

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
 CROENOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 7, 1901.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference  
 of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
 ter-day Saints will convene in the  
 Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,  
 April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,  
 GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
 JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
 First Presidency.

## MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the  
 Church will be in session on the first  
 Sunday in April, the monthly fast which  
 would otherwise be held on that day,  
 will be observed on the last Sunday in  
 March and the fast meetings be held  
 on that day, March 31, 1901.

LORENZO SNOW,  
 GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
 JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
 First Presidency.

## STOP AND CONSIDER!

The House of Representatives has  
 passed the bill authorizing the Board  
 of Education of Salt Lake City to in-  
 crease the school tax levy from five and  
 a half to seven mills. This is de-  
 manded in order to keep open the city  
 schools to the end of this term, the  
 funds now available being sufficient  
 only to maintain them until about the  
 middle of April. A number of people  
 have been persuaded by school teachers  
 and others to sign a petition to the  
 Legislature asking for the passage of  
 the bill.

The impression has been made that  
 the increased levy would be available  
 this year. That is untrue and absurd.  
 A great many persons, including some  
 legislators, have been misled by this  
 deception. The only way by which the  
 proposed change in the law can affect the  
 present year's school term, is by en-  
 couraging the board to attempt to bor-  
 row money on the strength of it. The  
 law is very plain on this matter and  
 it forbids the use of next year's money  
 for this year's schooling. A loan this  
 year would have to be paid out of next  
 year's taxes. The Board of Education  
 will be borrowing trouble as well as  
 money, if they can effect a loan on such  
 doubtful security. The contest would,  
 in all probability, be carried into the  
 courts.

The bona fide taxpayers of this city  
 have not taken the alarm very strongly  
 up to date, because they did not expect  
 the bill to be entertained seriously, in  
 view of the increased taxation contem-  
 plated in other measures before the  
 Legislature. But the Senate is now re-  
 quested to look closely into this en-  
 deavor to burden the taxpayers beyond  
 the limit of endurance. If the bill to  
 raise the county limit to four mills  
 should pass, the total school tax in this  
 city would be fifteen mills! State tax,  
 three mills; city, seven; county, four  
 and sixes, one; total fifteen. As to  
 the regular taxes for state, county  
 and municipal purposes, and this will  
 be the worst tax-ridden city in the  
 country.

It is the height of folly to pretend that  
 this is only a temporary arrangement  
 and will not be permanent. Why es-  
 tablish it by legislation if it is only for  
 the time being? Why meet a present  
 emergency by imposing a perpetual in-  
 crease? When did school boards fail  
 to levy up to the legal limit? If it is  
 only to give security to borrow money,  
 why not take the law as it stands, and  
 let the taxpayers decide by vote whether  
 the Board shall contract a debt for the  
 present emergency?

We expect to be accused of trying to  
 cripple the city schools because we take  
 this position. We are doing nothing of  
 the kind. We are endeavoring to save  
 the school board a great deal of trouble  
 and litigation, and the taxpayers from a  
 needless load. If money must be bor-  
 rowed, let the loan be made as the law  
 authorizes, and do not raise the wise  
 limit of taxation now fixed by statute.

We are satisfied that many of the  
 signers of the petition sent to the  
 House, and many members of that body  
 themselves, do not fully comprehend the  
 consequences of the legislation on this  
 subject that is still pending. We trust  
 to the good judgment of the Senate  
 to interfere, and prevent this raid on  
 the pockets of the already overburdened  
 taxpayers of this city.

## THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

In supporting the action of the City  
 Council, selling the piece of ground ad-  
 joining the Eighth Ward meeting house  
 to the Relief Society of that ward, the  
 Deseret News spoke of the generosity of  
 the "Mormon" people, in their respec-  
 tive Church wards, when conveying  
 property held by those wards to the  
 school districts, for which neither they  
 nor the Church had asked any return.  
 A contemporary, noted chiefly for mis-  
 construing the language of others, at-  
 tempts to make it appear that the  
 "News" implied, that the land here be-

longed in the first place to the "Mor-  
 mon" Church and allied institutions."

