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Ladies' \$5 Shoes for \$1. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. LADIES' FRENCH KID HAND-TURNED SHOES, PLAIN TOES, OPERA AND COMMON SENSE LASTS, REDUCED FROM \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 AND \$5.00 A PAIR.

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Watch Repairing. In One of Our Specialties. We Guarantee All Work. FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 First Av.

ASK FOR Hams and Bacon. F. B. Co. BRAND. PURE LARD... Seattle Products.

GILT-EDGE. Our Avon and Summer Butter are strictly gilt edge in quality, and full two pounds in weight. Our Herkimer county, New York, has the same fault. Gilt Edge. CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Av., Boston Block.

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WITTWER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR. Manufacturer of Wigs, Switches, Bangs and Hair Work of all kinds. Country orders solicited. Send for Price List. 620 So

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

ITALY IN A RAGE

Over the Slaughter by the Abyssinians. REVENGE NOT DEMANDED

The People Say No More Troops Shall Be Sent to Africa.

EXTENT OF DISASTER UNKNOWN

The Whole Italian Army Said to Have Been Destroyed.

Emperor Menelik's Troops, Armed With French Rifles and Directed by French Officers, Lure the Invaders Into a Slaughter Pen—The Carnage Dreadful, Thousands Upon Thousands of Italians Being Cut Down—Holding Back the News—Bloody Rioting in All the Italian Cities—King Humbert Hears the Mob Crying "Down With Crispi!"—Crispi Is Down, and So, Probably, Is His Colonial Policy, Which Led Italy Into War With the Strongest Military Power in Africa—No Such Excitement in Italy Since Garibaldi Marched Into Rome.

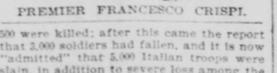
by the report which was allowed to reach him that a number of important chiefs of the Shoans, attended by a portion of the Shoan army, were attending the coronation of the Negus at Axum, and that, hoping to surprise those who remained behind, Gen. Baratieri ordered Gen. Abertone, Arimondi and Dabormida to attack the enemy. The latter, it appears, pretended to retreat before the Italian advance, until the troops were well within the passes into Adowa, the capital of Tigre. The Slaughter. Then the scene changed. The Shoans, armed with the improved French military rifles, in a charge supported by modern artillery, directed by French artillerymen, advanced upon the Italians in overwhelming strength. While the apparently deserted pass was being held by natives, who hurled rocks down upon the trapped soldiers, the others kept up a terrible and well-directed fire upon the troops. Ugly rumors spread that the Italians broke and fled, making a gallant stand and saving thousands of their number shot down or crushed to death. The Terrible Retreat. Then, it is added, began the most disastrous defeat in the history of African warfare, the triumphant Shoans pressing on after the disorganized soldiers, cutting them down in great numbers, in spite of repeated formations of squares. The troops in these stands were to have been saved with the greatest gallantry, but all the reserve ammunition was captured, and all the Italian provisions and artillery sent into the hands of the enemy. The result was that a number of the Italian detachments had only their bayonets with which to defend themselves, and it is



MENELEK, EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

Rome, March 4.—The kingdom of Italy today is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger almost beyond description. Every dispatch from Marsowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to which the Italian army at Adowa. When the first news of Gen. Baratieri's defeat reached the city the report had it that only 100 men were killed. Then, yesterday afternoon, the number ran up to 3,000 killed, with sixty pieces of artillery captured. This morning the dispatches place the number killed in battle and the long, harassing retreat which followed at 5,000. It is believed not even these figures tell the full extent of the disaster. No mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by the Abyssinians, to believe those who fell wounded during the retreat of over fifty miles met a more horrible fate than those killed on the spot. Throughout the night the garrison here was kept under arms, and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. The streets were filled with people until daybreak, and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. Several disturbances which were called for police interference occurred today, and indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude, not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against Crispi's ministry and even against the crown are reported from the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news. In a number of places the police were unable to cope with the populace, and troops had to be called in to restore order. The soldiers, however, appear to be as helpless as the police, and in several places the crowds were fired upon. At Milan the troops, after vainly trying to disperse the mob, were ordered to fire. One man was killed, several wounded. This increased the excitement. The troops were stoned, and had to clear the public square at the point of the bayonet. Dispatches from Venice say that last night a crowd assembled at the piazza of San Marco, where speeches were made condemning the war, in which the Abyssinian campaign had been conducted. The Government Held Back the News. It is said that the government was aware on Tuesday of the full extent of the defeat inflicted upon the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the public suddenly, and so, first the report of the defeat was permitted to leak out; then the officials allowed it to be "rumored" that

