

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 10, 1878.

A TRAGIC BUT FITTING FINALE.

THE telegraph, this morning, brought word of the tragic death of the notorious Madame Restell. It was a fitting end to a life of awful crime. This woman amassed a princely fortune and lived in a marble palace in the finest street of the national metropolis, by teaching unnatural women how to prevent maternity and supplying the means to destroy foetal life. Detected in this nefarious business by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and fearful that the dark deeds of the past would be unveiled in the light of a public trial, the wretched woman shed her own blood that she might escape the terrible exposure. The sacrifice may effect the object she desired, but will not answer the ends of eternal justice. There is a tribunal before which all must stand and give an account of the deeds done in the body; where the knife of the suicide will not be viewed as an adequate substitute for righteous retribution; and where self-murder will not palliate the destruction of infant life nor wipe out the indelible stain of innocent blood.

Such beings as Restell are ministers of the gospel of Satan, tempters of the weak and erring, incarnate fiends doing the work of the Destroyer. The officers of the law and, in many instances, the makers of the law, are greatly responsible for the condition of things under which the business of foeticide is made lucrative, comparatively safe, and wide-spread in its hellish influence.

The latest statistics of Massachusetts show that there are 89,000 wives in that State who are childless, of whom 68,888 are native born Americans. This State does not stand alone in this ugly social feature, it is but a sample of other States of the Union. These figures not only show in some degree the extent to which the prevention of maternity is carried, but they reveal the fact that American women rather than those of foreign birth who come to this country are guilty of the sin and crime.

What kind of a nation can be expected to grow up under influences that foster such an evil as is known by the name of Restellism? Mothers with murder in their hearts! Society worshippers who love "pleasure" more than their own offspring, and consider it unfashionable to have more than one or two children! Votaries at the shrine of the mode, who will stifle the life they were created to bring forth and which would be their chief joy and glory in the great future, rather than miss the brief butterfly pastime of a season, or be considered the least bit out of style!

Every Restellite, male or female, who traffics in this most infamous business should be hunted down and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. And every public teacher, whether in the pulpit, on the platform or in the sanctum, should utterly condemn, with all the power that words can wield, the practice which is cankering the inward life of thousands of women in this great republic, spreading physical disease and working immense national evil. It is a sin against God, a violation of human law, a corruption of morality, and a great social crime.

AN UNWISE ACT.

THIS issue of the News contains a card from Brother J. H. Rumell. It is generally known throughout this city that at the late municipal election the name of that gentleman appeared on what was mis-called the Conservative Ticket. His friends were greatly surprised at this, as he has occupied positions of prominence in this Stake of the Church, being a High Priest, a

member of the High Council, and one of the Home Missionaries therein.

Division is contrary to the policy of the "Mormon" people and subversive of their interests. The Church inculcates unity as an essential to its strength and perpetuity. Union in all things right is a motto inscribed upon its banners. And the necessity of this is generally perceived by the people. "One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one hope of their calling," are accepted principles in spiritual things; and one platform, one party, and one ticket, acknowledged fundamentals in political things.

Differences of opinion, which are sure to arise among people of every creed, can be discussed freely and settled before action occurs, and every man who has the general welfare in view in preference to his individual proclivities, is willing to waive private feelings when they come in contact with public benefit. There was no material issue involved in the small division that took place at the municipal election. Some errors were disseminated which deceived a few persons, among whom was Brother Rumell. The "widespread dissatisfaction" against the nominees of the People's Convention, which was said to extend, had no real existence. The names substituted for others were of men professing the same faith as they held whose names were on the People's Ticket. The opposition was without valid grounds. Some engaged in it for fun, others from that spirit of disagreement that seems to be natural with a few individuals in every community, and the anti-"Mormon" element patted it on the back and urged it on, while laughing at the movement, just because it looked like a split in the "Mormon" ranks.

After the dust kicked up passed from before the eyes of the kickers and those whom they had drawn into the mist, the folly of favoring division appeared clear and plain. Then came regret, and with thinking, faithful men a desire to brush themselves clean that they might not appear speckled in the eyes of their brethren. Brother Rumell, being a public man, felt it necessary to set himself right with the public, and occupying an official position in this Stake of the Church, to make satisfaction to his brethren; hence this card.

This is done of his own free will. He was not compelled to abstain from opposition; he is not compelled to publish this expression of his feelings. He was subject to no pains or penalties among the community for the position he assumed at the election; he exercised his agency then and he exercises it now. He sees that he acted unwisely and contrary to the general policy of the society to which he belongs, and desires to say so. While permitting his name to be used on one ticket he voted for the other.

