

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 19, 1900.

HAWAIIAN MISSION JUBILEE.

The Hawaiian Mission intends to celebrate the arrival of the first party of Latter-day Saint missionaries on the islands. There were ten in the party and President George Q. Cannon was one of the number. They landed on December 12, 1850, therefore the celebration is to take place on that day of this year, in Honolulu, being the semi-centennial anniversary of that notable event.

Since that time the mission has greatly prospered in spite of the obstacles that have arisen in its way, and now numbers more Hawaiians as members of the Church than any other Christian organization there. An invitation to be present has been extended to the Elders who have labored on those islands, and the Deseret News has also been invited to the festivities.

An excellent program has been arranged for the two days' celebration, to consist of musical selections by the combined choirs of Oahu, and by Mandolin and guitar clubs, glee clubs, and leading soloists of the islands; speeches by early converts and leading orators; ancient Hawaiian mele, chants, etc., and a grand feast.

Visitors can spend their spare time very interestingly by inspecting the mammoth sugar plantations on that island, all of which are on the line of the new railroad running from Honolulu to Laie. Electric cars are now running to the Pacific Heights, which command a grand view of Honolulu and its harbor. A day might be spent pleasantly driving on Punchbowl, to Nuuanu Pali, or to Diamond Head, all beautiful carriage drives; the palace grounds, museum and the parks are special features of interest.

President Samuel E. Woolley is chairman of the committee on arrangements, and he announces that the last available steamer leaves San Francisco December 1, 1900. Applications for rates should be made to W. C. Spence, Box B, Salt Lake City.

We hope our friends will have a joyful reunion, and that as many of the former missionaries to the islands as can possibly attend, will take a trip to Honolulu and talk over old times. May success continue to attend the Hawaiian mission.

"CHRISTIAN" INTOLERANCE.

It appears that religious persecution is still permitted in the United States. We do not mean that this is allowed by law. But it continues in practice in spite of the law, and the people of this country cannot consistently make such a terrible outcry against the Chinese, who are looked upon as heathens, while barbarities are practiced in the name of religion by citizens of this "Christian" nation.

The sect called the Dowdites are present objects of the wrath of orthodox worshippers. They hold some peculiar opinions, and are accused of various doings more or less exaggerated by their enemies, but they do not appear to be trying to force their religion upon others, and if they break the law they are of course amenable to the law. One offense alleged against them is the substitution of "the laying on of hands" for the usual practice of swallowing drugs and relying on doctors in cases of illness. If this is a statutory offense they are liable to prosecution, but it should be conducted in a lawful manner, and without that venom and wrath which usually attends the prosecution—generally persecution, of the Dowdites and also the Christian Scientists.

But the courts are not the sole agencies used against the unpopular sect. Only a short time ago two Dowdites were set upon by a mob of so-called "Christians" in Mansfield, Ohio, and daubed from head to foot with smoke, stack varnish. What is the difference in spirit between the intolerance of the Ohioans and that of the Boxers? If the laws of this country were not as stringent against murder as they are, is it not quite likely that the Ohio "Christians" would be little different from the Chinese Confucians, except in language, complexion and hair-dressing?

We have no admiration for the Dowdite movement nor affiliation with its peculiar doctrines. We think, however, that the violent objection of professing Christians to the laying on of hands for the healing of the sick, is rather remarkable when it was clearly a practice of the early Christian Church, and commander by the Founder of the Christian faith. It is a part of the religion of the Latter-day Saints, although they do not usually refuse to comply with the law, or to avail themselves of the services of physicians when necessity seems to require them. In defying public opinion on this point, perhaps, the Dowdites arouse the anger of their dissenting neighbors. But whatever the cause, the intolerance and mobocracy of

American citizens cannot be too strongly condemned, and for the honor and the welfare of our country it ought to be vigorously but lawfully suppressed.

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

"Menan, Idaho, Nov. 17, 1900.
"Editor Deseret News:
"Please decide the following: A bet is that our county will go Republican. The result of the election shows the Republicans to have majorities for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congressman, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Mine Inspector, and Supreme Justice, State Senator, three Representatives, Sheriff, Treasurer and County School Superintendent. The Democrats have majorities for Attorney General, State School Superintendent, Assessor, Attorney, Probate Judge, Surveyor, Coroner and three Commissioners.
"Does the county go Republican or Democratic?
"Please answer, and oblige.
"A. S. A."

