

The size of the building is 74x91 feet, three stories, pressed brick front with Kyune stone trimmings. It will cost \$35,000 and accommodate 200 patients. The institution will be ready in December.

The trustees of the hospital are: The Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, S. T. D., president; Rev. Frederic W. Norris, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Chambers, George A. Lowe, H. C. Wallace, R. H. Terhune, George M. Scott.

The medical staff is as follows: A. C. Standart, M. D., medical director; A. C. McLean, M. D., T. B. Beatty, M. D., surgeons; F. S. Bascom, M. D., J. O. Elliot King, M. D., gynecologist; G. W. Foster, M. D., Lorin Hall, M. D., general practice; G. B. Ploutz, oculist and aurist.

ANOTHER BEAR ADVENTURE.

Scarcely had the sad news of the death of young Negale in Mexico, by the embraces of a bear, passed from our minds than the information comes of the hairbreadth escape from a similar fate of a son of President Seegmiller of Sevier Stake, Sevier County.

Last Saturday night, the 23rd inst., the young man and some others were at Fish Lake, Sevier County. The father of young Seegmiller had cautioned the boys to see to their animals at night and in the early morning, lest they should lose them in the high mountains. Late in the evening (the others declining to accompany him) young Seegmiller took his departure, passing through the timber to where the horses were ranging. Just about where the horses should be he espied something moving in the dark, close by him.

Supposing it to be one of the horses he punched it with his shotgun. It was a bear! which instantly "slapped" him in the face, scratching the flesh, tearing his shirt and other clothing, and wounding his breast. The visitor very quickly jumped behind a tree. The bear faced him, however, with paws extended and a ferocious roar. Young Seegmiller states that the Mexican horror passed like a panorama before him. He realized that something desperate must be done, and that quickly. The only charge he had with him was in his gun, and that was duck shot. He fired right into the beast's mouth. No doubt the powder burned his eyes for a time, for he retreated—and so did the boy with the horses to camp. Mr. Bruin had started on his track again, but fortunately he had reached camp without further harm. Had he been only one inch nearer when he struck the monster in the face he would doubtless have been in the bear's grasp.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

BIG COTTONWOOD, Salt Lake County, Utah, July 29th.

THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

In the United States House of Representatives, July 26th, Mr. Washington called up for consideration the bill to enable the people of the Territory of Utah to provide for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of said Territory at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bill was read. It recites, in a preamble, the action of the thirtieth session of the Utah Legislature, the veto of the Gov-

ernor, the absence of power in the Legislature to pass a bill over the Governor's absolute veto, and the fact that the Assembly will not be convened again in time to take further action. The provisions of the bill are the same as those made by the Legislature. Some questions were asked as to the payment of expenses, which Mr. Washington answered by showing that they were all to be paid by the Territory. The following is taken from the *Congressional Record* of July 27th:

Mr. Washington.—Mr. Speaker, this bill is entirely local to the Territory of Utah and it is only before this House because of the fact that the Territorial legislature of Utah and the governor disagreed in regard to the manner of appointing the commissioners named in the bill to carry out the purpose and object of the legislature of the Territory, which was to make a Territorial exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The governor of the Territory vetoed the bill because he said the bill named, as it does, some six or eight commissioners, and that the naming of commissioners was contrary to the organic act of the Territory; that under the organic act of the Territory the governor was the sole and only power to appoint all Territorial officers. Therefore he vetoed the bill. Under the organic act the veto of the governor of that Territory is absolute. The Legislature can not pass any bill over his veto. The Legislature may be ready to unanimously vote for the passage of a bill which the governor has vetoed, but notwithstanding such a majority the Legislature would be powerless. Hence no course was left to them but to come to Congress and ask us to legalize the act of the Territorial Legislature of Utah appropriating \$50,000 out of the Territorial treasury, and appointing a number of commissioners, whom I am informed by the best citizens of the Territory are impartially selected from Republicans and Democrats, from Gentiles and Mormons alike, to carry out the purposes of the act. That is all there is in the bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington.—Under the organic act, does the power of appointment lie in the governor of the Territory?

Mr. Washington.—The governor takes that position. He claims that the commissioners could not be created or named by the Legislature. There are a number of decisions of the courts throughout the country to the contrary, interpreting just such provisions as that which is contained in the organic act of the Territory of Utah, but the question is a debatable one. The authorities differ, although we have a greater number of authorities to sustain the position taken by the Territorial Legislature they could create these commissioners, and name them in the act.

Mr. Wilson of Washington.—What I am endeavoring to find out is whether there is an attempt on the part of the Legislature to take away from the executive the power to make these appointments.

Mr. Washington.—No, I can not say that that was. The Legislature in both branches passed the bill without objection, and named the commissioners, just as in the bills which we are

asked to pass here. We frequently pass bills through Congress naming commissioners to carry out the will of Congress.

Mr. Dalzell.—Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Washington.—Certainly. I will always yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who yielded to me so graciously on one occasion when I wanted to defend my State from what I considered an unjust charge made by him.

Mr. Dalzell.—As I understand this matter, the Legislature wanted to appoint commissioners, and the governor wanted to appoint commissioners; neither would yield to the other, and this bill was brought in to solve the difficulty. Now, are the commissioners here named the ones that the governor wanted, or are they the commissioners that the Legislature wanted?

Mr. Washington.—The gentleman's statement of the case is about as fair as could be made, down to the point where he asks whether these are the commissioners that the governor wanted. I think that the governor wanted to appoint some of these named in the bill; but I think he wanted also to appoint certain other persons. It was not the persons named in the act, as I understand it, to which the governor objected, so much as to the legality of the act creating and at the same time nominating the commissioners. The governor took the position that the Legislature might create an office, but that the governor alone could nominate the officer and the Legislature could affirm or reject his appointee. Here is what he says in his veto message:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 10, 1892.

Sir—I return C. F. No. 29, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of the Territory of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to provide for an additional levy of Territorial taxes."

The provisions of the act with regard to the appointment of Territorial commissioners seem to me to be in conflict with section 7 of the organic act. If it is amended in this respect I will approve it. I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. W. H. King, President of the Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Section 7 of the organic act, to which the message refers, reads:

Sec. 7. That all township, district and county officers not herein otherwise provided, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for. * * *

Mr. Dalzell.—Well, are the commissioners here named the commissioners that were named by the Legislature?

Mr. Washington.—They are the commissioners named by the Legislature. I think it would have been a little better if the Legislature and the governor could have agreed upon the matter at home, so that their linen would not have to be washed here; but they could not agree and they ask us to pass this bill so that the Territory