to rise, doing so on an incline and not going directly up as would be the case had a balloon and had never even thought of the possibility of an airship. He was positive in his declaration that it contained at least two occupants, as he could clearly distinguish two voices discussing the strata of air best adapted for rapid traveling.

T. P. de Long when interviewed said: "I could not distinguish the shape of the vessel. All I could see was a brilliant light moving seemingly against the wind, but I could plainly hear the voices of its occupants, who were singing, and it sounded to me like the noise produced by a phonograph. At this time I should judge the vessel was several hundred feet high."

Frank Ross, assistant superintendent of the electric streetcar system, when interviewed said: "I did not see the form of the vessel nor did I hear the voices of its occupants, as I was not informed until it had passed my residence. All that I saw was a brilliant electric searchlight, apparently twice the size and power of an ordinary arc light, which was being propelled through the air by some mysterious force. From what I have learned from my employes—men of undoubted veracity—I am certain that this can by no possibility have been a 'fake,' but that a genuine airship passed over the city last evening. I watched the light until it passed out of sight thirty minutes later. It was traveling unevenly toward the southwest, dropping now nearer to the earth and now suddenly rising into the air again as if the force that was whirling it through space was sensible of the danger of collision with objects upon the earth. I, of course, have no idea as to its destination or purpose. I can only say that I am fully convinced by what I have heard that it was something out of the ordinary."

G. C. Snyder, foreman of the streetcar barn, states: "I am fully convinced that an aerial vessel of some description passed over this building last night about 6:30 o'clock. At the time my attention was called to it the craft was at too great an elevation for me to distinguish its form, but I distinctly saw the searchlight, which was going directly into the wind, and from its movement judged that it was attached to a vessel of some description, which was laboring as a seagoing vessel will in a heavy sea and head wind. I also find that hundreds of the residents in this portion of the city saw the light, and there are hundreds who claim that they heard the voices of the occupants of the visitor."

Charles Lusk, secretary of the company, also states that he saw the light traveling over the city. Mayor Hubbard says that personally he failed to catch a glimpse of this aerial visitant, as he was engaged in his office downtown when it passed over, but he stated to THE CALL representative that upon arriving at his residence in the upper portion of the city his daughter told him that she had seen a brilliant white light, seemingly at a great elevation, which had come toward the city from the east and passed directly over it, moving in a southwesterly direction. She said it certainly was not a meteor, as it was a different shade of light and moved too slowly and unevenly, and she was at a loss to account for it.

P. E. Briggs, a motorman on one of the streetcars running to Oak Park, saw the light of the traveling airship, and at the request of the occupants of his crowded vehicle he stopped his car for a moment. He says that while they could not discern the form of the airship, yet the voices of the occupants were plainly heard. He had been informed by a man who resided in the vicinity of East Park, where the air vessel had been first seen, that it was a genuine airship, cigar or egg shaped, and that it had at least four occupants. When the vessel passed over his car he judged that the occupants were singing, but they were at such a height that neither he nor his passengers were enabled to distinguish the words or the tune, as they came in broken snatches, as though borne on gusts of the night wind.

When H. W. Marsh saw the traveling light it was at least five miles away. He thought that it was attached to some aerial vessel, owing to its wavering motion through the atmosphere. E. Caverly saw the light, but refused to be interviewed on the subject, evidently deeming it to be unbecoming. M. T. Shelly, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, saw the airship's light, and at one time, when the craft careened somewhat so as to partially obscure the light, he caught sight of the vessel itself, which he declared to be a cigar-shaped receptacle, with what seemed to be a dark wall above it.

Hundreds of similar interviews could be obtained. In this connection the Evening Bee publishes the following account: Started citizens last night living at points of the city along a rough diagonal line, yet far distant from each other, declare that they not only saw the phenomenon but they also heard voices issuing from it in midair—not the whispering of angels, not the sepulchral mutterings of evil spirits, but the intelligible mutterings of the merry laughter of humans. At those intervals where the glittering object, as if careless of its obligation to maintain a straightforward course, descended dangerously near the housetops voices were heard in the sky saying:

"Lift her up, quick; you are making directly for us, quick!"