We said nothing of the sort in our  
 remarks open to such an implication.  
 We did not say that a number of the  
 Ward Bishops held in trust for the  
 people the titles to the ground on which  
 the meetinghouses, often used as school-  
 houses, were erected, and that they  
 decided over to the school trustees for a  
 nominal sum, large portions of the  
 ground for district school purposes.  
 The consideration in the Eighth ward  
 case was one dollar. The Relief Society  
 of that ward, a charitable institution, is  
 to pay fifteen hundred dollars for it.  
 The original donors of the ground  
 should be considered in this transfer.  
 And they ought to have the first call  
 on the property, which they have in the  
 proposed sale.

The "Mormon" Church never claimed  
 ownership of the land in Utah. It ob-  
 tained such titles as it has, in a legal  
 way. So did each ward and Stake  
 of the Church. The Eighth ward held  
 the legal title to the piece of property  
 under consideration, and gave it away  
 for a dollar to encourage education.  
 This should be taken into account in  
 the present transaction, and the Mayor  
 ought to look at it in the light of equity  
 and fairness, and not allow any pre-  
 judices or false impressions to affect his  
 action.

## THE WATER QUESTION.

We publish today a letter from a Ce-  
 dar City farmer on the subject of irri-  
 gation. He is mistaken in stating that  
 the "News" editorial, "Don't Muddle or  
 Meddle," referred to Senator Tanner's  
 bill. It was in review of a measure in-  
 troduced in the House. We agree with  
 our correspondent in the view that the  
 adjudication of conflicting interests  
 should be left to the courts. They will  
 have to go there in any event even if  
 either of the pending water bills shall  
 become a law.

As to the measuring and recording he  
 speaks of and also as to the acreage of  
 water rights, it will be found that what  
 he proposes, cannot be determined in  
 the manner suggested. The fluctuation  
 in the volume of the streams varies  
 with each succeeding year. Again, a  
 foot of water which will serve to irri-  
 gate a given quantity of one kind of  
 land, will not be found enough, or may  
 be found too much, for the same acre-  
 age of a different kind of land. Sandy,  
 loamy, gravelly and clayey soils differ  
 in their demands for irrigation. So do  
 deep soils and those with a hard sub-  
 soil and a shallow topsoil. There are  
 different conditions requiring  
 different treatment, and rigid  
 rules of measurement and acreage al-  
 lowance will not meet them.

In a private letter he states that there  
 are no laws now for the recording of  
 vested rights, since the courts decided  
 against the powers of the county com-  
 missioners in water affairs. He is mis-  
 taken. The laws on water rights pro-  
 vide how new claims must be estab-  
 lished, and it gave opportunity for ori-  
 ginal rights to be placed on record. But  
 those vested rights cannot be finally  
 disturbed, no matter what laws may be  
 passed, being protected by our State  
 Constitution. Any attempt to require  
 something further to establish those  
 vested rights will only lead to profitless  
 litigation. Acquired rights are secured  
 to the owners, and they cannot be com-  
 pelled to do anything whatever in re-  
 lation to those rights, which are their  
 property just as much as the patented  
 title to land.

The attempt to establish a board or  
 boards of control, and put it into the  
 power of the State to regulate and in-  
 terfere with these irrigation affairs,  
 most of which have been settled by the  
 courts under the laws to which we have  
 referred, will only tend to complicate  
 matters and lead to confusion and fur-  
 ther contests in the courts. The Wyom-  
 ing system is not adapted to Utah, and  
 the Legislature will do well to let  
 the present water laws alone.

Grave mistakes have frequently  
 been made in the desire to force upon  
 Utah enactments of other States, based  
 on their several constitutions but un-  
 adapted to ours. We fear our Legisla-  
 ture will make one more big blunder, if  
 it yields to the persuasions of parties  
 that want to establish methods incon-  
 sistent with existing conditions and set-  
 tled questions. Some few amendments  
 may be needed in our present statutes,  
 but there is no hurry about them, and  
 there is not time during the present  
 session to formulate and pass them.  
 Better "let well alone."

## SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

Recently, during a murder trial in one  
 of the cities of South Carolina, a labor  
 "contract" was produced which suffi-  
 ciently indicates the social conditions still  
 prevailing in some parts of the South.

A colored man was arrested and im-  
 prisoned, without having an opportunity  
 of proving his innocence. When at-  
 tempting to escape from the stockade  
 he was shot down and killed. During  
 the investigation that followed it de-  
 veloped that negroes seeking employ-  
 ment on farms are made to sign con-  
 tracts that virtually reduce them to  
 slavery. They agree "at all times to be  
 subject to the orders and commands of  
 the landlord or his agents," and give  
 them the right to use such force as  
 may be deemed necessary, to perform  
 satisfactory service. They give the  
 landlord the right to lock them up for  
 safe-keeping, and to "transfer his in-  
 terest" in the contract to other parties.  
 That is, the contracts they are made  
 to sign restore old slavery times, in-  
 cluding the right to buy and sell the  
 victims of the "contracts."

It is over thirty years since slavery  
 was abolished in this country, and the  
 black man placed on an equal footing  
 with his white neighbor. But it is clear  
 from this that the reform, that cost  
 this nation so much blood and treasure,  
 has not yet been fully carried out.  
 Slavery still exists in some parts in the  
 disguise of "labor contracts." And the  
 most discouraging feature of it is, that  
 the protests against it are both un-  
 frequent and feeble. It is high time for  
 the nation to take up the negro problem  
 again, in the spirit of true philan-  
 thropy.

The brutal acts of which so many of  
 the colored race are accused, and the  
 frequent murders by mobs that have in  
 late years spread over this country a  
 lurid flare, a reflex from infernal re-

gions, are easily explained, when it is  
 known that worse than slavery is still  
 the lot of many of them. If the consti-  
 tution of the country and the statutes  
 of the States are nothing to the white  
 people, how can the colored race be ex-  
 pected to refrain from violating them?  
 Who should be their teachers, by word  
 and example? If one race violates both  
 the spirit and letter of the law, in their  
 relations to another race, the natural  
 consequence is that the latter will do  
 the same thing in other respects. Brutal  
 treatment breeds brutality. Law-  
 lessness is contagious. The country is  
 confronted by an evil, which calls for  
 radical treatment. The negroes are  
 struggling hard to rise from the condi-  
 tion into which slavery sunk them. They  
 are coming forward in literary and  
 social achievements. They need en-  
 couragement, and help, and we would  
 think that their white neighbors ought  
 to be willing to lend them all the moral  
 aid needed for their elevation. If this is  
 withheld, and every law of the land vi-  
 olated in order to keep them on the level  
 of brutes, the brutal acts of some of  
 them should surprise no one. But the  
 responsibility should be laid where it  
 primarily belongs.

## A LATIN UNION.

In this day of much talk about the  
 numerical decadence of nations, it is  
 a surprise to learn that Italy shows an  
 increase beyond anything claimed for  
 other Latin peoples. Twenty years ago  
 the official census showed a population  
 of twenty-eight and a half million in-  
 habitants, while the census just com-  
 pleted places the number at 35,000,000.  
 This is an increase of about 23 per cent.  
 But the Italians do not all live in  
 Italy. By emigration they are scat-  
 tered over the United States and South  
 America, to the number of five million  
 more, and a great many of these will  
 return to the country of their birth,  
 when they have made money enough to  
 enable them to live at home in comfort.  
 The Italians are evidently not suffering  
 from the decadence that has attracted  
 so widespread attention in France.

