DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CRIMES THAT ARE NOT CRIMES.

A dispatch from Berlin says the government has expelled two Mormon missionaries from Silesia and that another is wanted for "an alleged crime," not further specified. The laws of the German empire regarding the rights of foreigners to appear as public speakers, are strictly primitive and need amendment in a liberal spirit. It would be to the interest of the German people to be placed in closer touch with an advanced civilization in this respect. As it is, a foreigner, even if he desires ever so much to avoid conflict with the law, is liable to find himself inadvertently placed in an unpleasant position and "expelled," if nothing worse happens. Laws may be so framed as to make innocent tourists criminals, and when that is the case, anyone may some time or other be wanted "for an alleged crime."

An incident from Berlin during the reign of the present emperor's grandfather caused much comment in the European press at the time. Dr. Brandes, a well known Danish writer of agnostic tendencies, visited Berlin and during his stay in that city made a remark to the effect that he could not understand the taste of the Germans in exhibiting the pictures of the members of the imperial family in the store windows and everywhere else. Probably the remark was seasoned with some sarcasm, but that was the main substance of it. The police were notified and immediately the professor was wanted "for an alleged crime." That remark, which in every free country would have been unnoticed, was in Germany construed as crimen lese majestatis, and after much counseling together on the part of high authorities the offender was expelled from the empire.

With regard to Mormon Elders abroad it is a matter of record that they are anxious to conform to the laws of the countries they visit, but if, notwithstanding their efforts to do so, the humble performance of their duties as messengers from God to man results in prosecution by those in authority, they may feel that even that must result in good.

The road to religious liberty leads through persecution. When much less than a century ago the bold champion of toleration in Germany, Rev. Oncken, of Hamburg, lifted his voice in behalf of the dissenters, the laws of Germany were a great deal worse than they are today. Imprisonment and fines of the adherents of that movement were frequent occurrences. But that broke the bonds and now some degree of freedom is enjoyed. More is needed and it is but reasonable to hope that it will be obtained as the absurdity of prosecutions for the sake of religious views becomes more apparent, and to this, expulsions from the empire of citizens of friendly countries, because they hold unpopular views, must ultimately lead!

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

We have received the program of the second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States, which convenes on the 17th of February and continues to the 2nd of March, 1895, the meetings being held in Metzerott's music hall, Washington, D. C. The two Sundays embraced in the period of time covered will be occupied by an afternoon service at which the speakers will be ladies engaged in religious work. The week-day sessions of the council are provided with a most elaborate program on nearly every topic of public interest in which women are interesting themselves, and some of the ablest lady speakers and writers in the country are listed among those who will address the assemblage at [illegible].

In the sessions that are to be conducted, we find that the women of Utah are assigned an important part. There is one foreign speaker, Lady Henry Somerset, of England. New York and Illinois are in the lead, [illegible] while Pennsylvania and Utah come next, [illegible]. Utah's delegation are allotted to date and subjects as follows:

Wednesday, February 20, evening session—Social Service (paper), Martha H. Tingey; The Ethical Side of Woman's Education, Minnie J. Snow; What is Modern Education Doing for American Girls? (paper), Susa Young Gates; The Relative Importance of Prevention as Corrective Work in Moral Reform, Lillie T. Freeze.

Thursday, February 21, morning session—Discussion on the subject, "The need of co-operation of men and women in all Correctional work," Zina D. H. Young, president of the National Woman's Relief Society.

Thursday, February 21, afternoon session—Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement association, Maria Y. Dougall; National Woman's Relief Society, Emmeline B. Wells.

Thursday, February 21, evening session—[illegible], Dr. Ellis R. Shipp; The Sixth Sense (paper), Sarah M. Kimball; Forty Years in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, Emmeline B. Wells.

Saturday, February 23, morning session—Discussion of the subject, "Women as Directors in Education," Elmina S. Taylor, president of the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement association.