"Then the light in the sky would be seen obeying some mystic touch and ascending to a considerable height, from which it would take up again its southwesterly course. The light sailed along the line of K street, so it appeared from those in the eastern part of the city, although it appears that after it had passed Fourteenth street it was wafted far south of K. Laughter and words sounding strange in the distance, though fairly intelligible, fell upon the ears of pedestrians along the course of the light who had paused to look up at the novelty.

"Last night's Bee contained a telegram from New York announcing that a man had perfected an airship and would on Friday of this week, accompanied by one or two friends, ascend from a vacant lot in the metropolis and go directly to California, which he promised to reach in two days. The description furnished in the telegram included an apparatus which was electrical, to supply light and power for the astonishing contrivance.

"It is not regarded as likely, in view of the announcement contained in the dispatch, that last night Sacramento was overswift by this aerial ship. "But here is the incident—here the chronicle of words heard, of a strange

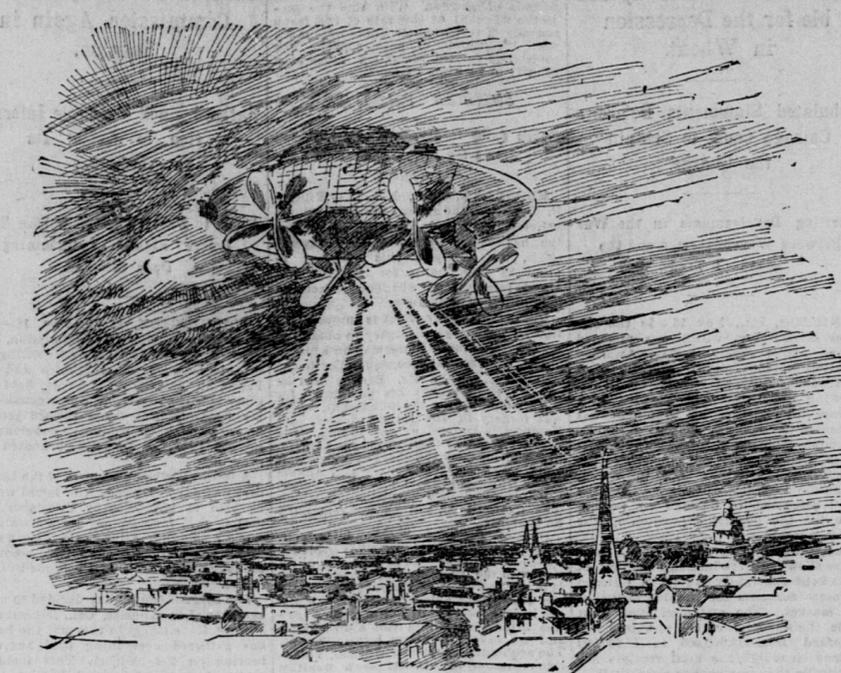
spectacle witnessed. Whence the light, which was not a meteor all agree, came, whither it went, where it now is—these things it is not within the capacity of this article to deal with." Then follow interviews similar to those obtained by THE CALL representative. Among the eye-witnesses of last night's singular spectacle the wildest speculations are rife. As to the destination and object to be obtained by this night voyage of a reputed airship, one of these onlookers informed THE CALL representative that in his opinion it was the same invention which it is rumored Edison claimed to have perfected and offered to the Government at the time when the Venezuelan boundary question came up, and that now that relations were strained with Spain the Government has sent a party of engineers out in the airship to test its practicability, and that they were keeping away from populous localities, except during the night trips.

The opinion of the masses is, however, that some lucky inventor, having solved the mystery of aerial navigation, is, with his companions, testing his invention in secret, with no intent of allowing a curious public to view it until his rights are fully protected by letters patent. They presume that he is traveling by night and laying in desert spots during the day. Be that as it may, there can be no possible doubt that an aerial vessel of some kind passed over Sacramento last night, and hundreds of the residents of this city will so testify.