There is some speculation as to the  
 possibilities of a great Latin union.  
 France and Spain are said to have be-  
 come very cordial in their relations,  
 lately. Were a revolution to break out  
 in the latter country, as seems not im-  
 probable, and if the republicans were  
 to gain the day, it is not considered im-  
 possible that the two would be drawn  
 together. Portugal might be willing to  
 join the coalition, and Italy would per-  
 haps also sever her present political  
 connections, from which she has de-  
 rived but little advantage, and line up  
 with the nations to which she naturally  
 belongs. Such a Latin union would be  
 a tremendous power. To the 60,000,000  
 of Frenchmen living in Europe and the  
 colonies, would be added 17,000,000 Span-  
 iards, 40,000,000 Italians and 20,000,000  
 Portuguese, or, in round numbers, 155-  
 000,000 people. They would control  
 the Mediterranean seaports. They would  
 own colonies in all parts of the world,  
 and present a united military  
 and naval force equal to any that  
 could be brought against them. With  
 German and Russian designs on the  
 Austrian empire, a pan-Latin union  
 would seem to be the natural aspiration  
 of the Latin nations. Somebody has  
 predicted the rise during the present  
 century of a United States of Europe.  
 That might commence in such a coalition.

Soon throughout the land will be seen  
 the sign, "Keep off the grass."

"Congress kills time," says the Chi-  
 cago Record. And then time killed  
 Congress.

The "sports" say it is a "gamble" as  
 to how long the anti-gambling ordi-  
 nance will be enforced.

Vice President Roosevelt will see to it  
 that no rough "riders" are attached  
 to bills before the Senate.

So long as Senator Morgan is on  
 deck the country may feel safe even if  
 England is not filled with fear.

A Havana correspondent says that  
 the Cubans are stubborn. Of this there  
 is no question. Their war with Spain  
 proves it.

The young woman who is suing the  
 Duke of Manchester for breach of  
 promise is named Portia. Naturally she  
 knows her legal rights.

It is notable how ready people who  
 pay little or no taxes are to urge in-  
 creased levies on bona fide taxpayers.  
 "Twice over thus in Utah's vales."

If it takes six "bobbies" to eject one  
 Irish member from the house of com-  
 mons, how many "bobbies" will it take  
 to muzzle four score Irish members?

A joint debate between the Irish  
 members of parliament and the Czech  
 members of the reichsrath would be  
 highly entertaining even if not in-  
 structive.

"When a man has a million," says Ar-  
 thur Belt, the multi-millionaire of Lon-  
 don, "he is in a position to tell any-  
 one to go to the devil." And very often  
 he does.

The negotiations being carried on by  
 Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha for the  
 surrender of the latter are, appar-  
 ently, being conducted by long distance  
 telephone.

John Wilson Durant after all was not  
 killed by a Russian count in a duel. The  
 whole sensational story was a hoax,  
 pure and simple, gotten up by Durant  
 himself to aid him in a contemptible  
 scheme to break away from his be-  
 trothed. She is to be deemed fortunate  
 not to have married such a man. What  
 this fellow needs most is to arrange  
 for a meeting with the fool killer.

We see that the Legislature is provid-  
 ing for twenty-one days quarantine  
 in smallpox cases. Do the members  
 of that body know that people thus  
 isolated, are often left without proper  
 provision for the actual necessities  
 of life? While the subject is up, would  
 it not be well to require the proper of-  
 ficers to supply the actual necessities  
 of the quarantined people?

There is little news from China these  
 days, but it is almost certain that the  
 powers have no present intention of  
 withdrawing their forces. The longer  
 they remain there the harder it will be

for them to withdraw. Will it be pos-  
 sible for China to offer any induc-  
 ements that will accomplish their with-  
 drawal? It looks as though the inter-  
 national political surgeons were get-  
 ting out their instruments and band-  
 ages preparatory to cutting up China.

It is said that England's friendship  
 for the United States is cooling off  
 while her affection for Germany grows  
 apace. The cause for this alleged  
 change is said to be our attitude on the  
 Nicaraguan canal. On that question  
 there is no good reason why the two  
 governments should not reach an am-  
 icable adjustment of differences, if re-  
 frainers on either side do not arouse hos-  
 tile feelings. There was so much "gush"  
 over England during the Spanish war  
 because of her friendly attitude, which  
 was appreciated by all Americans, that  
 there was bound to be some reaction  
 arising from disgust at the fulsome-  
 ness of the "gush." There is every rea-  
 son why America and England should  
 be on the friendliest of terms, and if  
 that friendship is based upon a mu-  
 tual respect for the rights and opinions  
 of the other, and not on supposed tem-  
 porary interests, it will not cool off.

