

Egypt and Cyprus. That is a pretty and almost idyllic conception of international policy, but I do not believe in it.

"And I may say," Lord Salisbury added, in connection with the eastern problem, "that we see no cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued or to relinquish a single acre of the land we now occupy."

Having warmly eulogized the work of Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar of the Egyptian forces, and Lord Cromer, the British agent in connection with the Sudan expedition, Lord Salisbury said that he could not say more than that the concert of Europe seemed to be more real than ever before. He was very much pleased with the eloquent speech of M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, outlining the requirements which the powers would insist upon from the sultan. He believed, he said, that France would do nothing to hinder European action.

Lord Salisbury's remarks contained only a guarded reference to the disclosures made by Prince Bismarck through his newspaper organ of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia which existed prior to 1890. The premier alluded to Prince Bismarck as the greatest statesman which the latter part of the century had produced. He demurred absolutely to the presumption of the existence of a permanent and necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. Of this presumption Lord Salisbury said: "That is a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. I have good ground to believe that Russia entertains the same views and pursues the same object as ourselves concerning the terrible events in the east."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute is a settled fact. All arrangements have been completed and all details of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain are arranged. The final terms of the treaty of arbitration were arranged in this city last night. The terms were cabled to London and have been accepted. The treaty covers Venezuela only, and does not include a general treaty of arbitration of all future disputes between the two great English speaking nations. This treaty is to be arranged later by future negotiations.

The Venezuelan arbitration commission will consist of five arbitrators, two to be named by the United States, two by Great Britain, and three four to select a fifth arbitrator. Venezuela will not be directly represented in the commission.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Ambassador Bayard, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, expressed his warm appreciation of the cordiality of his reception last evening at the Guild hall banquet, and, incidentally to express the opinion that the United States law of twenty years' possession will prevail in the case of settlers in the Venezuelan disputed districts. The afternoon newspapers today are unanimous in expressing satisfaction at Marquis Salisbury's announcement in his speech last evening of the practical settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The meet-

ing of the Venezuelan commission today was of more than ordinary interest, on account of the significant statement in Lord Salisbury's speech last evening, announcing that the boundary dispute was practically ended. All members of the commission were present, but Justice Brewer did not remain till the close of the meeting as he had to take his place on the Supreme court bench to hear the argument in the Berlinger case. During the early part Lord Salisbury's address was discussed and the papers containing the speech and comments on it read.

The Venezuela commission has authorized the following official statement: "The statement of Lord Salisbury as reported in the morning papers makes it probable that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela will be settled by arbitration at an early date. Under these circumstances, the commission, while continuing its deliberations in the preparation and orderly arrangement of many valuable maps, reports and documents which have been procured and used in course of its labors, does not propose to formulate any decision for the present of matters subject to its examination. It will continue its sessions from time to time, but with the hope and expectation that a friendly and just settlement of all pending differences between the nations interested will make any final decision on its part unnecessary."

The term of occupancy to exempt British settlements in disputed territory from arbitration is fixed at sixty years, according to additional correspondence on the subject, which has just been discovered. In other words the British government has agreed to unrestricted arbitration of all territory in dispute with the period for acquisition of title by prescription fixed by an agreement between the parties in advance, at sixty years.

THAT GAS SUPPLY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
November 10, 1896.

For the past several days there has been considerable talk as to the trouble with the natural gas. The facts in the case are that since the cold weather commenced the demand for natural gas has increased so that the supply is not sufficient.

On October 23th the New American Gas company's wells had so far failed in pressure that they could only get gas sufficient to operate their steam boiler and engine with which they are sinking a deep well, on which they have been working for the past two months or more. This well is now down to a depth of about 1,200 feet and is flowing no gas of any consequence. They are still sinking this well in the hopes of soon striking a flow of gas. Therefore, since the 23th of October there has been no gas supplied by the New American Gas company for Salt Lake City; all the gas received here coming from Driver & Co's wells, of which there are now two furnishing gas. One of the wells, the "Bryan," was struck about October 26th, and showed a pressure of over 240 lbs. The other well, the "Johnson," was reopened October 8th, it

having choked up. When reopened it showed a pressure of 215 lbs.

On Nov. 7th, at 2 p. m. when I was at the wells, the "Bryan" well showed 110 lbs. and the "Johnson" well 150 lbs.

Mr. Driver stated in Sunday's Tribune that the wells showed 150 lbs. and 200 lbs. pressure Saturday morning, and he could not understand why there was no gas coming to the city. Mr. Driver no doubt told the truth about the wells, as one of them had been choked off during the night and no doubt had gained in pressure.

While there was and is a pressure of over 100 lbs. on these wells, there was from one and a half to two lbs. at the most during Saturday at the head of the pipe line near the well, when it took over six lbs. pressure at the head of the line before the cold weather to drive sufficient gas through the line for the city's supply.

I told Mr. Drake, who had charge of Driver & Co.'s wells, that the city was out of gas and for him to turn more gas into the pipe line. He said he could not turn more gas into the line, as it would ruin the wells, but he said after a short time he thought he could turn more in. These two wells were being nursed along by Driver & Co. in hopes that another well could be reopened on which they were working last week. Failing to reopen this well, they have moved their machinery to another well and are now trying to reopen it.

I now have the gas retort heated up to a working heat, and am making some coal gas, and with the natural gas we are receiving we are doing our best to keep the city supplied.

There have been nearly 20 wells put down in the gas fields. There are now two flowing gas as stated above.

Yours very truly,
JOHN KEMPF JR.,
Superintendent of Gas Works.

LI'S COFFIN BURNED.

Li Hung Chang, the great man of China, has again distinguished himself, this time by surviving his coffin, something that few men do. The steamer Rio de Janeiro, which arrived at San Francisco on Saturday evening, brought the news that the valuable box in which Li Hung Chang expected to be buried had been destroyed by fire on board the British steamship Glenartney on the passage from London to China. When Li Hung Chang started on his recent tour of the world he took as part of his baggage an elegant casket, in which his remains were to have been put for shipment home in case he died on his travels. The coffin gained so much additional notoriety for the Chinese diplomat that when he was about to quit London and come to the United States he turned this casket over to the care of Sir Halliday MacCartney, who volunteered to see to shipping it back to China. The box was put aboard the Glenartney and happened to be among that portion of her cargo destroyed by a fire which broke out in her hold on the passage. The coffin itself was constructed of costly woods and highly ornamented, and cost in round figures \$3,000. Besides this loss a valuable wardrobe that was packed away in it was ruined.