

the whole reciprocity project will be wrecked.

The Nicaragua Canal promises great advantages when completed. Already there are persons who contend that this is being made a scheme to rob the United States Treasury. However, its usefulness, if completed, cannot be doubted. It will afford easy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coast cities, and for reciprocity purposes this is most important. In addition there is the contemplated inter-national continental railroad, which will extend from the northern shores of British America to far Patagonia in the South. The work is practicable, and there is every reason to believe that in the not distant future it will be accomplished.

Everything points to the formation of a great continental empire, but whether this will be effected by trade, or by some other agency, such as religion or politics, remains to be seen.

At all events we are on the eve of tremendous developments, and in our time many strange things are likely to happen. In view of the present trend of affairs, such of us as have a taste for American history and literature, might do well in giving some consideration to the laws, language, literature and religion of the Central and South American nations. Time expended on this study will not be thrown away. In fact, it looks, as if in a commercial sense, it might be a good investment.

WHO WILL REAP THE BENEFIT?

"Editor Deseret News:

"Please let us know what area of the country surrounding the Sugar Factory to be started is to be benefited by raising sugar beets. Yours truly,

FARMER."

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 beet 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 beet raiser and the grain raiser will be benefited.

But "Farmer," we suppose, refers to the special benefit that will accrue from beet 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 beet culture. This will be some guide to the farmer as to the probable profit of engaging in this 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 beet.

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 beet 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 com-

munity 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 products, and home-made sugar, as good as the best and cheap as the cheapest, for home sweetening and to give you pride in successful home manufacture.

THE SPECULATION CRAZE IN BRAZIL

EVEN at the very threshold of reciprocity with Brazil, the New York *World* sees danger. The speculation craze has prevailed to such an extent in that country, that American business men must be watchful as to Brazilian securities. A financial crisis, it 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 breaker ahead of the reciprocity scheme. In Brazil it threatens certain protected interests, and these will work hard to nullify it, or bring it into disrepute by abusing it. After three months' trial, Brazil reserved 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 April 7th, 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 to eighteen the son was in business in various places, part of the time in Brooklyn and New York City. Having accumulated a little money, 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 by the State for building the Groton Monument, opposite New London. When the lottery charter expired, he built a larger store in Bethel, but through bad debts the enterprise proved a failure. After his marriage in 1829 he established and edited a weekly newspaper entitled *The Herald of Freedom*, and for the free expressions of his opinions he was imprisoned sixty days for libel. In 1834 he removed to New York, his property having become much reduced. He soon afterward visited Philadelphia, and saw there on exhibition a colored slave woman named Joyce Heth, advertised as the nurse of George Washington, one hundred and sixty-one years old. Her owner exhibited an ancient-looking, time-colored bill of sale, dated 1727. Mr. Barnum bought her for \$1000, advertised her extensively, and his receipts soon reached \$1500 a week.