The residents of Oak Park claim to have a little mystery of their own which may possibly bear of this subject. They state that yesterday afternoon an object was seen in the sky at such a great elevation as to be almost indistinguishable. It moved slowly in a circle, leaving a volume of smoke behind it. This phenomenon was seen by many, who are unable to account for it.

A rumor is afloat in the city to-night that the airship was constructed near this city and that a trial trip was attempted last evening, a cable being used to confine the machine to a certain elevation.

It is stated that the cable parted and the vessel then drifted over the city and became the observed of all observers. This rumor cannot be confirmed at this late hour, but it is claimed that T. Allen, who formerly conducted an employment office in this city, states that such is the case and that one of the men who had made the ascension had informed him that the trial was a success and the vessel worked well, except that it was impossible to fully control its movements. In consequence the inventors had, after going toward San Francisco away, returned and landed in a vacant field some distance from Arcade and about six miles from the city limits. This tale is not generally credited.



The Airship That Passed Over Sacramento Tuesday Evening, as Described by Scores of Eye-Witnesses.

LOST ON THE IRISH COAST

British Steamer Memphis Guided to Destruction During a Fog.

Ten of the Passengers and Crew Lose Their Lives in a Heavy Sea.

Drenched by High Waves, Some Fall From Their Stations in the Rigging.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 18.—The British steamer Memphis, Captain Williams, which sailed from Montreal on November 4 for Bristol, was wrecked in Dunlough Bay, near Mizzenhead, on the south coast of Ireland, last night and ten of those on board of her lost their lives. The Memphis struck at 10 o'clock, during the prevalence of a dense fog. At the time of the accident the steamer was proceeding cautiously, blowing her whistle continuously and keeping a sharp lookout for the Mizzenhead and Browhead lights, which the thickness of the weather prevented her from making out.

As soon as she struck the rocks the vessel began to fill and rockets were immediately fired for the purpose of summoning assistance from the shore. Three of the ship's boats were quickly launched, but one of them was shattered by being dashed against the side of the steamer and two of the occupants were drowned.

The others succeeded in reaching the rocks along the shore, but five were washed away and drowned, their companions being unable to render them the slightest assistance.

Those of the crew who had taken to the rigging soon after the steamer struck experienced an awful night. They were constantly drenched by the heavy seas which washed over them, and some of them, after hard fighting for their lives, dropped from their places and were carried away.

The rockets sent up by the steamer's crew were seen by the coast guard, but the latter were unable to communicate with the shipwrecked men until after daybreak, when all who remained in the rigging were taken off by means of a line conveyed to the steamer by the rocket apparatus of the life-savers. The rescued persons immediately upon reaching the shore were taken to various farmhouses in the vicinity, where they were kindly cared for by the inmates.

Many of them were almost naked, but were supplied with sufficient clothing to enable them to proceed to Crookhaven, at which place most of them now are.

The steamer is a total wreck and much of her cargo is being washed ashore. The coast guard are engaged in the work of salvage. All the survivors pay a high tribute to Captain Williams for his efforts to secure the safety of those on board the vessel.

The Memphis was 3191 tons register, 345 feet long, 41 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1890, and was owned by the African Steamship Company of London.

INITIATION LEADS TO DEATH.

A Prominent Citizen of Iowa Succumbs to Injuries Received in an Elk Lodge Ceremony.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 18.—E. W. Curry, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died to-day in his room at the Hotel Savoy. The death was a direct result of injuries received while being initiated into Des Moines Lodge of Elks about two months ago. As part of the ceremony he was blindfolded and placed on a chair with an iron seat. Then a lighted lamp was placed under the seat, with the expectation that when it got too hot he would jump. But he sat still until he was badly burned. His trousers were burned away and the flesh fearfully scorched.

