

John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and Frank Woodruff; each sensationally arranged in a paragraph by itself and in small capital letters, as men who have been indicted, will be tried, and "in all probability" convicted, the sequel occurring to the reader's mind being the heading of the article. That this is really the invisible conclusion of the sentence is plainly manifest in the words following shortly after it—"It will be to this class what the execution of Spies and the rest was to the anarchists—complete subjugation."

There are several mistakes made by the *Mail* in the article in question; in fact it is a web of mistakes. The most serious because the most mischievous one is the summing up at the end, which announces with an air of satisfaction that the anarchists are "completely subjugated." The editor ought to have consulted his dictionary as to the meaning of the word "subjugated" before using it with so much freedom. If the anarchists have been rendered completely powerless and brought entirely under the yoke of authority and rule, why are they still watched so closely, and why do strong squads of policemen attend their meetings? It will scarcely be contended that the constabulary have all at once become ethical in their tastes and attend anarchist gatherings for the purpose of listening and learning; and surely they would never think of attending other places, such as a church, while on duty, or of going to any kind of scientific or political gathering unless called upon. Does a cordon of officers surrounding a railroad station when a comparatively insignificant woman is about to arrive on the train, look as though the people and the cause she represents are subjugated? Hardly. It would be better for the peace of the country at large and Chicago in particular if they were.

The *Mail* makes and maintains a mistake throughout in supposing that charges on mere suspicion, indictments on hearsay evidence, trials with bias protruding at every point, convictions plainly in accordance with a programme, and executions in satisfaction of a demoralized clamor, are the means of effectually subjugating anything. The anarchists were and are wrong; so is the Clan-na-Gael if it has constituted itself an *imperium in imperio* for the commission of crime; and whenever the guilty are found, the mind that can flud for

them a justification must be diseased. But let us steer clear of wholesale denunciation and persecution because of the acts and words of a few. To punish while there is yet a lingering doubt of guilt is to turn our faces to the past for guidance and to listen to the counsels of those who hold human life at a trifling valuation.

#### A GREAT CITY.

CHICAGO is now the second city of the nation, the suburban towns of Lake and Hyde Park having been added to it and making the population near 1,200,000. This is about 300,000 more than Philadelphia and 500,000 more than Brooklyn, either of which was greatly ahead of it according to the estimated census of 1885, when Chicago was set down for 550,000, Philadelphia for 300,000 more and Brooklyn for 100,000 more. It is also double the population of its most persistent rival St. Louis, and is only a step or so behind New York itself, which at the time mentioned was set down for 1,300,000. Besides, it is claimed that the rate of increase is itself increasing, and if this be true, it will be a neck-and-neck race for supremacy between the eastern and western metropolis in the census next year.

When it is considered that New York is five times as old as Chicago and has all along had the advantage of a seaboard, with the steadily filling up country to the west paying constant and increasing tribute to her, the figures of today constitute food for reflection. Just what it is that causes particular villages to expand into towns, towns into cities, and these to grow at a rate of increase that makes a year-old census of but little value, would be hard to point out. Of course, location has something to do with it, but not all; surroundings contribute greatly, and enterprising, pushing settlers have much to do in the matter. Yet all these do not entirely explain the cause of Chicago's phenomenal strides towards the position of metropolis of the United States. If ways that are dark and tricks that are vain were a loadstone whose presence attracted gold from beyond the borders; if absolute wickedness and disregard of everything that is sacred are sufficient to draw the people from far and near and hold them after they arrive—then, perhaps, would all the factors in the situation be accounted for; otherwise, we can only wonder.

#### THE SUGAR FAMINE.

A "SUGAR FAMINE," so called, is getting to be as regular an event as the semi-periodical French crisis, and a much more frequent one of late years. While this condition of things is largely due to the huge concerns which either handle or control the markets, it cannot in fairness be said this is the only, if even the principal, reason. It is well known that the United States does not, even if it can, produce its own sugars; the amounts imported, in the various conditions, from the native stalk to the refined article of commerce, would present a startling array if all figured up for even one decade. It should also be understood that while the demand is constantly increasing here, it is doing the same elsewhere; in fact, as civilization expands and takes in previously barbarous sections, the demand for sweets of all kinds follows in its wake and thus extends the area of the sugar consumers, while it is a significant if not a troublous fact that the increase of production does not nearly correspond.

Here is a profound question for the political economist and statesman to ponder over and act upon. Sugar being classed as both a necessity and a luxury, and an indispensable article for several reasons everywhere that it was ever used, takes a position among the products whose importance increases in inverse ratio with the decline or rather the failure to greatly advance of its production.

In Utah we are more frequently, perhaps, subjected to these annoying shortages than any other sections of country East or West. The reason has not been given and we are left to our surmises for a solution. And yet there is no steadier market than this, nor any single article that is imported which is more sure of being continuously salable at profitable rates than sugar. The prospect of having to again mingle with the customs and usages of ante-railway days, when the "granulated goodness" could only be obtained occasionally and a limited quantity to each buyer at that, to be used with corresponding carefulness of course, is not very strong; but we may get so close to it, if in fact many have not already done so, that the situation will be many degrees from pleasant. To have money and still be in want is a most exquisite aggravation.