The answer depends on the intent of the disputants. If the controversy is simply as to the status of the county, the reply is, the county went Democratic. If the parties to the dispute meant the vote of the county as to the entire ticket—county, State and national, the county went Republican. But we believe the decision should be justly given on the exact language used when the contention started, and therefore give it as our opinion, that the county has gone Democratic, because the great majority of the county officers-elect are Democrats.

In a similar case in Salt Lake county, where there are eleven officers elected, it has been decided that the county has gone Republican, because six of the county officers elected are of that party, while five are Democrats, but that if one more Democrat had been elected, the county would have gone Democratic, even though the majority of the votes for State and national officers had been Republican. The meaning of the words on which the dispute arose, was evidently in relation to the partisan result as to the county alone.

CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED.

It will not do for the Governor of Colorado to disclaim responsibility for the awful crime committed within the boundaries of the State, by declaring against lynching after the act has been committed. He knew that the lawless act was under contemplation. Why did he not exert his influence for its prevention while there was time to do so? Why was not a mass meeting held, before the fire that consumed the miserable wretch, was kindled? It sounds like irony when, after the atrocity, a public official tells the world that people who trample the laws under foot and defy civilization are as "civilized" as any State in the Union. The plain facts in the matter are that a mob deliberately took the law in its own hands, and that those who are entrusted with the execution of that law, failed to do their duty.

The governor's defense on this point is that the crime was committed by "a whole county," and that there is no way of reaching such a multitude of offenders. The account placed the number of the mob at 200. Is the State of Colorado powerless against three hundred lawbreakers? If so, any robber chief, who might gather that number of outlaws around him, would be immune, no matter what he would do. The defense is not strong.

The suggestion that had capital punishment not been abolished in Colorado, the lynching would not have occurred, is the most plausible attempt to account for it; but it cannot be forgotten that mobs do not stop to consider reasons for their acts. When their passions are aroused, and they have ground to believe that the law will not be enforced against them, they simply yield to their brutal instincts, and a reign of terror is the result. It is claimed that 2,000 people have been murdered in this country, in recent years by mobs, and the greatest number of those crimes are in the States, where the victims would have been legally done to death, if found guilty, had the law been permitted to take its course. There is absolutely no excuse for the Limon atrocity, and its condemnation as an "act of barbarity" should not be accompanied by attempts at its justification. If the law is at fault, the law should be changed, but as long as it is law, it should be upheld and respected, and those who disregard it should meet with its penalty, no matter if they are hundreds or thousands.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Conger is reported as having expressed the view that the situation is favorable to an early agreement between the foreign envoys in China, as to the preliminary demands to be made upon the government of that country. But he does not entertain any optimistic opinion as to the ultimate outcome of the negotiations. China's fate, he thinks, will depend on the final terms of the powers and the prompt acceptance of these by the Pekin authorities. In the meantime military expeditions continue, by some of the powers, and it is evident that the longer the final settlement is postponed, the more complex will be the problems presented, and the less will be the chances of an arrangement satisfactory to all.

Thoughtful persons continue to regard the Chinese problem with alarm. It is looked upon as quite possible that unless it is settled right now, it may come back in some shape or another, to plague the world. The idea of a Chinese awakening, such as that which was predicted by Sir Robert Hart, is made light of by a number of critics, but on the other hand it is pointed out that, half a century ago, no one could have foreseen the present strength of Japan. It is not possible, it is asked, that a similar awakening may occur in China under favorable conditions? And who can say that the events now taking place are not the sound of the trumpet that will eventually awaken the inert mass to activity, and infuse into it a new spirit—the spirit of the age?

At all events, the best policy of the powers is to deal with China on principles of justice and humanity, and not in a spirit of "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye." It is a wise rule,

in private intercourse, to treat an enemy with the possibility in view that he can, at any time, become a friend. The same rule should hold good between nations, and especially between nations the future possibilities of which cannot be even approximately estimated.

AN IDEAL PAPER.

Dr. Parkhurst is said to have given out the information that a syndicate is contemplating the publication of a newspaper which is to be entirely independent of patronage. It is, according to the rev. doctor, to be a newspaper "with a high moral purpose, which is unshakable and unpurchasable;" a "newspaper with convictions—convictions that are deep enough to run down underneath, below the stratum of present circumstances—a paper whose tone will not be affected either by its small or great patronage."