He was put in new clothes, and did not realize at the time that the injuries were serious. In a few days blood-poisoning

set in and he grew worse steadily. It was his desire that the real cause of his injuries should not be made public, and another cause was assigned for the illness, the truth only becoming public to-day.

An evening paper published a highly sensational story that the injuries were caused by placing him, in the process in the initiation ceremony, in an electrical chair and turning on a current which burned him badly, but this is denied by the Elks.

Mr. Curry lived at Leon and was a leading attorney. The body will be taken there to-morrow by a large escort of Elks and Masons, and the funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

PECULIAR CASE OF HYPNOTISM.

A Young Girl Induced to Sign Important Papers and Then Elops With Her Svengali.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 18.—A peculiar case was presented to Judge Grosscup in the United States court to-day in affidavits and petitions. Six months ago Miss Emma Cox, one of the heirs of the late John Cox of Button County, Ohio, filed a suit for account against Dr. R. C. Reed, formerly of Cincinnati and now living in Los Angeles. The girl's mother, Mrs. T. A. Cox, alleged in an affidavit filed to-day that her daughter had been unduly influenced to sign a petition for dismissal of the suit by Charles C. Bishop of Elgin, Ill., and his mother, a clairvoyant of this city, who had exerted hypnotic power over the girl, who is quite young. The wife of Charles C. Bishop also presented an affidavit reciting that he left their home a month ago and had been in the company of Emma Cox since then, and that she believes the couple are now in Buffalo, where they went with money furnished by Dr. Reed.

The petition signed by Miss Cox is sworn to before Orissa Bishop, a notary, who is father of the man whom the girl is alleged to have eloped with to Buffalo. Since coming of age Miss Cox has been living at the Bishop home, and a few days ago disappeared. Mrs. Cox resisted the dismissal of her daughter's suit, and Judge Grosscup said he would give the girl time to recover her mind and make an explanation if she had signed the release in a weak mental condition.

FATAL FLORIDA FUNCTION.

In a Row at a Country Dance One Man Is Mortally Shot and Two Others Badly Wounded.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A Herald special from Ocala, Fla., says: While a dance was in progress Monday night at the home of John Baggett, six miles north of here, Noah Wilson and his son John had a quarrel with the brother of a girl whom they insulted.

The Wilsons finally drew their pistols and opened fire, shooting down Joseph Howell, Nelson Howell and George Avery. Nelson Howell, who was shot three times, is mortally wounded. The other two men are badly wounded, but have a chance to recover.

After the Wilsons had emptied their pistols they drew knives and threatened to kill any one who molested them. They then started to leave when John Wilson was seized by Manie Avery, sister of one of the men who was shot. With a vicious slash of his knife Wilson gashed the face of the girl in a horrible manner and she fell fainting to the floor.

The Wilsons then fled and have not yet been captured, though the whole country is aroused and poses of determined citizens are in pursuit. The fugitives are desperate men and have been in many rows in this county. They will not surrender without a desperate fight, for they know that if taken alive they will probably be lynched.

SLOW REFORM IN TURKEY.

None of the Demands of the Posters Carried into Execution.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 18.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that Sir Philip W. Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed in regard to the request of the Porte that negotiations for commercial treaties be pushed to take no action in the matter until the more important matters have been disposed of. This course, the dispatch adds, is typical of the general attitude of the foreign powers toward the Turkish Government.

Advices received in Constantinople from all parts of Asia Minor say that business everywhere is stagnant and that great distress prevails. Nobody in Constantinople, according to the news advices, is aware that the reforms adopted by the powers and agreed to by the Turkish authorities have been carried into execution.

SEÑOR CASTILLO'S DEFIANCE

Utters a Threat Against This Government.

Says Spain Will Brook No Interference on Behalf of the Cubans.

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 18.—The Journal publishes a report of an interview with Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, in which he says the relations between Spain and the United States are excellent. The United States Government, he Premier says, always observed a correct attitude, and he does not believe it will change its policy for the sake of Cuban negroes and adventurers.

