

scenic Stockholm, cannot avoid experiencing its fascinating impression. Partly built on seven islands, united by bridges, it rises in the middle of the stream, formed by the outlet of the lake Malar into the sea—a situation which no capital can come up to as regards romantic beauty."

The French author, Paul Giniety, writes in his work, *From Paris to North Cape*, about Stockholm: "Stockholm has the character of a real capital, of a really large town, for its streets are interesting. A liveliness and activity reigns in the Swedish capital that is seldom found in the north. The people of Stockholm lounge about as in Paris, they stay constantly out of doors, they enjoy their town with a full heart—a town about which one may say, if we cite Regnard, that by its extraordinary situation arranges itself in an admirable manner, and that nothing is more grand than the lot of vessels seen in the harbor. It is, however, not only the streets of Stockholm which attract the interest. The numerous canals in this Venice of the north are continually crossed by small steamboats, lying gracefully and inserted between the large vessels and carrying on intercourse between the shores. In the evening the whole city is joining in a monster concert. Music is heard everywhere. There is not a nook where a band is not playing. * * * It is, however, especially towards Djurgarden, with its numerous musical halls the people direct their steps during the summer. This park is indeed magnificent."

Ferdinand Krauss writes in his great work, *From Baltic to the North Cape*, the following in Italian letters: "Stockholm belongs to no doubt to the most beautiful capitals in the world. Its situation is from a geographical point of view excellent, it being placed at the end of Lake Malar, which measures 130 kilometers in length, on the surface of which more than 1,200 islands will be found and on its shores nearly 200 castles and manors and 108 churches. On the opposite side the city faces a bay, divided into a multitude of straits and sounds, measuring 50 to 60 kilometers in length, the salt water of which encounters the fresh water of the Malar in the center of the town."

He continues: "Few cities in the world offer so many pleasant resorts for recreation to the stranger as Stockholm. First of all we have Moschocke, with its almost unlimited bird-eye views of the town below, with its many lakes and isthmuses; and far to the west Lake Malar with its numerous islands. In the night the whole scenery is changed to a gigantic transpency, across which the colored lanterns of the steamboats noiselessly and quickly gliding over the surface of the water, glimmer like glow worms."

He says about Djurgarden, the site for the exhibition of 1897: "It is indeed one of the most beautiful pleasure-grounds in Europe. Crossed by hills and valleys, shaded by old oaks, surrounded by blue waves with life and activity, numerous shops, restaurants and theaters on the one side and quiet, romantic paths and views of wonderful beauty and the glistening surface of the water and picturesque hills beyond the other side, it offers an opportunity to the stranger not only to

minge with the lively crowds of people, but also to dream of his native land beneath the old oaks in deepest solitude."

And he finished his description of Stockholm with the following words: "Thus the capital of Sweden unites in the largest extent all the advantages that makes it pleasant to the stranger during his stay in the town. In peaceful enjoyment the days pass away like hours, and when one is going to leave this place, one can not help exclaiming with a full heart, 'au revoir, very, very soon!'"

Charles R. Comings writes in his book, *From Aaleund to Tetuan*, among other things: "I stayed there fully five weeks, and my opinion of Stockholm is that the capital of Sweden is the most fascinating town in the world."

The above, though only detached selections, is more apt than anything else to show what an impression the stranger gets of Stockholm.

TETON BASIN NOTES:

CHAPIN, Teton Basin, Idaho,
January 4, 1897.

Time glides along and with it December gives this part of the country a treat we are not used to having; that is warm, pleasant weather, and just snow enough to make fair sleighing and good health all over the valley.

Christmas came and brought its usual time of merry-making, with the dance and the theater. New Year's day was a little colder than Christmas, and passed pleasantly away. The year '97 comes in very pleasant and the scenes of ninety-six begin to fade from the memory, to let the events of the incoming year succeed those of the past.

Times are somewhat better in the Snake River valley this season. This is through the cash demand for grain. Go into the stores and other houses of business and you can see a more contented look on the faces of the farmers; as for the merchant he smiles all over; wheat is 95 cents and \$1 per hundred. In the year of 1895 it was 45 cents a hundred. A great deal of timothy seed was raised in the Teton Basin this season, and sold in the early part of the fall for 4½ cents at Idaho Falls. At the present time it is only 8½ cents per pound.

Two men from the Basin, who had just been out hunting, came in on the 27th of December and brought news of the killing of a man from the South Fork of the Snake river. They made camp on a stream known as Pine creek, a small stream flowing into the South Fork of the Snake river. While several parties were out hunting one of them wounded a deer, and by the blood followed it to a thicket on the creek bottom. Another party came up the creek and found the deer track and followed it out into the willows. The man who wounded the deer came up, not knowing that any one was after the deer he had wounded, he noticed the brush moving, and fired at what he supposed was the wounded deer. But most unfortunately it was one of his companions, and as the bullet took effect in the small of the back, it is supposed he was killed instantly. The name of the man killed could not be learned.

Such accidents are deplorable and

dreadful to think of, although they occur very often. The writer could mention several such accidents up in this part of the country, done by the shot gun or the rifle; and all through the gunner not knowing what he was shooting at.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

A LEGAL OPINION.

Answering a query from John M. Hanson, Esq., county attorney of Millard, Attorney General Bishop today handed down the following opinion which says the law provides for the payment by the county commissioners of a substitute for the county attorney when that official is unable to attend cases; also that all traveling expenses must be paid by the county. The opinion in full is as follows:

I have before me your favor of the 25th inst. in which you ask to be advised, first, whether under the law it would be proper for the county commissioners to allow a claim of the county attorney to reimburse him for the amounts expended by him in traveling to the various precincts in his county in the discharge of his official duties.

Second. Should the county attorney fail for good cause to attend and prosecute a case in the justice's court and such justice appoints a prosecutor for the State who performs the duties imposed upon the county attorney, and who presents a reasonable claim against the county therefor, is such claim a legal charge?

Answering your first question, I beg to refer you to subdivision 2 of section 165 of the county government bill found on page 570 of the laws of 1896 as follows: "The necessary expenses of the county attorney incurred in criminal cases arising in the county and all other expenses necessarily incurred by him in the prosecution of criminal cases." And also subdivision 2 of section 118 of the same act found on page 554 of the laws of 1896 as follows: "The county attorney * * * must institute proceedings before the proper magistrate for the arrest of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of any public offense when he has information that any such offense has been committed, and for that purpose must attend in person or by deputy upon the magistrates in cases of arrest when required by them."

From the last section it will be observed that it is made the duty of the county attorney to attend in person or by deputy upon the magistrates in all criminal prosecutions of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of a public offense, so that there can be no doubt as to its being the duty of the county attorney to prosecute such cases.

Subdivision 2 of section 165 above quoted expressly provides that the necessary expenses of the county attorney in such cases shall be paid by the county. What are necessary expenses, or expenses necessarily incurred in such business would be a question to be determined by the county commissioners. If they should find that the items of the bills presented come within this designation it would be proper to allow the bill and