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WHO WILL REAP THE BENEFIT?

Editor Deseret News:

"Please let us know what one of the country surrounding the Sugar Factory is to be asked to be bonded by raising sugar beets. Yours truly,

PATRON."

In a general way the whole Territory will be benefited by the raising of beets for the manufacture of sugar. We do not think it needs much argument to show that the making of sugar in this Territory will furnish employment for many hands, will tend to cheapen the price of this article of prime necessity, and will retain for home circulation much money that is now sent out of the Territory to purchase that essential commodity. All this will be of benefit to Utah in every part.

Incidentally, it will also benefit the farmers in this way: Land devoted to the raising of the best will, of course, produce no grain for the season. This will give an impetus to the production of grain on other lands, or in other districts, and thus both the best raiser and the grain raiser will be benefited.

But "Farmer," we suppose, refers to the special benefit that will accrue from best raising to the farmer who engage in the work, and desires to know at how great a distance from the factory beets may be produced at a profit to the farmer. Some figures will be necessary to decide this.

Sugar beets delivered at the factory, near Lehi on the line of the railroads, will be purchased by the company at Five Dollars a ton. Transportation will be furnished by the railroads, we are informed, at One Dollar a ton for one hundred miles, and from shorter distances at proportionate rates. From fifteen to twenty tons or more per acre can be raised according to the quality of the soil and its suitability for best culture. This will be some guide to the farmer as to the probable profit of engaging in the branch of agriculture. It would seem that where the railroads reach, farmers within a hundred miles from the factory can make it pay to raise the best.

The company have made arrangements to facilitate the planting of the seed and cheapen the cost of the work, by the use of machinery. They will plant the seed for the farmer, and deduct from the pay for the beets delivered in the fall, the bare cost of the planting. This will be a great saving to farmers who have lands adjoining so that from fifteen acres upwards can be put in by machinery. It will not pay to send the machine to a smaller acreage.

The land should be prepared at once, so that the seeding may be done in time to raise a crop. If it is postponed much longer the season will be too late.

Instructions as to the culture of the beet in the best manner can be obtained on application to Superintendent T. R. Cutler, of Lehi, who will send, to suitable localities, men to give the necessary information to farmers who intend to engage in this business.

Sandy loam is said to be the best kind of soil for the sugar beet. In South Cottonwood and Draper, in Salt Lake County, there are tracts of land where the best can be produced in abundance, and being near the lines of the railroads, transportation will be easy and cheap.

It looks as though farmers in Salt Lake, Davis, Juab and Sanpete Counties, as well as Utah County, might engage in this enterprise, to some extent at least, with profit to themselves and benefit to the whole community.

The question of successful sugar making in Utah now turns on the production of beets in sufficient quantities to supply the demand of the factory in the fall. Farmers, do your part, and this great and laudable undertaking will be carried forward to a triumphal issue, and while you will be individually benefited, the whole community will share in the good results and you will reap your part of that reward. There is no time to lose. Join together, put in a few acres each of beets, and get cash for your produce, and home-made sugar, as good as the best and cheap as the cheapest, for home-consuming and to give you pride in successful home manufacture.

THE SPECULATION CRAZE IN BRAZIL.

EVEN at the very threshold of its ephemeral career in Brazil, the New York World sees danger. The speculation craze has prevailed to such an extent in that country, that American investors must be wanting in sense to Brazilian securities. A financial crisis is says, must come before very long. Such a crash would have a bad effect on the new scheme of trade relations. There is also another danger ahead to the reciprocity scheme. In Brazil it threatens certain powerful interests, and these will work hard to nullify it, or bring it into disrepute by abusing it. After three months' trial, Brazil is secured for herself the prerogative of rejecting or retaining the reciprocity treaty. It is possible that in the event of any reverses in business, or of any failures in trade, within the next three months, the Brazilians may take a notion to abrogate the treaty.

DEATH OF P. T. BARNUM.

THE dispatches announce that P. T. Barnum died last evening at Bridgeport, Conn., from general debility, caused by old age, after an illness of nearly five months. He was one of the most remarkable men of modern times, being probably the greatest showman of all history.

"Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5th, 1810. His father was an innkeeper and country merchant, who died in 1825, leaving no property, and from the age of thirteen he supported himself, first in business in various places, and at the age of twenty-one he went to New York City. Having established a business, he returned to Bethel and opened a small store. Here he was very successful, especially after taking the agency for a year of a lottery chartered for the State of Connecticut, and he soon after purchased New London. When the lottery charter expired, he built a large store in Bethel, but through bad debts the enterprise proved a failure. After his marriage in 1836 he established and edited a weekly newspaper entitled *The Herald of Freedom*, and for the free expression of his opinions he was imprisoned sixty days for libel. In 1841 he removed to New York, his property having become enough reduced. He soon afterward visited Philadelphia, and one day there on exhibition a colored man whose name, dated Feb. 25th, advertised as the nurse of George Washington, was hundred and sixty-one years old. Her owner exhibited an amusing-looking, time-colored bill of sale, dated 1727. Mr. Barnum bought her for $1000, advertised her extensively, and his receipts soon reached from $50 to $60 a week. Within a year Joyce Heth died, and a post-mortem examination proved that the Virginia planter had added about eighty years to her age. Having thus acquired a taste for the show business, Mr. Barnum traveled through the South with small shows, which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841, although without a dollar of his own, he purchased Scudder's American Museum, named it Barnum's Museum, and, by adding novel curiosities and advertising freely, he was able to pay for it the first year, and in 1846 he had added to it two other extensive collections, besides several minor ones. In 1851 he visited Europe, and on his return