Such a paper would really mark a return to the first conditions, from which so many public journals have fallen. But there is an impression that Mr. Sheldon's experiment in that direction was not encouraging to those who may share his views, partly or wholly, on the subject of Journalism.

The funny part of it is that the New York Journal, in considering Dr. Parkhurst's announcement of the appearance of a newspaper with "a high moral purpose," loses its temper, treats the matter as a personal insult and becomes abusive. Is there any special reason why the Journal should feel touchy at a criticism leveled at Journalism in general?

Conscientious journalists are but too well aware of the distance between their best efforts and the ideal, and they can only wish success to an enterprise of this kind, that aims at perfection, even if there are well founded doubts as to the possibility of attaining that which does not appear to be found in anything, in this earthly existence.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

It is of some interest to know that the number of Indians in this country now is estimated at 267,000, and that, in the opinion of the commissioner of Indian affairs, this was practically their numerical strength at the time the first European colonists landed on the American shores. He does not believe that civilization has had the effect generally supposed, of exterminating them, even if it has arrested their growth as to numbers.

The same authority thinks that the reservation system and the policy of allowing the aborigines free rations and annuities are serious drawbacks to the progress of civilization among them, because it places them in the position of paupers. The work of civilizing the Indians needs new methods, if it is to become a success.

As a general rule, civilization must be attempted on the foundation of religious conviction. By no other means is it possible to reach the heart, and without the "regeneration" of the inner nature, in which motives, thoughts, and acts originate, there can be no radical and lasting change in outward conditions.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE CZAR.

Notwithstanding the confident tone of the bulletins relating to the czar's sickness, it is evident his condition is critical. Such documents are worded with the special object in view of allaying fears and they must be read in that light, as is evident from the fact that very often the reports of the condition of public men carefully conceal the actual facts until death itself ends the suspense. Still, the czar is a young man, and all the resources of medical skill are at his service.

There seems to be some anxiety in diplomatic circles on account of the present situation in China, but even the death of the Russian ruler would probably not result in any material change in the policy of that government. Russia's plans are mapped out. The country follows its traditions, no matter who wears the crown. Its policy is fixed as fate. It is doubtful whether any czar, autocrat though he be, could exercise as much influence upon his country, in the direction of a radical change in its policy, as can any popular politician in a country with popular government. Where there is no public opinion, a deviation from the beaten path is both difficult and unsafe, as Russian rulers on several occasions have found out by sad experience.

Should Czar Nicholas be taken off at this time, he would be succeeded by his brother, Grand Duke Michael, of whose ability, or otherwise, to govern the largest empire in the world, no one can as yet form a safe opinion.

DIVORCE SCANDALS.

The agitation for more rigid divorce legislation has obtained valuable assistance in the discovery, in the city of New York, of the existence of a divorce mill, by which fraudulent divorces seem to have been turned out to order, and on a large scale. In some cases husbands and wives were separated without their own knowledge. Judges were deceived, witnesses were paid for perjured themselves, and people were hoodwinked to a most scandalous degree. According to the reports of New York papers, there was a divorce syndicate consisting of men and women. This syndicate furnished not only "testimony," but also "co-responses" and other legal paraphernalia, and by this means a number of divorces were secured.

By some accident the operations of this syndicate were discovered, and some of the principal conspirators were placed under arrest. If they are guilty as charged, they and all their tools should be given the full penalty of the law. By their machinations a number of persons who have secured divorces fraudulently and married again, are now living in bigamy, and since in all probability their aim, in some cases at least, was to obtain a separation from wife, or husband, as the case might be, when no legal ground for separation existed, they are not guiltless and should not escape all responsibility.

The family institution should be kept most inviolate, because it is the cornerstone of the state, not to say anything of its bearing on life throughout all etern-

ity. The divorce evil, as now in evidence, is one of the very greatest consequences. It is probable that the real remedy, as far as it can be reached by legal enactments, is in a uniform divorce law for all the several States. This, at least, is the aim of some of those who have engaged in the crusade against this evil, and the abuses now uncovered may facilitate the work in this direction, by arousing public sentiment to the dangers of the present arrangement, under which divorce cases often are railroaded through with a hasty glance at the papers prepared.

The boom in big bank defalcations is unprecedented.

The Irrigation Congress having opened, a flood of eloquence may be looked for.

The powers at Pekin have nearly reached an agreement. And the fox nearly reached the grapes.

Cold weather is closing down on the allied troops in Pekin and Tien Tsin. It is also a cold day for China.