If, however, the United States Government should do so Spain would cause her rights to be respected. While in power, Señor Castillo is reported as saying, he will make no concession to the rebels, nor will he show the weakness of drawing back before anybody. Spain, the Premier added, regards the Cuban question as one of international politics.

SPANISH BRUTALITY.

Story of Barbarous Treatment Told by Recent Prisoners.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The thirteen shipwrecked seamen of the steamer Coila, who were brought to this port Monday by the steamship Yucatan from Havana, continued to be very bitter in their denunciation of Spanish officers in Cuba, and, in fact, everything Spanish, when they appeared before the British Consul in order to get their discharge and tickets to their respective homes.

Jacob Moore, colored, who shipped on board the Coila as an apprentice, told the story of the cruel way he had been treated during his stay in Cuba. He said that after the Coila had almost reached Havana and began to sink so rapidly that it was thought best to abandon her, which was done at 6 o'clock on the night of November 4, the entire crew put out in the ship's boats, and after rowing several hours reached the River Ganiquena, Cuba. At a town at the river's mouth they were fairly treated.

The following day they were taken to Port Mariel under guard of a troop of Spanish cavalry and thrown into prison there. They were all huddled into a small cell and were compelled to sleep on the concrete flooring, not being allowed to use their dirty-bags as headrests, nor were they allowed to get the most necessary toilet articles. Spanish soldiers were on guard outside of the cell door day and night and watched their every movement.

The day following their imprisonment young Moore was sent for by the official in command and asked whether he could speak Spanish. He gave a room full of officers to understand as best he could that he did not comprehend their language, whereupon one of them felled him to the ground by a blow on the ear with the butt of his revolver. John de Lorrey here took up the thread of the story.

"After they had knocked the senses out of Moore," he said, "and while he was regaining consciousness, they sent for me. The first question they put to me was: 'Are you an Englishman or an American?' I told them I was an Englishman, whereupon one of them said: 'You lie, dog of an American,' and struck me over the head with a cane. I was then given to understand by motions that I was to have my throat cut and then shot."

"I had almost persuaded them that I was an Englishman, when they discovered an American flag which I had tattooed on my left hand. This acted on them like a red flag to a bull, and they sprang upon me and struck me repeatedly in the face.

"They then called in a squad of soldiers, who were given some orders, upon receiving which they all pointed their guns at me. I told them that I was an Englishman and desired them to fire. This seemed to cool their ardor, and Moore, who had by this time come to his senses, was again brought before them.

"They pointed guns at him and pricked his flesh with the ends of their swords until he cried in agony.

"After about two hours of this treatment they allowed us to go back to our cells.

"When I told our Consul in Havana of the treatment we had been subjected to he told us that really it was not anything out of the common and not worth bothering about. He told me, however, not to say anything about the matter when I reached the States, as those Americans have so much to say."

Ten of the shipwrecked men will be sent by the British Consul to their homes in Canada. Moore will be returned to Jamaica. David Burns went to his home in Brooklyn and Joseph Yuni will remain in New York.

FILIBUSTERS ON TRIAL.

James Quinn, a Pinkerton Spy, Testifies Against Them.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The trial of Colonel Emilio Nunez and Captain Charles B. Dickan upon a charge of having engaged in a filibustering expedition in May last began in earnest in the United States Criminal Court this morning. District Attorney Macfarlane opened for the prosecution. He insisted upon the necessity of preventing expeditions against Spain being sent from this country if the United States desired to remain at peace with Spain, and emphasizing the fact that the verdict of the jury would be important.

When he had concluded Assistant District Attorney Hinman offered in evidence President Cleveland's latest proclamation regarding the Cuban rebellion. This was objected to by Mr. Rubens and was ruled out by the court on the ground that the proclamation was issued after the offense charged against the defendants was committed. A previous Presidential proclamation regarding Cuban rebellion

was, however, admitted, and the examination of witnesses was then begun.

