

From Wasatch station, which is 65 miles east of Ogden, the distance is 11 miles to Evanston, the county seat of Uinta county, Wyoming; the boundary line between Utah and Wyoming is about midway between the two places. Evanston is a growing city pleasantly situated on the left bank of Bear river, at an elevation of 6759 feet above the level of the sea. It has a population of over 2000 souls, many of whom are Latter-day Saints, organized into a Bishop's ward. Evanston is the home of wealthy cattlemen, mine-owners, merchants, and bankers. The Union Pacific shops located here employ a number of skilled mechanics. The state insane asylum is situated here, and also the United States land office for the Evanston district. Almy, about three miles northwest, has nearly as many inhabitants as Evanston, a large portion of whom are Latter-day Saints, and here also exists a bishop's ward which, together with Evanston, belongs to the Summit Stake of Zion. About one thousand men at Almy are employed in coal mining.

After crossing Bear river a short distance east of Evanston, the railroad passes through a very hilly and broken country, barren and high until Granger, at the junction of Ham's fork with Black fork is reached. This also is the junction point of the Oregon Short Line with the main line of the Union Pacific; it is 165 miles from Ogden and its altitude is 6279. Thirty miles east of Granger is Green River city, the county seat of Sweetwater county, Wyoming; it is situated on the left or the east bank of Green river, about twenty-five miles below or southwest of the point where the old emigrant road crosses that famous river, so well remembered by the Mormon emigrants who many years ago crossed the plains with ox teams and handcarts. I well remember how a little Danish boy answering to the name of Andreas (now Andrew) forded that river on a cold, frosty September morning, twenty-seven years ago, and how after breaking the ice with his bare feet, he plunged into the current with shivering frame, but made the opposite shore in safety. I have crossed Green river many times since then, but every time my mind has reverted back to my first acquaintance with it in 1866.

From Green river the railroad follows the general course of Bitter creek, on which, fifteen miles from the river, is situated Rock Springs, a coal mining city of about 3000 inhabitants. The Rock Springs coal is justly celebrated from the Pacific ocean to the Missouri river. The city has a waterworks system which cost over \$200,000, by which the water is brought from Green river. Its streets and buildings are lighted with arc and incandescent lights. The coal mines here furnish employment for over fifteen hundred men, of whom quite a percentage are Latter-day Saints organized into a regular branch of the Church in which meetings and Sunday schools are held every Sabbath. This is the border branch of the Church on the east outside of missionary organizations. It also belongs to the Summit Stake of Zion.

Proceeding on our journey we cross the continental divide near the station called Separation at an elevation of

over 7000 feet above sea level, and about 300 miles east of Ogden. The renowned South Pass where the old overland wagon road crossed the continental divide is distant nearly one hundred miles from this point in a northwesterly direction.

Passing Rawlins, the county seat of Carbon county, a city of nearly three thousand inhabitants, we soon reach Laramie City, with 6100 inhabitants situated on the renowned Laramie plain, and about seventy-five miles southwest of old Fort Laramie on the well remembered overland road of years gone by.

From Laramie City we pass on over the Black Hills, on the summit of which a colossal stone monument has been erected at a point near the railway track of 8247 feet about sea level. This is the highest point on the Union Pacific railway. Sherman is the name of the station on the summit.

Descending from the Black Hills, also called Laramie mountains, we find ourselves on the broad plains, which extend in an almost unbroken sameness for a distance of five hundred miles to the Missouri river eastward. A short distance out on these plains stands Cheyenne, the capital of the state of Wyoming, 514 miles from Ogden and 516 miles from Omaha. Cheyenne is a regularly laid out city, handsomely built and can boast of a large number of handsome and stately buildings. It has an extensive system of waterworks, good sewerage system, electric and gas light in streets and buildings, ten churches, four banks, a public park, street cars, capitol building, etc. Fort Russell, the largest and most important military post in the department of the Platte, is situated on the plain three miles northwest of Cheyenne.

The state of Wyoming has a total area of 62,645,120 acres, of which the greater portion is adapted to grazing and agriculture. It is estimated that about 12,000,000 acres can be successfully cultivated, and that nearly 10,000,000 acres are covered with timber; but up to the present time only a very little farming has been done. The stock raising comprises nearly one-half of the total wealth of the states.

During the day I have conversed with a number of fellow-passengers on different topics; among them a Christian, who believed in us hereafter, a professed atheist who believed that God was just and good, a Republican who defended the administration of President Cleveland, a Democrat who believed that the next administration would be Republican in politics, a young lady who said that all who had voted for downing silver ought to be hanged, and that the late action on the part of the House of Representatives would yet cause another civil war in the nation, and finally a gentleman who said the Mormons were just as good, if not better, than any other people with whom he had ever associated.

The trip from Cheyenne to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 108 miles, was uneventful. We arrived at Denver at 8 p. m.

ANDREW JENSON.

PENCE OF Colorado was a full team in the great silver debate in the House of Representatives, but the pounds and shillings were too much for him.

EISTEDDFOD AT CHICAGO.

The September number of the *Cambrian*, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the Welsh-American people, contains as its leading article an official account of the "grand international Eisteddfod of the World's Fair, under the auspices of the National Cymrodorion society, to be held September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, at Chicago." It is generally understood that this is the event which the Salt Lake Tabernacle choir has gone to Chicago to participate in, but the term "World's Fair contest," in connection with the competition, has obscured the important fact that the Welsh society is the head and front and prime mover in the whole affair. This is well explained in the article referred to, which is from the pen of Professor Aprmadoe, secretary of the Eisteddfod. It was called to the attention of the *News* by Capt. D. L. Davis of this city, and is reproduced with pleasure; it will be of interest to every reader of Welsh nativity or extraction, and in some of its features, notably the program and the proceedings of the historic Bardic day, will be appreciated by everybody:

September 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Festival hall at the Fair grounds, the Welsh people of the world, under the immediate leadership of their countrymen in Chicago, are to inaugurate a new era in the national Welsh institution known as the Eisteddfod.

The Eisteddfod is the competitive literary and musical festival of the Welsh nation. Through the centuries it has lived in the hearts and on the tongues of the sons and daughters of the nation, and today it is in a more flourishing condition than ever. For the last sixty years, choral competition has been one of the most attractive features. And we respectfully submit, that the choral competitions, choral mass-singing, harp-playing and the bardic chair ceremonies at the World's Fair International Eisteddfod have been planned on such a scale, and in such a manner, as to surpass any exhibition ever attempted before. We ask for the publication of these statements and the following features of the World's Fair Eisteddfod, subject to slight alterations in some of the details.

Monday evening Sept. 4, the National Cymrodorion of Chicago, and the representatives of the Cambrian-American Literary and Musical societies will receive and entertain the delegations of the London Cymrodorion society, the Grand Bardic Order of the Isle of Britain, the National Eisteddfod association and the distinguished presidents, adjudicators, artists, conductors and all eminent persons in Welsh literature, music and art.

FIRST EISTEDDFOD DAY.

At Festival hall, Tuesday, September 5, at 12 noon to 5 p. m. Organ processional march, by Dr. John H. Gower. Two distinguished gentlemen will preside. Bardic addresses. National anthems, "America" and "The Land of our Fathers," by all the choirs combined and audience. Solo competitions, etc.

Grand competition of eight male choirs (each numbering from fifty to sixty voices) for the prizes: 1st \$1000,