## THE RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.  
 Up to this time many articles of  
 American iron and steel manufacture  
 have been imported into Russia at a  
 very low tariff or absolutely free of  
 duty. The trade in both has grown  
 enormously. In 1900 we exported to  
 Russia iron and steel products valued  
 at \$30,000,000. All this has been sacri-  
 ficed to the hasty suspicion that Rus-  
 sian sugar imported into the United  
 States, which amounted in 1900 to \$22-  
 000, has the benefit of an export duty.  
 To discriminate against an importation  
 of a single cargo of Russian sugar we  
 sacrifice a trade of \$30,000,000. This is  
 almost beyond belief, but it is true.

## New York Times.

It appears plain that the bounty in-  
 tended was one that would place our  
 own manufacturers at a disadvantage  
 with foreign manufacturers. The re-  
 mission of Russia's internal duties does  
 not have this effect. It simply frees the  
 foreign exporter from special burdens  
 which are imposed in the home market,  
 and at most only places our own man-  
 ufacturers on a level with the foreign  
 manufacturer, so far as taxation in his  
 own home is concerned. We remit taxes in precisely  
 the same way on exported sugar and on  
 other things. Surely no one can claim  
 that we pay export bounties. There  
 does not seem to have been any need  
 that Secretary Gage should decide as  
 he has done. The consequences are  
 most unfortunate, for we have justified  
 the Russian government in taxing our  
 exports of a hundred times the value of  
 the sugar we get from Russia.

## Chicago Evening Post.

Undoubtedly the episode is profoundly  
 to be regretted, but where does the  
 blame properly rest? The Dingley law  
 is mandatory. It requires the imposi-  
 tion of a countervailing duty on any  
 article upon which a foreign govern-  
 ment bestows, directly or indirectly, an  
 export bounty. The Russian govern-  
 ment vigorously denies that it is paying  
 a bounty on exported sugar, but we are  
 to allow Mr. De Witte to construe the  
 Dingley law for us and define the mean-  
 ing of the term "indirect bounty"?  
 Who, then, is to decide whether the  
 payments made by Russia do or do not  
 come within the purview of the Dingley  
 provision for a countervailing duty?  
 Secretary Gage has clearly answered  
 the question.

## New York Evening Post.

The blame must rest ultimately upon  
 our protective legislation. That is the  
 petard with which his own framers are  
 now hoist. Our tariff was planned for  
 international jealousy and the protection  
 of infant industries, and it is working  
 beautifully as designed. We made our fiscal legisla-  
 tion a storehouse of projectiles, and  
 now that they are bursting about our  
 heads we have no right to complain. We  
 are swarting about as a world power  
 with laws fitted only to some pent-up  
 Utica. We send our agents abroad to  
 get contracts, and then issue orders at  
 Washington to render their execution  
 impossible.

## Boston Transcript.

The whole affair is an illustration of  
 the folly of believing that you can al-  
 ways trade one way, always sell to a  
 customer and never buy from him. It  
 may be productive of much good if it  
 stimulates our business community to  
 get together to consider how we may  
 strip ourselves of restrictions that will  
 severely cumber us in the race for the  
 world's markets upon which we have  
 really but just entered.

## London St. James' Gazette.

Some Americans, including Secretary  
 Gage, appear to think that the United  
 States has the monopoly of the protec-  
 tion policy; but they have been sharply  
 reminded by Russia that two can play  
 at the game of hostile tariffs, as the im-  
 port of Russian sugar is a trifle com-  
 parative with the exports to Russia. The  
 present game of retaliation is one in  
 which Russia holds the best cards.  
 Therefore she will win most of the  
 tricks.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Standard Guide to the City of  
 Mexico is a pamphlet, the contents of  
 which are indicated in the title. It is a  
 revised edition of a publication com-  
 piled by Mr. Robert S. Barrett. The  
 author supplies the tourist with much  
 historical information and adds prac-  
 tical hints on how to reach Mexico,  
 hotels and their prices, changing money,  
 and just how and when a visitor can  
 best see the sights of the old Aztec  
 capital. A feature of the present edi-  
 tion is a map of the City of Mexico. Mr.  
 Barrett has added also a chapter on  
 "Side Trips from Mexico City," with  
 particular mention of Guadalupe, Juarez,  
 Guadalupe, Morelia, Orizaba, Puebla  
 and the ruins of Mitla. Tourists to  
 Mexico will find the Standard Guide a  
 real help when in the Republic—Modern  
 Mexico, St. Louis, Mo.