James Quinn, one of the party who sailed on the Laurada, was the chief witness, and detailed every movement of the party, which according to his testimony was a full-fledged military expedition. Quinn acknowledged that after reaching Cuba and going to President Cisneros' camp with the party, he obtained permission to return home, being allowed to reach Havana by permission of the Spanish general. The witness came to New York, Consul Fitzhugh Lee paying his passage. On cross-examination by General Tracy, witness admitted that he had solicited a letter from Cubans in Boston to enable him to sail on the Laurada.

"And so," said General Tracy, "you got this letter at your own request. You went to Cuba and you are now here testifying against the Cubans?"

In the direct examination the witness referred to the letter he had received from Cisneros and it was offered in evidence:

James Quinn: I hope you will never forget that Cuba needs the help of every man that loves liberty. Your affectionate

SAN DIAS, AUGUST 1, 1896.

Under redirect examination the witness said he had gone to Cuba with every intention of acting right by the Cubans. "But they did not act right by me, and that is the reason I came home," he said. He also testified that he had never seen District Attorney McFarlane before to-day and had not gone to Cuba as a spy.

The witness admitted under cross-examination that he expected to get money from the Pinkertons and that he had already received about \$50 from them. He also acknowledged that he had a grudge against the owners of the Laurada and wanted to get even with them.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination court was adjourned.

WEYLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Reports That He Will Shortly Return to Havana.

KEY WEST, FLA., Nov. 18.—Advices received in Havana from Arlemisia state that Weyler was expected to arrive at Cayajabo today. A parlor-car plied with iron is waiting for him at Arlemisia. The insurgents are reported in force near Cienega, the leading military authorities being in command.

General Arolas believes the time has not yet arrived for large operations and that it is necessary to wait for cooler weather to improve the sanitary conditions. It is believed Weyler has the same opinion and has announced his intention to return to Havana.

The insurgent leaders Perico Diaz and Perico Delgado are reported hard pressed by the Spaniards. They have asked Maceo for reinforcements, but they were told it was impossible to do anything for them and they must do the best they could. It is thought that Maceo will attack the trocha.

It is reported Weyler will return to Havana inside of three or four days.

SLIGHT SKIRMISHES.

Engagements in Which but Few Are Killed or Wounded.

HAVANA, CUBA, Nov. 18.—Colonel Moncado has had an engagement with the combined parties of rebels who were found strongly entrenched in the Grillo hills in the province of Havana. The enemy were dislodged and dispersed, the Spanish column advancing and capturing the position of the rebels under private fire. The Spanish troops had six privates killed and a corporal, two lieutenants and thirty-eight privates wounded. The rebels left seven dead on the field and carried off many others. General Gonzales has had two engagements with the rebel parties between Silo Hondo and San Christoval in Pinar del Rio province. The Spanish had a private and one corporal killed and twenty-seven privates wounded. The insurgents had twelve men killed.

SPAIN'S NEW LOAN.

A Considerable Sum to Be Expended in Repairing Warships.

MADRID, SPAIN, Nov. 18.—The Cabinet has accepted the bonds of 400,000,000 pesetas, representing the total amount of the new Spanish loan authorized by the Queen Regent, and the bonds already subscribed for 250,000,000 pesetas will be allotted pro rata. The sum of 7,250,000 pesetas derived from the loan will be allotted for the purpose of repairing warships. The Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution of thanks to the country for the generous and patriotic manner in which the people subscribed to the new loan.

Weyler Has Resigned.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Rumors are current here to-night that General Weyler has resigned as captain-general of the Spanish army in Cuba. A private dispatch received to-night says:

General Weyler has resigned. General Prado has been named by the Government as his successor.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Count Vorontzoff-Daskoff Tendered the Office by the Tsar.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 18.—The Daily Chronicle will publish to-morrow a dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing definitely that the Czar had invited General Count Vorontzoff-Daskoff, Minister of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains, to succeed the late Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch adds that it is understood that Count Vorontzoff-Daskoff will accept the position.