

the sewage of this city were to be emptied into Lake Michigan, pure water could not be obtained without going out 10 or 15 miles into the lake. The sooner some process of utilizing sewage for agriculture, or for disposing of it in some way by the aid of chemical science, is arrived at, the better it will be for the sanitary condition of inland cities and towns. The present source of our water supply is two miles from the shore, and it is well known that in flood seasons sewage reaches this source. A tunnel is now being built four miles into the lake, in order to get a purer supply.

The Chicago *Times* is making things lively for our police and petty judges. It has charged the chief officers with corruption of the grossest kind. The police claim that the influence of the socialists is at the bottom, and that spite or malice is the cause. The truth is the police force of Chicago is at present the most incapable, the most corrupt, the most arrogant of any to be found in the whole civilized world. The *Times* is fully justified. It is doing a patriotic work, and if it should succeed in routing out Bonfield, Shaack, and Mayor Roche, it would delay the destruction of the city at least another decade.

The *Herald* and *Globe* are now taking the side of the police. This is most unaccountable. Only a few months ago the *Herald* vigorously denounced them. It published the names of 35 officers who participated in the Haymarket riot, and who had been discharged by Mayor Roche and "King" Bonfield for voting a democratic ticket, and gave the names of 35 officers in all who had been removed for political reasons. It published accounts of over 300 robberies, burglaries, murders, etc., which had occurred since Bonfield had become "king," but not a clue to any of them has been obtained. It denounced Mayor Roche as the "stool pigeon of a political machine," and as "the merry andrew of Hubbard and Bonfield." Now that the *Herald* has taken the mayor's side people begin to wonder. As to the *Globe*, nobody reads it, though it has been distributed gratis for two weeks.

Mayor Roche came into office by reason of that socialist scare, and by reason of the cowardice of the democratic party. Now he is working to retain his hold by the same means. All this excitement about the Arbeiter Bund and the anarchists was only a scheme to re-elect Roche next April, and to make Bonfield "king" in reality. They overshot the mark. This police corruption undoubtedly exists. It is certainly worse than any form of socialism, and is the worst kind of anarchy. The city is rotten with agencies and private detectives, the friends and henchmen of politicians. Only today a case is being tried in Judge Horton's court wherein are concerned a justice, a constable, a lawyer, a detective and a citizen. A poor girl named Maggie Clark incurred the displeasure of a rich man, who thereupon sought a private detective. Maggie was kidnapped into his office, and

the poor girl was fairly terrified. The case became public by some means, and the papers raised such a racket that the whole crowd were arrested. Judge Horton yesterday expressed his opinion of the methods often adopted by private detectives. He was rendering his decision in the motion to have the jury instructed to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of Sweeney and others. When Attorney Douglas, in behalf of the State, had finished his argument against the motion, the court said: "I think it is high time public opinion should be aroused against this taking of people to a private detective agency and subjecting them to this sweating process. It is an outrage. It may not be conspiracy, and I will not pass on that question, but it is an infamous proceeding. This species of terrorizing has been practiced long enough. There may be no law to reach it, but there should be one. The case must go to the jury. The motion is overruled." This is not the first case of the kind. The regular police wink at the crookedness of private detectives.

Here is another case much worse than that above. A pocketbook was found on the street, and its contents revealed a story which surprised even lawyers themselves. A justice of the peace named Young was the culprit in the case. The pocketbook was taken to the judge of the county court who has jurisdiction over justices, and this is what occurred when the judge read the contents:

Judge Pendergast's eyes bulged out as he carefully perused the documents, and then, turning to the offending justice, administered to him one of the most severe judicial rebukes ever heard in court.

"Do you know what this pocketbook contains, Mr. Young?" asked the court, calmly.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Well, sir," said the court, "it appears to be the pocketbook of an attorney named Charles McMennamin, and it contains a number of official papers signed in blank by you. There are here affidavits of attachment, garnishees in attachments, writs of restriction, summonses, and they appear to have been placed in the hands of this attorney to be filled out by him at will, your signature being attached to them. That is one of the greatest outrages upon the law on the part of an official entrusted with the administration of it that has ever come under my observation. Innocent people's property could be seized and carried off, people's wages garnished, in fact all kinds of hardship inflicted upon the public by irresponsible persons and without a chance for defense being afforded to the persons so distressed. Let me advise you that your offense is an indictable one, and further advise you that the best thing you can do is to resign at once."

All this work goes on under the eyes of the police—but not a word! This is the anarchy which will kill our country.

JUNIUS.  
CHICAGO, January 26, 1889.

## UTAHS LADY DELEGATE.

The Woman Suffrage convention was held in the Congregational Church in this city on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and during the rest of the week business meetings and executive committee meetings have been held and some work has been put in by the ladies before the congressional committees. It is not the purpose of your correspondent to give a detailed report of the proceedings, as they will appear in the *Woman's Tribune*, which is ably edited by Mrs. Colby, and no doubt the *Utah Woman's Exponent*, in which Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells displays so much talent as a writer in poetry and prose as well as editor, will dish up to its readers the most delectable morsels of the great feast enjoyed by the suffragists at the Convention. But as Utah was present in the person of Mrs. Emily S. Richards, who delivered a speech that ought to be produced, it is here presented as delivered on Wednesday afternoon, to an audience that appeared to appreciate the effort. Mrs. Richards was received with applause, and much interest was excited when it was announced that the lady came all the way from Utah. She said:

"'Tis better to have voted and then been disfranchised, than never to have voted at all."

This is a very prosaic paraphrase of a very poetical sentiment, but it is true, and behind it lies a great political wrong.

I am a native born citizen of the United States, and for fifteen years enjoyed all the rights and privileges of the elective franchise. I voted for every kind of elective officer in the Territory of Utah, from delegate in Congress to school trustee. I never once sold my vote, nor was I influenced in casting it by either fear or favor. I never attempted to repeat, no man for whom I ever cast a ballot was ever charged with malfeasance in office, or with any other violation of his official oath. Yet today I am disfranchised and on the same political plane as you, my sisters, and the rest of our sex in this "land of liberty."

I think I may safely challenge any male voter of the United States to show a better use of the rights of American citizenship. I do make that challenge for myself, and on behalf of the thousands of women in Utah whom I represent, and whose political record is above reproach. And on their behalf, with all possible respect to the distinguished gentlemen who sit in Congressional majesty on Capitol Hill, I protest against the wresting from us, by the right of might, of that franchise which we had never abused, and which was our vested right.

In 1870 women were given the elective franchise in Utah.

Subsequently an act was passed by the legislature striking the word *male* from the law prescribing qualifications for holding office, so that women might be equally eligible with men to any office in the Territory. This act never became a law because it was disapproved by the Governor, who is appointed