It may not be well to anticipate the quality of the material that will be presented to the public at the National Council sessions by the Utah representatives; but from past experience, we feel satisfied that our Territory will not suffer by comparison with the best that will be offered by any of the states in practical, straightforward, logical discussion of the topics assigned. Therefore we are proud of the distinction accorded the people of this commonwealth in giving into their care such an important proportion of the program, and are quite content in the assurance that those selected for this occasion will, as in the past, perform the duty resting upon them with becoming dignity, and to the honor of this Territory and its people; for in the consideration of ethical and philanthropic subjects, none of the gentler sex anywhere are better qualified through practical and successful experience to discuss and give thorough instruction thereon than are the women of Utah.

BROOKLYN'S TROUBLE.

The strike of street railway employes in Brooklyn is [illegible] of very serious trouble in this country, even to a greater extent than was the railway strike of 1894. It was thought by many that the latter practically had put an end to striking in which a great measure of violence should be resorted to, but the later experience does not justify such a conclusion. Organized labor does not yet see a way of enforcing its demands or maintaining its claims outside of the strike process, and when this is resorted to, the culmination in violence seems to be growing more of a certainty than ever with each successive disagreement of magnitude.

The statement of the dispute between employers and employes in Brooklyn, as gathered from the telegrams and the New York papers, may be summed up briefly as follows: The companies agreed to pay the employes a certain scale of wages by which ten hours' work would enable the men to earn $2 per day; but by a system of keeping the men waiting, those who reach $2, or ten hours' actual running of cars, have to put in at least fourteen hours' time, and are paid for only ten, while many who actually hold themselves subject to the companies' orders for ten hours a day sometimes get as low as four hours' work, or 80 cents for their wages.

Upon this state of things the metropolitan papers, particularly the New York World, have championed the cause of the men, insisting that the railway companies could easily do away with the system by which they consumed ten hours of a man's time and only gave him four hours' employment, and thus could prevent that which, if avoidable, is an outrage upon employes. Thus the strikers were encouraged by the advocacy of their cause, upon the ground of justice, by the leading dailies. Since they resorted to violence, however, there has been a modification of the tone of the press.

Now the troops have been called out, and are maintaining a degree of order. Their operations point to a speedy suppression of the strike. [illegible] protecting the property of individuals from the assaults of a mob, on the other side the view is held that capital is maintained in a giant oppression of the laboring men who, while his cause is partially admitted to be just, yet is forced by governmental authority into submission to a wrong.

Leaving the Brooklyn strike just where it will be when the military are through with it, it looks that the already intense feeling against capitalists will be [illegible] among labor organizations. [illegible] But the signs do not appear promising for that procedure. They rather point in another direction. The probability therefore is that the striking element is going to receive an impetus by which it may gain all the popularity which it lost last year, and may add new danger to its methods. Perhaps this is not the most encouraging view to take of the situation, but it certainly appears most likely to be correct. The Brooklyn trouble looms up as an augury of serious labor disputes in the East before long [illegible].

TURKISH TAX COLLECTORS.

The announcement that the Turkish authorities had enlisted troops for the purpose of protecting the collectors in their [illegible] the people and [illegible] with the [illegible] and the resistance of the people to pay taxes has a tendency [illegible] not easy to account for by law-abiding subjects of civilized countries. No government can exist without revenue, and this must necessarily be supplied by the governed. A more intimate knowledge of Turkish methods is needed for a correct understanding of the situation in Armenia.

It is no secret that the arrival of tax collectors in the sultan's dominions is so much dreaded that even loyal Mohammedan subjects seek refuge in flight at the approach of those gentlemen. Like bandits they often sweep down upon the villages and take whatever is in sight, sometimes turning the inhabitants out of their houses and living for days on whatever provisions they can find, never paying for anything they consume, and frequently—if the testimony of the natives is to be relied on—they desecrate the wives and daughters of the places they visit. The people is supposed to pay a just tithing to the government, but as the estimate is entirely left to the assessors, rich people who are able to bribe the officers, generally escape by paying a trifle, and the deficiency thus created is made up for by excessive assessments on the poor. Any one who has incurred the displeasure of the officials is liable to robbery and continued annoyance, and the slightest protest is, of course, construed as insubordination calling for severe punishments. Under the circumstances the existence of Christian subjects in Turkey is generally deplorable.