In the March number of the Forum  
 Sir John G. Bourne, chief clerk of the  
 Canadian house of commons, contributes  
 an article on "British Rule in the Do-  
 minion of Canada," detailing the po-  
 litical history of Canada under British  
 rule. Hon. Charles Denby, formerly  
 United States minister to China, writes  
 an article entitled "What of the Demo-  
 cratic Party?" "The Growing Powers  
 of the President" is an article by Mr.  
 Henry Litchfield West, treating of the  
 increasing responsibilities of our chief  
 executive. In a contribution entitled  
 "Labor Conditions in Switzerland," Mr.  
 Walter B. Sculpe presents a summary  
 of prevailing conditions among the  
 workmen of the progressive republic  
 of Switzerland. Felix Volkovskoy, once  
 a Siberian exile, has an article on "The  
 Hopes and Fears of Russia," which re-  
 veals many characteristics of the pre-  
 sent czar, not heretofore universally  
 known. "The Nations in Competition  
 at the Close of the Century," by Jacob  
 Schoenhof, treats of the increasing  
 commercial activity of the United  
 States, and certain European nations,  
 and the probability of Great Britain  
 losing her commercial supremacy. "The  
 Career of King Edward VII.," by Mr.  
 J. Castell Hopkins, gives a detailed ac-  
 count of the life of England's new  
 sovereign. Other articles are: "The  
 Superintendent from the Primary  
 Teacher's Point of View," by Alice Ir-

# SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK!

COMMENCING ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4,

Z. C. M. I. Offers for One Week,

## 20% OFF

on all Table Damask, Napkins, Lunch Cloths, Tray  
 Cloths, and Doylies.

Also a large and handsome line of Dimities, Batistes,  
 Cordettes, Piques and Cotton Crepons, worth 15c, 20c  
 and 25c per yard, in this Sale 10c Per Yard only

33 1/2 Per Cent Off on all LINEN  
 TABLE SETS

All A. E. C. ZEPHYR  
 GINGHAMS, only 10c Per Yard

33 1/2 Per Cent Off on all CUSHION  
 COVERS.

## JUST ARRIVED!

The Largest Assortment ever received here of SWISS,  
 NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC, EMBROIDERY EDGINGS,  
 INSERTIONS AND ALL-OVERS, which are placed on sale  
 this week at the Lowest Possible Prices.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

win Thompson: "Tabloid Journalism:  
 Its Causes and Effects," by Mr. A.  
 Maurice Low; "Homicide and the Ital-  
 ians," by Napoleon Colajanni; "The  
 Boer War: A Study in Comparative  
 Prediction," by Mr. Herbert W. Hor-  
 will; and "The Machiavelli of Chinese  
 Diplomacy," by Robert E. Lewis.—New  
 York.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

TONIGHT.

Last Appearance of

## EUGENIE BLAIR,

DIRECTION HENRI GRESSITT.

Presenting

## "Carmen,"

A Romantic Drama in Four Acts.

Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scen-  
 ery. Carriages, 10:30 p. m.

—NEXT ATTRACTION—

Friday, Saturday and Saturday Mat-  
 inee, March 8 and 9, Charles Frohman  
 presents

## "The Little Minister,"

By J. M. Barrie. Seats now on sale.  
 First time in Salt Lake.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Night Mat.  
 Parquette and First two rows  
 Dress Circle ..... \$1.50 \$1.00  
 Last four rows Dress Circle, 1.00 .75  
 First Circle ..... .75 .50  
 Second Circle ..... .50 .25  
 Third Circle ..... .25 .15  
 Seats Now Ready at the Box Office.

## NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

## Jules Grau's Opera Co.