If a well known and prominent democrat should allow his name to appear on a republican ticket, whether from carelessness or any other reason, he would have to make some explanation to his party or he would stand very small chance of obtaining any office in their power to bestow. A politician who supports a bolt from the regular platform or ticket of his party, cannot reasonably hope for the party support when he stands in need of it. In the same way a prominent "Mormon" who permits the use of his name on an anti-"Mormon" or division ticket of any kind arranged in hostility to the People's Party, should make an effort to satisfy his brethren that he does not run in direct opposition to their views, aims and projects, if he wishes to retain their cordial fellowship and support in his official calling.

We believe no one who is acquainted with Brother Rumell will question the sincerity of his expressions of regret, or believe that there was any desire on his part to work to the injury of the community. His act was unwise; he will be more careful in future, in allowing his name to be used for any purpose not in harmony with the best interests of the people with whom he has been identified for many years.

Union is absolutely necessary to the welfare of a small body of people like those who form the majority in Utah, whose opponents are numerous, many of them un-

scrupulous in their hostility, and most of them anxious to split us into factions. No one who joins in an attempt to divide and consequently weaken the "Mormon" people takes a friendly course towards them, and therefore every man who holds a standing among them should be exceedingly careful how he uses his vote, his name or his influence.

NOW IS THE TIME.

A SMALL branch cut off an apple tree in this city was shown to us yesterday, on which a little moth with the wings undeveloped was laying eggs. About five hundred were arranged in regular rows, ready for hatching out into larvae. It was thought that this was a codling moth with its increase ready laid for the summer's work, and many speculations were indulged in as to the habits, growth and best plan of destruction of this destroyer of our choicest fruit. But an experienced horticulturist informed us to-day that the insect under examination is the scale moth, which, so far as he is aware, does no damage to fruit trees.

The codling moth never lays its eggs on surfaces; they are deposited in the blossom of apples or in the blossom end of the forming fruit, and when the moth exist in great numbers they will hide them in loose bark or holes in the trees. The pest which has devastated our apple orchards, has not yet commenced its ovulation. There is yet time to destroy the grubs before they are developed into the egg-laying moths. This can be done by scraping all the loose, dead bark off the trees and from cedar posts in fences around the orchards, catching the rubbish and burning it; also by moving the earth around the bottom of the trees and lime-washing near the roots. Then, loose rags can be placed in the forks of the trees and the larger branches as traps for the worms, to be removed, the larvae destroyed and the rags replaced to catch more.

We urge upon all fruit growers the importance of attending to this matter, NOW! A general united effort during the Spring and the coming Summer would do much towards the extinction of the insatiable little destroyer, which has done more damage to the gardener and farmer in this Territory than any other insect except the periodical and irrepressible grasshopper.

OMINOUS PORTENTS.

A CRITICAL examination of the chief points in our cable dispatches, will show that there is little prospect for the settlement of the dispute between England and Russia except by an appeal to arms. Each of the Powers has gone too far in the quarrel to be able to retire gracefully and honorably. The preparations in progress indicate that peace is considered improbable.

Russia's chief lack is money. In financial resources England has an immense advantage. Her naval power is also far superior to that of her antagonist, and is in fact the strongest in the world. The ditty which informs benighted "foreigners" that "Britannia rules the waves," is not altogether an idle boast. The Muscovites talk of organizing for the destruction of Britain's maritime commerce, but they must remember that more than one can play in a game of that kind, and that the odds are greatly against their comparatively feeble fleet.

The plain statement of Austria that the treaty of San Stefano can not be accepted, and the intimation from London that unless modifications in it are made at once England will proceed to occupy certain strategic positions, must soon bring the matter to an issue. Ursa Major must recede from the hasty position and patched up treaty that were the immediate consequence of the cessation of hostilities against Turkey, or the British Lion will cease growling and showing its teeth, and spring forward to a fierce attack, that promises to end only after a general and bloody conflict among all the national beasts of the European menagerie. The portents are ominous.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

THE statements of the President and Secretary of Z.C.M.I., made at the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders on Friday last, were very satisfactory, and showed that the Institution is in a most prosperous condition. This is exceedingly gratifying, not only to those who are peculiarly interested in the business of the concern, but to the masses of the community. Z. C. M. I. is regarded as one of the permanent institutions of this Territory, and its progress is viewed with pleasure by the great majority of our citizens.

The declaration of a dividend of two and a half per cent., and at the same time carrying over to the reserve fund the sum of \$35,000, indicates that the institution is thriving and that its managers are guided by wisdom and have in view its permanent interests. The reason why no dividend was declared for a long time was not because there were no profits accruing from the business, but in consequence of the shrinkage in the value of buildings and other property. Real estate has greatly depreciated in value in this city as well as in many of the large cities of the Union during the past four or five years. In New York it has declined fifty per cent., and in Chicago fallen still lower. In representing the assets of the institution, the management could not place its real estate at anything more than present values, and, therefore it is clear that the profits of the business would be offset by this shrinkage.

