

to order a warrant drawn upon the county treasurer for its payment.

As to your second proposition, I beg to refer you section 10 of article 8 of the Constitution, which provides "In all cases where the attorney for any county, or for the State, fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an attorney pro tempore."

I would also call your attention to section 10 of chapter 124 of the laws of 1896, which provides: "The salaries herein provided for county officers shall be full compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by the officers named herein (this includes county attorney): Provided: That if in the judgment of the board of county commissioners the duties of any office cannot be discharged by the principal, then the said board of county commissioners may allow such officer a deputy or such number of deputies or assistants as in their judgment may be required to do the business of such office in connection with the principal, for such time as may be necessary, and at such salary as they may designate; the salary of any one of whom shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount fixed for the salary of the principal. The salaries of said deputies shall be a county charge."

It clearly appears in this section to be the duty of the county commissioners, when it shall be found that the business of the office of county attorney cannot be dispatched by the principal alone, to furnish him with the needed assistance. If the county attorney should find, that for good cause he would be unable to attend and prosecute when required it would be his duty to notify the county commissioners to that effect, in which case they would be empowered to appoint an attorney pro tempore.

But in order that the course of justice may not be interrupted, I am of opinion that paragraph 10 of article 8 of the Constitution above quoted would be sufficiently broad to authorize the court to appoint an attorney pro-tempore, which should be done by its order and the same entered of record in any case where, for any reason the county attorney, when required by the court, should fail or refuse to appear and prosecute. And under these circumstances I am of opinion that the county would be liable for a reasonable compensation for the services of the attorney so appointed.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY:

As the old year was passing away my mind reverted back to the labors of a few who, with their capital invested, with their skill and energy are trying to build up some of the industries of our mountain home.

It may be urged by some that theirs is a selfish proposition after all, and we don't need to think men are going to pay out their means without first figuring on returns of a substantial character to themselves. But kind reader I do think there are men who are doing this very thing. All that is necessary is to review the history of Utah on that line, and we have a thorough exemplification of it. Even now there is hardly a home institution paying anything like a fair dividend. Leave all that as it is, let us see who are the direct benefactors of

our country, and who of us are sustaining them.

I make the proposition to start with, that there is from seven to ten million dollars goes out from our State annually, that could be kept in circulation at home. That is keeping within the possibilities. We will say there are 250,000 people in Utah, and each individual wears a pair of home made shoes. We can place the average cost at the nominal sum of \$1 and we have \$250,000, more to do business with; but the average will reach about \$2, which will give us a half million. Suppose we have to pay a little more for our foot wear, who of us are injured by it? None. If all the shoes now worn were made at home; and if they were, it would require about five times the present capacity to make them. For illustration, say there are at present 100 persons employed making shoes. If the census figures correctly, and it is generally conceded that five persons in Utah constitute a family, and as one of a family can, as a rule support the remainder, we have 500 furnishing the staff of life by that one industry. Now if we need five times as many manufacturers to supply the trade we would have 500 employed and 3000 supported. Nor is it confined to the workers only. Consider for a moment the consumers and the producers of the material. The farmer naturally wants a market for his product, but how few ever stop to think, that by wearing some of those home made shoes they are employing some of that 500 makers and giving them and their families something to buy the product of their farms? For it must be taken into consideration that the employes have no time to raise eatables. Now we have 500 employed, 3000 fed, and a market of 3000 for the former. What about the farmer also being enriched, simply by patronizing the manufacturer of his shoes?

On this line of thought, dear reader, let us dwell for a few moments. It will not be necessary for the writer to draw the picture. I would imagine every thinking person would make his calculations along this line. Not only the work but the material, growing the tanning stock, the cattle from which the hides are taken, the tanning and all that makes labor, and means for our people. We now pay transportation east and employ eastern labor to do our work, and transportation back, while our people are walking the streets in search of employment, and are obliged to eat the bread of charity when abundantly able to work.

If a half million of dollars could be saved in shoe leather alone, what may we say if our full suit was made at home? The wool-growing, the carding, the spinning and weaving, the toilers and dress makers, besides blankets, bedding etc. We can safely say from 50 cents to \$100, a family; and as there are 50,000 families we can safely figure on from three to five million dollars. Then there is the soap. We are a cleanly people, and use lots of soap. We have three factories, of sufficient capacity to make all we need. Still we send from thirty to fifty thousand dollars away each year for soap, export our tallow and hire others to make it up, then buy it back again. Our farmers have been buying imported hog meat; at the same time complaining at the low price of grain and lucern. At least \$10,000 annually has been going out of our

agriculture and stock raising country, for hog product. California and New York have been furnishing a fruit-growing country with her dried and fresh fruits, her wine and cider. Nebraska, Kansas and other eastern states have been furnishing us with our poultry, and our eggs. A very little molasses or pickles is made now; even vinegar is imported. Cheese and other dairy products come from other states. We are even buying wheat and oats from the west; farmers sell their wheat at 60 cents and buy it back rolled flat for three or four. O, consistency, truly thou art a jewel!

Opening up the new year let us think of these things, and see if we cannot do wiser and better the coming year, and instead of feeding hundreds of worthy poor in idleness, let them earn their bread by honest toil.

UTAH HOME INDUSTRY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLANTS.

It is well known that most animal organisms need the direct influence of sunlight for their proper development, and in the same way plants and, in fact, all life on earth, depend on the action of this wonderful agent. The beautiful structure of plant cells, the study of which constitutes the most interesting part of plant biology, has never been properly understood until now; but men like Liebig and others have determined the peculiar use of the cells in the life of plants and have also included in their investigations, as of equal importance, the processes of nutrition. Present knowledge shows that plants take from the atmosphere what is needed for the formation of the cells, and also throw off useless material through the leaves. Thus carbon is taken up by the leaves, which transform under the influence of sunlight, the carbonic acid taken from the air and through the roots into carbon and oxygen. Water and salts are also taken up by the roots of the plants.

The various ways in which the sunlight affects the leaves and blossoms, and consequently the whole plant, must be considered in the study of plant physiology.

It is well known that sunlight has a decided influence on the coloring of the leaves, which look sickly and pale when the plant has only a little sunlight, whereas strong sunlight increases the amount of chlorophyll, thereby giving the leaves a richer color. Referring to the influence of sunlight, we may with propriety speak of the rays that work chemically, others which act simply as dispensers of heat, while still others are simply light rays, even though there is not actually such a division in nature. The chemical action of the sun's rays can be best understood by the wonders of photography, and we certainly cannot go astray in assuming that certain rays of the sun's spectrum also have a special influence on the plant cells, which will, doubtless, affect the plants of the different species differently, for the conditions of light and heat impress themselves clearly on the character of the plants.

Former observations have already proved that certain rays of the sun's spectrum have a harmful effect on plant organisms, while, on the other hand, others accelerate the circulation of the sap and the assimilation of nourishment, thus promoting the growth of the plant.