

that lake there can be no doubt, and in a very few years we may expect to find this par excellence fish on sale in all our local markets, possibly at the price now asked for the common natives.

The shad being a salt and fresh water fish may not promise as good results, but let us hope that they too will soon be found on our tables as toothsome as those caught in the Susquehanna, Delaware, Connecticut, Hudson and other Eastern rivers.

I will add that last May I brought from Colorado 20,000 brook and 10,000 rainbow trout fry; 20,000 of which I put into mountain streams, and the remainder into that great nursery—Utah Lake. On the 31st ult., I planted in the Jordan 4,000 brook and 1,000 rainbow trout, which averaged about two inches in length.

Respectfully,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

ST. CHARLES, Bear Lake county,
Idaho, Nov. 3, 1896.

A. M. Musser, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 21st, just at hand, asking information in regard to fish. In reply I will say, that in the spring I saw some of the kind of fish you put in Bear Lake, at the mouth of Little Creek, at St. Charles. In the summer I saw some minnows of the same kind of fish, from one and one-half to two inches in length; I have not seen any since.

In regard to shad I will say, that I have seen some fish in the lake that I am not acquainted with. They swim along with the shoals of suckers, but do not swim so near the bottom as the suckers do. They are about two pounds in weight, as nearly as I can judge. I have been informed that some of these strange fish have been caught, and that they are shad. I have not caught any of them myself.

Should I see or hear anything in regard to these kinds of fish, I will inform you as soon as possible.

Yours truly, JOSEPH CLARK.

VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY ENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — At the lord mayor's banquet this evening, U. S. Ambassador Bayard had a special seat of honor at the main or south table, while all the other diplomats were seated at the side table. Mr. Bayard was the third person to be presented to the lord mayor and lady mayoress. His predecessors were scarcely noticed, but as Mr. Bayard approached the dais and bowed, there were cheers from the guests.

Mr. Bayard responded to the toast "The Ambassador" in the following terms:

"I am honored in being chosen to speak for the corps of which I am a humble member. I confess that until 7:30 o'clock this evening I did not expect to be asked to respond to a toast. However, I have obtained an idea from a distinguished diplomat, Lord Dufferin, who recently said that the governments of the world was a mass of palpitating, nervous sensations. The result, he said, of bringing together these sensations was to destroy isolation, splendid or otherwise, and to induce nations to feel and act as ladies and gentlemen, with consideration for each

other's feelings and interests. The people I represent have made a declaration in no narrow sense and in no local or merely national sense, which stands as a verdict and a declaration of honor. You cannot today shock civilization, even on its exterior boundaries, without affecting its heart. This enables me to speak not for myself or my country, but for the whole diplomatic corps. The world is one. Who does not perceive it does not realize the truth and force of the day in which we live."

Mr. Bayard concluded with the words: "God speed the city of London."

Mr. Bayard's remarks were received with a tumult of applause.

After Mr. Bayard had concluded the lord mayor proposed "The ministry," upon which Lord Salisbury rose, amid loud cheers, which quickly subsided into breathless silence and close attention to the annual Guildhall speech of the prime minister, which is in common acceptance looked to to embody the official announcement of the government's policy to the nation. Lord Salisbury said:

"I thank Mr. Bayard for his presence here tonight and for his joining in this historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has reached his own plane of observation, so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to our policy to make observations on the internal politics of other states, I may be permitted without impertinence, to congratulate him upon this splendid pronouncement which the great people he represents have made in behalf of the principles which lie at the basis of all human society. It is rather like pathos to turn from that matter to the not very improving controversy which his country and ours have had during the recent months, with only the purpose of expressing my belief that the controversy is at an end. [Cheers.]

"It is often surprising by what very obvious arrangements our great difficulties are solved, and in the continent which Columbus discovered the traditions of Columbus and the egg should be reversed. In the discussion we have had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela the question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether the arbitration should have unrestricted application. We have always claimed, respecting those who, apart from historic right, had the right which attaches to settled establishment, that the settled districts should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for many months has been to find how to define the settled districts; and the solution has come, I think, from the country Mr. Bayard represents, with the suggestion that we should treat the colonial empire just as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects individuals in civic life from having their title questioned should also protect the English colony from having its title questioned; and where that lapse of time could not be claimed, though there should be an examination of the title, yet all that equity demanded in consideration of such title should be granted. It is a very simple solution, and I believe it is not using unduly sanguine words

when I say that I believe it has brought the controversy to an end.

"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government, at a time when anxious social questions which are of far more importance than political questions are troubling them, and therefore troubling the rest of the world, that we should remove from the board, at all events, any semblance of political difference which might hinder our common action in defense of the common heritage of society.

"We have had an anxious year in the foreign office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm. Unfortunately one matter has not passed by. That is the trouble in Turkey."

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that the people of Great Britain were now virtually unanimous against isolated action, than which a worse course could not be adopted to benefit the Armenians. If it was merely wishing to pursue a course to punish or worry the Turkish government, Great Britain had abundant means of doing so, but if they had a higher wish, to rescue the Christian and Moslem people from atrocious misgovernment, they must seek to draw into co-operation as many nations of the world as possible. If it was desired to use force in Turkey, the first would not suffice. Military occupation alone would not be effective, and the latter would be a large undertaking. He would not pretend to say what Great Britain might do in case she exhausted all her forces, but if they wished a military occupation requiring a very large army, Great Britain must begin by establishing a conscription.

Great Britain could not use a great army if she did not have one. Therefore, said the prime minister, he hailed with great satisfaction the indications that public opinion had been aroused by the horrors of which the Turkish government had been guilty. Yet, he recognized that the most fitting instrument of reforms was not an army in an island 2,000 miles off. It might be done by others. Therefore the only wise course he saw was an adherence to the European concert. If the European states were willing to act they had means of action which Great Britain did not possess. If they were unwilling to act and if they objected to isolated action by Great Britain, there was not only great risk of failing in the undertaking but the risk of bringing about the frightful horrors of a European war.

He denied that they were acting from selfish interests in not interfering actively in Turkey. They were trustees of the interests of vast populations and they would be deeply culpable if those interests were neglected. A general European war might involve territorial changes vitally affecting the nations of Europe.

"You cannot expect those nations," Lord Salisbury proceeded to say, "to regard the problem in the same emotional and philanthropic spirit as you in your splendid isolation. You may consider them dilatory, but you must confess that they have good motives for prudence.

"We have been told by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley (opposition leaders) that we might influence the powers to our way of thinking by abandoning