The right to collect taxes is often auctioneered out and given to the highest bidder. He then secures the sum agreed upon for the government and as much more as he by force or fraud can collect for himself as his legitimate pay for the trouble, and his greed is in many instances not satiated until the stores of the villages are nearly exhausted. Is it to be wondered at, if sometimes the people rise in resistance of such tyranny and that bloodshed often is the consequence?

In the current number of the *Independent*, a prominent paper that has given the Armenian question much attention, a detailed statement of exactions by government tax collectors is given. It shows that in one village by actual measurement the tithes on grain amounted to 4,000 piasters' worth. A pasha bought the right to collect it for 1,300 piasters, and then collected in all 9,000 piasters. Complaint was made, and the pasha, on hearing this, caused the destruction of the growing crops to the value of 2,000 piasters. And this is no isolated case, but one in accordance with a rule prevalent, it seems, all over Turkey.

There is no other solution of the Armenian question than the emancipation of the Christians from Moslem rule. The tract of country involved is as beautiful and fertile as any spot on the earth. Under good government it would become a desirable place capable of supporting a large population. As it is, poverty and wretchedness prevail, no enterprise being possible. The remedy is in the hands of the Christian nations. Will they remain inactive and suffer this "white slavery" to exist any longer?

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible], Manager.

Week of January 21, '95.

[illegible] COMPANY.

THE PICTURE,

A MILITARY EPISODE.

THREE HATS,

A FARCIAL COMEDY.

[illegible]

"We'll All Be There!"

THE BROWNIE PRINCE, THE BROWNIE DUDE, THE POLICEMAN, THE WITTY POET, THE IRISH MAN, THE CHINAMAN, THE INDIAN, [illegible]

and all the other Very Very Funny

BROWNIES!

[illegible]

IN FAIRYLAND.

SALT LAKE THEATER.

JANUARY 23, 24.

[illegible]

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

UTAH POULTRY ASSOCIATION

[illegible]

NEW EDITION OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

HYMN BOOK

For sale by the Deseret News Pub. Co.

PRICES: 35c. TO $1.95.

You will save money by dealing with the old Gallie Pale Drug Co.

Don't fail to hear the Athens quartette in Jack O' Diamonds at the Olympia.

Weber Coal Company sell Lump Coal at $5.00; Stove, $4.50; Nut, $4.00. Clean coal and full weight. Tel 411.

Big stock of Warren's Fairgoods just arrived, at 211 State St.

H. WERNER, WARREN PAUL.

You will regret it the rest of your life if you fail to see "The Brownies in Fairyland," Salt Lake Theatre, January 23 and 24. Matinee, Saturday, January 26th.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am back to say my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and would those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

YES! THE CHILDREN WENT. The Old Folks Should. All Will be More Than Delighted. GO! An evening of [illegible] and fun, "Brownies in Fairyland."

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE DAY.

Those Adopted by Progressive Merchants.

Step into the stores of any of our progressive merchants of today and you will be delighted at the new, clean, fresh appearance of the stock of goods presented for your inspection and want of all the absence of old a year or shelf-soiled goods, and if you should ask the merchant how he avoids such accumulation, he will tell you truthfully that he sells them before they get in that condition, by going through his stock from time to time and any article which is not selling rapidly is marked with a price so low that customers [illegible] buy—never considering how much he may lose by the transaction, but how much the gain will be if sold before it becomes worthless by holding until it has no demand. In the matter of men's clothing, a [illegible] of goods change every season [illegible] and depreciate in value fifty per cent, and a third they are not worth ten per cent. of their original cost. Therefore a merchant [illegible] just before every season closes for [illegible] same goods would have if held over until the beginning of the next season, and so has his money [illegible] months in advance, with which to buy a fresh, seasonable stock. And for this reason we feel that with our half-price sale on Pants for the past two weeks we have made so much money we will continue the same prices for [illegible] and add to our half-price clearance sale, and make up [illegible] days any $20, $25, $18, $25, $15, $10 or $12 goods in our store for $10. [illegible] We can't afford to offer them only for spot cash. Anyone [illegible] large sale we had on Pants for the past ten days, and we expect to sell 250 [illegible] in the next ten days on this great offering.

