

can get along easier down there than here. Just so with farmers. I find more money in circulation there than here. This may sound out of place, but let the doubtful one investigate as I have. In Cache they have a medium of exchange called scrip. This alone is a great injury to the community. Cache county, I understand, has never been rid of this scrip. People are tied up with it.

Some will argue that scrip or something of the sort is necessary during scarcity of money. Money, in the past, has not always been scarce, but Cache people tell me that money has always been scarce here. It is all on account of this scrip. It is convenient sometimes to make an exchange of product, but you carry this system to an extreme and you will find yourself tied up. You can't pay off your notes with it. You can't pay your taxes with it. You can't get everything you want from the store with it. Just what the merchant is pleased to give you, you will pay a good price for what you get, too. Merchants who issue this don't care about seeing you come with it. Of course they will take it for some kind of goods they are pleased to give you, and at a good stiff price too; you can bet on that. But these same merchants are awful glad to see you pull out the cash. I well remember one instance in my experience where a customer got everything she wanted (it was a lady customer and she had a \$10 order on the merchant) and at a very low figure. After she bought \$10 worth the merchant knocked off 50 per cent on the sale. The lady was highly pleased with her purchase but when the merchant knocked off the 50 per cent it caused her to smile. "My be," said she, "you think I have the cash to pay for all this?" "No," answered he, "I know you have an order on my store, for I have been informed already that you hold the order of \$10. My orders, when I do issue one, are counted in my store the same as cash." Store order would not be so bad provided they were redeemed like the above, but remember that an order and the scrip are not considered on equal footing.

I want to say that people do not have the respect for the merchant, or any one else, who will insist on compelling them to deal at their place of business.

The sooner Cache county or any other county does away with this system the better it will be for all parties concerned. I say do business on cash basis, and for the cash. In a short time you will find more money in circulation and the people will be more able to pay their debts and get out of them.

I know that there are a few, but they only a few, that won't like my way of talking. If you imagine that there is anything wrong, or my argument is all wrong on this subject I am ready to discuss the matter with you at any time. During my time and experience I have yet to see a community who dabble in scrip successful and prosperous. I understand that Brigham City with Box Elder county are well rid of it. That's right. Do your business with cash. Pay the people cash for their product and they will return the same to you for your goods. They will feel better toward you, and you will think more

of them in return. Let me draw your attention to the fact that but four years ago we had to import many things that we now manufacture. We paid money for this, we paid heavy freight to carry it here. Now we manufacture some of these articles here and we are able to buy these items much cheaper than we had to pay for the imported article, without counting freight, and at the same time we are not willing to pay our own people the cash, if we can possibly get out of it. These are facts which cannot be denied.

I do not doubt but what, in some instances, one kind of pay is just as good and as convenient as the other; these cases however are few and far between.

Yours Respectfully,
DIXIE.

JACKSON'S HOLE.

RAYMOND, Teton Basin, Idaho,
Aug. 28, 1896.

In this valley the hay crop is nearly gathered, and it is a good turn out. The grain up to this date is looking well, and some are beginning to harvest.

There has been some sickness, and two deaths are reported on Darby Creek.

The travel to and from Jackson's valley is greatly increasing, the road being now passable to the National park. This road to the park is surely a scenic one, and can not fail to please the sight-seeker. Jackson's valley is undoubtedly all that could be expected of any valley of its altitude. If I am informed rightly, it is 6,032 feet above sea level. After leaving Raymond, you pass up Trail Creek canyon, which is a gradual ascent to the Glory summit, so named by the late Robert Ray Hamilton, who lost his life by drowning in Snake river just below Jackson's lake. Leaving the summit by six-mule team, one soon comes to Fish creek; this creek comes in from the north and runs into Snake River three miles below. This is a fine stream for large trout and there is some fine land along its banks, much of it being covered with heavy sage and willows. At the crossing of this creek is the ranch of Mr. N. Wilson. The river bottom here is covered with heavy groves of cottonwood, giving it a wild and beautiful appearance. Crossing the river we come to Delt—this is called the Hole. This little valley lies at the base of the east range of mountains, being hidden from the main valley by a spur coming in on the west side, even hiding it from splendid view given at the summit. In this "hole," as it is called, are some fine meadow ranches. The Little Gros Ventre river comes down through this little valley and forms a junction with the Snake river five miles below. Near the mouth of this stream is a branch of the Church. The late Sylvester Wilson was presiding Elder of the branch. This part of Jackson's valley I believe to be as good for agricultural purposes as any in the Teton basin. The Big Gros Ventre river comes into the main valley just north of the "hole." Near the mouth of the canyon is a fine tract of land with 18,000 acres, the soil is warm and will produce well; the stream comes in from the east; it is a beautiful little river and the water is

very easily handled for irrigating purposes. Up the river some twenty-five miles are some fine coal banks; timber is plentiful and near by. The big Gros Ventre empties into the Snake just north of the "holes." From the Gros Ventre north to the Buffalo is much grazing land and many good stock ranches. The Buffalo comes into the valley from the east range of mountains, and runs into the Snake river some four miles below Jackson's Lake. At the mouth of Buffalo canyon is a large tract of land sloping to the southwest. The soil is of a dark sandy loam, and cannot fail to please the home-seeker, for it is a rich soil and all kinds of grain and hardy vegetables will surely grow on such land. The water is easily taken from the Buffalo, and timber is handy. There is a fine coal bank three miles up the stream and a very little work will make a good wagon road to it. Jackson's lake is a beautiful sight to see, nestled at the base of the west range of mountains. The great peaks throw their shadows half way across the lake in the afternoon, and it is surrounded with beautiful groves of bird's-eye pine and other kinds of timber. Lying south of Jackson's lake are three other lakes, called Lee's lake, Jennie and the Cottonwood lake—all pleasing to the pleasure-seeker. The wagon road is now passable this way to the Park, and a daily mail comes into the Teton Basin and makes three trips a week into Jackson valley. This makes it more convenient for tourists. Considerable mining is done on the river this season, and present indications are that flour gold-mining will receive more attention in the near future, than it has in the past.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

UTAH WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather conditions during the week ending September 7th, 1896, were all that the farmer could desire for harvesting operations. Warm and generally dry weather prevailed throughout the week. Crops are maturing rapidly, and harvesting grain and cutting lucern is progressing satisfactorily in nearly all districts. Thrashing is about half over in some sections, while in others the work is well under way. The yield of grain is generally good, though in a few localities crops will fall below the average. Corn, beets, potatoes are coming along nicely and will be good crops. Beet digging has commenced and the second cutting of lucern is about finished. The ranges are reported in good condition, and feed for stock is plentiful.

Lake Shore.—Thrashing is about half through; second crop of lucern all hauled; corn is ripening; potatoes and squash growing well, also sugar beets.

Santaquin.—This has been the hottest week ever known here for September, by the oldest settlers. Crops are about all matured; small grain has gone exceedingly well; corn, sugar cane and potatoes will be good. Garden truck has surprised a great many, especially new beginners in gardening. Fall plowing in full blast.

Moroni.—Week has been good for harvesting grain; cutting nearly done; thrashing commenced; quantity and