Vice is to be hunted down in New York. There is no better hunting ground of that kind in all the country.

How ridiculous and absurd to speak of seven million American citizens as a "motley crew." And yet some persist in doing that very thing.

Frank M. Brown, the defaulting assistant cashier of the German National bank of Newport, Ky., now knows that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.

Since the Limon lynching there is considerable talk in Colorado of restoring capital punishment to the statute books. Simply another case of locking the stable after the horse is gone.

The experience of the defaulting cashier of the German National bank of Newport, Ky., will teach him to give greater heed in future to old man Waller's advice to Samuel: "Beware of widows."

Gov. Thomas of Colorado says that the sheriff of Lincoln county is responsible for Porter's lynching. That may be a fine excuse, but does not the old adage say: "He who excuses himself, accuses himself?"

The coroner's jury in the case of the negro Preston Porter, burned at the stake near Limon, Colo., rendered a verdict saying he came to his death at the hands of unknown parties. Why didn't the jury go the whole way and declare there was no lynching?

Bicyclists should not presume to ride on the sidewalks in the restricted districts until these districts are thrown open. Yet this is what some of them are doing. If one city ordinance may be defied with impunity, another may. When this is allowed, then comes the reign of lawlessness.

A literary reviewer in a Chicago paper says: "People who read anything and who make any claims to refinement or culture must, of course, read each one of Barrie's new books as it appears." Barrie's books are good reading, but really it is possible for one to pretend to some culture without reading everything he has written. Even in literary matters one swallow does not make a summer.

Notwithstanding the fact that the attention of the police department has repeatedly of late been called to the widespread hoodlumism that exists in our city, it does not seem to diminish. Night is still made hideous by young roughs and destroying fences continues to be a favorite pastime. A few punishments by way of example will have a most salutary effect in checking the now rampant hoodlumism.

It is said that in the coming campaign the Filipinos are to be shown no mercy. It is likely that the campaign will be pushed more vigorously, but that it will be a "no mercy" campaign, one in which innocent and guilty alike are to be punished, one in which no quarter will be given, is not probable. American soldiers are good fighters, but they are not barbarians. The American people would rise en masse to protest against the adoption of Weyler ways.

An effort will probably be made in the next Congress to reduce the representation of the South, on the ground that a very large proportion of the population, the negroes, are deprived of the right of suffrage. It will hardly succeed, for all the States are very jealous of their rights in this respect, and if one section of the country can be deprived of its rights at one time, another may at another time. And if a reduced representation were compelled in some States, political exigency would undoubtedly exaggerate the facts on which it was based.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Kansas City Star.

The reclaiming of arid lands by such a system, according to the engineers, would eventually furnish homes for 40 millions of people where now the population is of the scantiest. Opportunity would again be afforded young men to secure farms when making their start in life, and a great addition would be made to the agricultural population, on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. This new farming community would increase the market for manufactured goods and would largely add to the agricultural wealth of the land. For both these reasons the East as well as the West is interested in the irrigation development.

San Francisco Call.

There has long been a controversy whether irrigation shall be undertaken by States and Territories or by the national government. That controversy is now to be closed. It is certain that in many respects the problem is too vast to be solved by separate State action, but in some ways the States might help. Thus there is ample room for a basis of agreement among all who sincerely desire to see the great and needed work begun at once. It is to be hoped the present Congress will devise a plan of operation on which all can agree.

Chicago Record.

The disadvantage of permitting the work of irrigation to be done by private corporations or applicants, however, is that the irrigation companies secure control of the water supply. Having done this, they forever after-

Sale at Z. C. M. I. This Week!

RICH AND RARE BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

During the Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 19.
Look at these Offers:

5,000 YARDS TAFFETA SILKS Sold regularly at 90c per yard, will be on sale during the week (black and all colors) for **55c**

Our Entire Line of

BLACK GOODS IN PLAIN AND FIGURED,

Will be Placed on Sale this Week at a Great Reduction

Our regular \$1.00 yard Goods for	75c	Our regular \$2.25 yard Goods for	\$1.65
Our regular \$1.25 yard Goods for	90c	Our regular \$2.50 yard Goods for	\$1.85
Our regular \$1.50 yard Goods for	\$1.00	Our regular \$3.00 yard Goods for	\$2.00
Our regular \$2.00 yard Goods for	\$1.40	Our regular \$3.50 yard Goods for	\$2.50

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

ward hold the key to the situation, and unless their plans are comprehensive, their construction work substantial and their water rates reasonable, which conditions are seldom or never fully realized, they are a hindrance to the complete irrigation of the dependent locality. For these reasons the national irrigation ought to take hold of the problem and work it out upon a thorough and homogeneous plan.