The panic of 1873 dealt a severe blow to mercantile as well as financial establishments throughout the country, and the effects of it have been felt up to the present time. Indeed many large houses which bore up under the first shock have since been compelled to succumb, and during the past year they have collapsed in spite of every exertion. Of course Z. C. M. I. felt the results of the general pressure, but it has been able to withstand them and has promptly met its liabilities as they became due, both at home and abroad.

The most persistent efforts have been made to ruin its credit, by gross misrepresentations through the press, by mercantile agencies and private slander. But confidence in its integrity was never greater than to-day in all the large commercial centres of the world, as well as in the ranks of its stockholders and creditors at home. During the past year it has reduced its liabilities \$123,966.23, most of which was paid to home creditors. Since October 1873 it has reduced its liabilities \$828,204.11. When the hard times prevailing during that period, and the attempts made to injure it, are taken into consideration it will be easily perceived that wise management has been brought to bear, and skillful financial ability has been at the helm.

Z. C. M. I. carries an average stock of \$700,000, the object being to hold only what is necessary to meet the demands of trade. Economy in the conduct of the business has been absolutely necessary; expenses have been materially curtailed, every corner has been watched, and goods being sold at very low figures, the buying, a most important point, has been effected in the nearest approaches to the manufacturers.

The stockholders, appreciating these and other matters favorable to the institution, expressed their feelings in a hearty vote of confidence in its integrity, and in its officers and the management, and the vote to carry over \$35,000 to the reserve fund shows that the confidence expressed is substantial.

We congratulate the parties chiefly interested on the excellent condition of this great enterprise, and hope that with the prosperous times which appear ahead, Z. C. M. I., now on a safe and stable financial basis, having stood the storm of panics and swift changing values, and the sapping and mining of slander and misrepresentation, will be a continual source of fair and generous profit to its owners, a credit to its officers and managers, and a pleasure and a pride to the whole people, who will share in the benefits which such an institution properly conducted must be the means of disseminating in the community.

A CARD.

Brethren and Sisters:

From representations made to me my consent was obtained to have my name appear upon what was called the conservative ticket, at the recent municipal election, believing that widespread dissatisfaction existed with regard to some names on the people's ticket, it being asserted that the peoples' wishes were not properly regarded. I had reason to believe differently before the election, but declined to withdraw my name until the people confirmed my doubts by the overwhelming majority of the votes polled in favor of the people's ticket. I was so well satisfied with every person on the peoples' ticket, that I voted it entire, and desired my family to do so. Having been deceived by false statements I was tempted to permit my name to be used, and ask the forgiveness of my brethren and sisters wherein I appeared to favor division which can only result (if indulged in to any great extent) in the enslavement of our people.

J. H. RUMEL, SEN.
March 28th, 1878.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APR. 4.

Black Cape.—A black cape was found, in the 17th Ward, on Sunday evening. The owner can get it on calling at this office.

Watch.—A heavy watch and guard have been found near the paper mill, Sugar House Ward. The owner can get them by calling at this office.

Stolen Goods.—Last August a quantity of goods were stolen from a colored woman, to the value of between \$200 and \$300. The articles were never recovered, but some of them are coming to light, in the possession of different parties. The police are investigating, with a view to discovering the thief or thieves.

Bad Accident.—This morning a five-year old son of Mr. Hyrum Kimball, of the 15th Ward, met with a severe accident. The little fellow fell before a heavy dray. One of the wheels passed over or rather scraped his head, inflicting a bad scalp wound, probably about three inches long.

Preparing to Start Up.—The Old Telegraph smelter, at West Jordan, will begin to run in a few days. Quite a force of hands are at work preparing furnaces, etc. These works will furnish labor for a great many men, and be quite a source of revenue to the country.

New Office.—The publisher of the *Juvenile Instructor* is having a new office built, adjoining his residence, South Temple Street. The walls of the basement, which are two feet thick, are about half up. The material used in the walls is rock. It will be a substantial structure. Messrs. Morris & Evans are doing the work.

Machinery.—The *Junction*, of yesterday, states that Bishop Nathan Davis passed through Ogden on his way to Brigham City, having been to the east and secured the necessary machinery for the new woolen factory. The shipment was very large, occupying three cars, and embracing a set of 42 and one of 48 inch cards, a breaker and finisher with burr cylinder attached, one set double roll cards, one picker, one beaming machine, one jack with 240 spindles, two 40 inch casimere looms, one 90 inch blanket loom, one doubler and twister, and other machines of different kinds, presses, belts, &c.

A Nuisance.—People living in the vicinity of a lot near the Camp property on the south side of South Temple Street, complain of a nuisance in that locality. There is an enclosed piece of ground there on which is the foundation for a house. A number of children are in the habit of congregating there and playing all kinds of disagreeable pranks. Besides making a great deal of noise they turn the water from the ditches into the foundation. Last Summer, when weather was warm, the little fellows used to strip and bathe in the pond they thus temporized. They turned the water from its proper channel into that foundation last night.