

ex-president, Mr. Cannon, a few moments ago, when he said that it would enhance the interest in our proceedings if the next meeting should be held in the central part of our Territory.

"Personally, I have no interest whatever in going to Salt Lake City. It might be a matter of novelty to go to some newer place, but it seems to me that in the interest of this organization we should subordinate all such ideas, and I think the next meeting should be held there.

"There are one or two points which President Cannon did not speak of, on account, perhaps, of the proverbial modesty of all his utterances, and one of these is that Salt Lake City is a typical place to hold any kind of a convention. Its people are hospitable to a fault. I had the honor to attend a conference in that city in the month of May last—a conference which was to be attended by only twenty-seven persons at the most—three appointed by nine governors, and yet the whole of that city from end to end was festooned with the red, the white and the blue, in honor even of those twenty-seven people who met there as representatives of the states and territories in the Rocky Mountain region.

"Apart from this, it is to be remembered that there we have perhaps the best object lesson teaching that is to be found anywhere in the Transmississippi country in regard to some of the great subjects which always come before this convention. It is the birth place—the cradle of irrigation in North America, and I think that we may see there better displayed, perhaps, than it can be seen in any part of this Transmississippi country, these practical demonstrations of this problem. It is so full of enterprise and energy that we can see there better than in any other place what the energy and enterprise and perseverance of man can do. There is another point, and that is that Salt Lake City has the press facilities which are necessary for a successful meeting. It is of the greatest importance to have the meetings of this body in a place where the press is fully established and where the Associated Press facilities are of the fullest description. Meeting here, 200 or 300 of us in a hall, we are but a small audience, but our true audience is the United States, and the people of the United States are to be reached through these press facilities, and these are to be found at Salt Lake.

"There is one other point, which may be a point of sympathy, different from these practical suggestions. The Territory of Utah has sent to this congress for the past four or five years I think by far the largest delegations in proportion that have come from any part of the United States. They sent thirty-five delegates all the way to St. Louis last year—more by far than come from Nebraska, or Iowa, or Kansas, or Arkansas, which immediately surround the state of Missouri—as many I think, as all of them combined. They have shown their interest in this work. It seems to me to be a deserved compliment, if we are to pay compliments, that we should meet at Salt Lake City next year."

Mr. Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President; on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Nebraska I desire to second the nomination of Salt Lake City.

"It has not been ninety days since in another national congress—a body of great importance to this Western country, it was my privilege to be associated intimately with a delegation from Utah, and I cannot fail to remember that that delegation stood solid by the Nebraska delegation in its effort to secure recognition in a great meeting. This with the other reasons which have been spoken of so eloquently by our friend, ex-Governor Prince, in regard to press facilities and transportation facilities and the central geographical location, suggests Salt Lake City as a most desirable location for the next meeting. This being a migratory congress, of course in justice to all, traveling from place to place, we should reach every geographical section, but the nearer we can remain to the center the better it will be for the congress and all interested in its deliberations. The amounts expended for railroad fare amounts to many thousands of dollars in traveling from the east to the far west. This would have been a dangerous argument for us to put forth a year ago, when Omaha was seeking the location, but as Omaha is out of it now for a year, we can afford to be frank.

"Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the interest of all the questions, and principally of the two great questions, the currency question and the irrigation problem, Salt Lake City is really an ideal spot to hold the next congress. It is in the heart of the western half of the continent and as has been happily said, is peculiarly situated to illustrate several features which we can only learn by observation. It is situated in the center of the district where the least poverty prevails among the masses, than in almost any other spot on the globe where agriculture is one of the main dependences of the people. It is in the arid region of the western half of the continent, and in the census report on irrigation, to be found in the compendium of the Eleventh census you will find that Utah is the ideal State in having solved the problem of small holdings of independent non-debt-carrying farms. Utah has practically solved the question of independent citizenship in this country. It is worth something to go out there and see this object lesson. Irrigation is to be seen there in its most scientific and practical form. Its easy access to all the Pacific states, some of which are not represented here on account of the great distance which delegates would have been compelled to travel, and the stiffness of the railroad rates.

"I believe that no mistake will be made, but that the greatest interest would be given to questions that are paramount in importance to this congress by going to Salt Lake City."

DENVER EISTEDDFOD.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 1, 1895.

The Denver people, or perhaps more properly speaking, the Colorado people, are making most extensive preparations for the Eisteddfod for 1896. The whole state seems enthused with the grand and good purpose before its people.

The government officials are imbued with a desire to do all within the power of the executive and legislative departments for the enterprise. The city government is full of enthusiasm; and the active and enthusiastic mayor gives it his hearty support.

It is the good fortune of the Welsh people of Denver to have the unanimous co-operation of all literary, musical and enterprising citizens; and all take to the great Welsh festival with enthusiasm. The daily and weekly newspapers of the city and state are ever ready with their columns to give the Eisteddfod all the space desired. One potent reason for the phenomenal success is the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is taking to the enterprise with all of its well-established power. The result has been that a well formulated plan is on foot to erect at once a fine auditorium building, with a seating capacity of 15,000. It will be constructed after the most modern plan of an auditorium with good acoustic properties. The building alone is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The Welsh people of Colorado, and especially of Denver are the motive power of the auditorium project. They selected, at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce public hall, on the evening of Nov. 9th, an executive committee of fifteen representative Welshmen. Those selected were: Josiah Hughes, member of the Hughes Lumber company, a bright literary young man; Rev. M. A. Ellis, the well known and eloquent Welsh divine; Rev. Owen Jones, the pastor of the Welsh church of Denver; R. D. Reese, a brilliant young lawyer; John G. Jenkins, the established leader of the Welsh literary and musical societies; T. M. Richards, an energetic business man of standing and wealth; Fred W. Herbert, a bright, enthusiastic, as well as very able young business man; Lloyd Jones, an attorney of large practice, who contributes much to the success of the project by being attorney for the Arapahoe Press association in the West, besides being a member of the chamber of commerce; Prof. Vincent Morgan, one of the leading composers and vocal musical directors in the West; Eram G. Clemens, deputy sheriff and a man of large business and social influence; Archie Davis, one of the ablest young business and railroad men in the state; R. J. Griffith, a prosperous young mercantile man; Pierce Kyffin, a true social and business man of means; and Hugh R. Hughes of the Denver Abstract company, who not only gives to the Eisteddfod enterprise the benefit of large business and social acquaintance, but also an ability and gentility that comes of youthful business integrity.

Out of this committee was selected a committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and urge the construction of an auditorium; which has been the germination of the scheme for the construction of a fine building.

The executive committee, at its first meeting, elected John G. Jenkins president and Lloyd Jones secretary. It has arranged to incorporate and issue stock on the same plan as the World's Fair project. The incorporation papers are all prepared and by the