San Francisco Chronicle.

National legislation is demanded on this subject, for the reason that the lands to be brought into cultivation are mostly the property of the nation, whose duty to ourselves and our posterity requires that the available waters shall be so conserved and so applied as to result in the largest possible production. In many cases this involves initial expenditure far beyond the means of the States and Territories concerned, and still further out of the reach of private enterprise, even if we desired to permit private persons to exploit the national domain. Appropriations for this purpose are demanded, not only by reason of the obligation of the nation to improve the property, but as an offset to the great sums contributed by the arid interior for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the rest of the country. The West is a unit in desiring the reclamation of its arid lands.

Los Angeles Express.

For the first time within its nine years of life the National Irrigation congress is to hold its annual meeting in a city east of the Missouri river. It is to meet in Chicago Nov. 21 to 22. There is a double significance in this choosing Chicago as a place of meeting. It means in the first place that the people of the arid region have decided upon a change of venue for their case and have determined to present it before a new jury which presumably has not heard much about it. It means also that Eastern people are interested enough to invite national irrigation people to present their case before them. The arguments in favor of national action in the matter are pretty well understood. Nature has no knowledge of or respect for State boundaries. She decreed before the advent of man that there should be interstate commerce in water. When she veils the peaks of Colorado in a fleecy mantle she promises the desert of the Colorado river a share in her beneficence. She does not intend that the mere political divisions of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California shall decide each for themselves and each against the others how her snow treasure shall be divided. In this conception of nature's intent and purpose there is the fundamental basis for the National Irrigation congress.

RESSELL LOWELL ON SKEPTICISM.

The worst kind of religion is no religion at all, and these men, living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the Gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monuments of the French Revolution. When the microscope of skepticism, which has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to discover the existence of a Creator, has turned its attention to human society and has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspotted and unpolished; a place where age is revered, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard—when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the Gospel of Christ has not come and cleared the way and laid the foundation and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and there ventilate their views.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investments made for individuals, trusts, and estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

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CURES COLDS IN A FEW HOURS

IN A FEW MINUTES

ALL BRONCHITIS

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER.
They are Coming back again for 3 more performances.

Tuesday Night, Nov. 20-21
Wednesday Night, Nov. 20-21
Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 20-21

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BROWNIES IN FAIRYLAND
The Sensation of the year.
30—Professional Children—30

SEE THE FAIRY GARDEN
THE FAIRY BALLET
THE LIVING ROSES
THE FUNNY CHINAMAN
THE WONDERFUL BARG

POPULAR PRICES.
Night, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c, 50c.
Seat sale today at 10 a. m.

NEXT ATTRACTION.
Two Nights Only.

ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
Thursday—"THE SINGING GIRL."
Friday—"THE FORTUNE TELLER."
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Seat sale tomorrow, 10 a. m.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
M. E. MULVEY, MANAGER.
Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee, Commencing

TONIGHT,
The Clever Comedy.

"A HINDOO HOOO,"
HEADED BY MISS MATTIE LOCKETTE and MR. GEORGE LARSEN.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 a. m. Monday, December 3rd, 1900, for the construction of Standard Stone Curbing on the north side of South Temple Street between State and "B" Streets, and approximately one hundred and sixty feet in front of Old City Hall, on First South Street.
Specifications can be obtained upon application at the office of the Board of Public Works or the City Engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of Public Works.
SPENCER CLAWSON, Acting Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 a. m. Monday, December 3rd, 1900, for the construction of head and intake and siphon, and a 12-inch supply pipe for the tanks in City Creek Canyon at the head of the main supplying distributing districts No. 3 and 4.
Plans and specification can be obtained upon application at the office of the Board of Public Works or City Engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of Public Works.
SPENCER CLAWSON, Acting Chairman.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.
Golden Eagle Gold Mining Company. Principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of mine, Central Mining District Humboldt County, Nevada. NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 9th day of October, 1900, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

No.	Name	No. Shares.	Amt.
119	William Ratcliffe	1,000	\$ 90

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 10th day of October, 1900, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company, 719 Market Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 3rd day of December, at 5 p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHAS. E. HULSON, Secretary.