Plymouth Rock Pants Company
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Attorney at Law,
[illegible] Constitution Building, opp. Z. C. M. I.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys,
[illegible] McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Le Grande Young, Richard W. Young, Oscar W. Moyle,
Attorneys at Law,
[illegible] Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

J. [illegible], PATENT ATTORNEY. [illegible]

CHAS. M. CANNON,
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[illegible] Constitution Building.

H. L. LOVE, DENTIST,
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DR. J. R. KEYSOR & BRO.,
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[illegible] Main St. All work guaranteed. [illegible]

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The Dentist,
Is now located in Rooms [illegible], Constitution Building.

PROF. ANDRE,
Music, Languages, Fencing.
[illegible]

WHY NOT STUDY LAW?

Young men desirous of studying [illegible]

COMFORT YOURSELVES

By Buying Before We Take Stock.

A Line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS

Regardless of Cost. We have a few Muffs yet left. Buy one for the Wife or Little Girl. Your own Price Nearly.

OUR USUAL SUPPLY of STAPLE & SEASONABLE GOODS is COMPLETE

Flannels,	Ladies' Tea Gowns,
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In Fact all that the Weather Calls for in Staple or Fancy Desirable Goods.

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500 MEN AND BOYS

To buy our Ready Made Clothing that we Manufacture from Provo Mills' Cloths. If the Seams Tear or the Buttons come off, Bring Them Back and get them Fixed Free of Charge. Suits Made to Order by First Class Tailors.

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Agents Provo Woolen Mills, 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT MRS. [illegible], No. [illegible] South West Temple St.

FIRST OF FEBRUARY—[illegible] HORSES OR [illegible]. Plenty of hay, good shelter. [illegible] per month. W. WEAVER, Riverton.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

A MAN IN EVERY SECTION TO SELL [illegible]

COAL.

PRICES REDUCED. ALL KINDS. "COAL that Talks." Miller & Miller, [illegible] West and [illegible] Phone [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF COAL. T. R. ELLERBECK & Co., [illegible] Main St. Tel. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 [illegible] FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with city water and [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HOUSES AND FOUR IMPROVED FARMS. [illegible]

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FOUR TWO STORY BRICK RESIDENCES, [illegible]

LOST.

BETWEEN [illegible] FIRST STREET AND THE THEATER, [illegible]

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, Scrap Iron, Metals, Rubbers and all kinds of Bottles. [illegible] East Eighth South St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS IN ANY SMALL SUMS, REASONABLE [illegible]

WILL TRADE [illegible] PROPERTY FOR [illegible]

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR [illegible]

ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY TO [illegible], No. [illegible] East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN. To Ladies on [illegible]

I loan you my own

MONEY

[illegible]

Russel L. Tracey, 50 Com. Blk.

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HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
SHEEP BOXES MADE TO ORDER. [illegible]

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Broom Hotel
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Rates—$1.50 to $3 per day. Special rates to regular boarders. Free sample rooms, electric light, steam heat, centrally located, 3 blocks from depot.
MARTHA BROOM, Proprietress.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED.)
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[illegible]
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SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY.
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I have leased as fast front of the old Teasdel stand, and will have same remodeled at once into a Modern Clothing Store.

The greatest Removal Sale ever known in this city will commence

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Bankrupt prices won't be in it, in comparison to the bargains offered at this the greatest of Removal Sales.

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Both solid and Chisel Point Teeth; and "TRIUMPH," for felling trees, are selling at lower prices than ever. Also a full stock of their Rasps and Files always on hand.

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