feared that a small portion of the Italian force sent against the Shoans reached Asmara in safety. The newspapers report that at the cabinet meeting this afternoon the ministry resolved that they would resign rather than force the crisis. Crispi, it is further reported, subsequently informed King Humbert of the decision arrived at. Rage in the Provinces. Further details are being received this evening of violent scenes enacted today at different points all over Italy, which are being reported in order to prevent the publication of the alarmist rumors which were circulated earlier in the day and confirmed by the later reports, and those of Italy seems to be in the hands of the aroused populace, indignant at the government, which is apparently powerless to quell the outbreaks of wrath. The students of the cities, and those of the character have occurred throughout the Italian peninsula. The most serious of these, as was indicated, is at Milan, where 30,000 persons took part in the disorders, amounting to a popular uprising. The police of that city had their hands full, and were forced to charge through the streets with fixed bayonets before they succeeded in dispersing the mob. No statement is made as to whether the students of the cities were addressed by orators who made violent speeches against the constitution and the ministerial cabinet, and who were greeted with wild acclamations. Demonstrations in Rome. In Rome there was less violence, but the public indignation was made equally manifest by the riotous character of the demonstrations which were directed against the cabinet. Papers containing pictures of Signor Crispi were burned, and the government and its representatives were the target of abuse and wrath expressed against the premier. Crowds were parading the streets everywhere, shouting "Down with the murderers." The police and carabinieri were finally obliged to take a hand, as the volume of the public wrath was assumed to be at its height. Many arrests were made. The People Want No More African War. At Pavia the population turned out en masse to protest against the dispatch of reinforcements to Africa. Some of the reinforcements destined for the relief of the Italian army in Abyssinia were to depart from that city today. But they were taken possession of by a mob of men, in whose ranks were included many women and children. The soldiers were forced out of the cars in which they had taken their places preparatory to departure, and the mob then tore up the rails along the track and made the soldiers promise not to leave the town. There were many demonstrations at other points against the dispatch of reinforcements to Africa. Protests similar in kind to that at Pavia against further operations in Africa were made at Como, Bergamo, Cremona, Palermo, Legnano, Monza, Modena, Parma, Verona, and Cuneo. The Ministry to Resign. It is said tonight that the resignation of the ministry will be formally announced to parliament tomorrow. After this has been done, the king will not allow himself to be swayed by the decision of King Humbert upon what action he will take. The king has informed Signor Crispi that he must have done his duty, and the entire cabinet is expected to resign. It is believed that the resignation of the ministry will be announced to parliament tomorrow. The Worst Not Yet To D. Further details were received tonight concerning the defeat of the Italians at the battle of Adowa, and they tend to confirm the most alarming reports circulated, although the details are not yet confirmed. Gen. Baratieri's force consisted of sixteen battalions of white troops, Italian six battalions of native troops and six battalions of Somali troops. Gen. Baratieri's force, which was composed of seven white battalions and four companies of artillery, Gen. Abertone and Arimondi and their brigades were also annihilated. The People of Italy Frenzied. It is almost impossible to describe the state of excitement in Rome this evening, and no such scenes have been witnessed since the occupation of this city by the Italian troops. The whole population seems to be in the streets, and the entire police force, as well as the troops of the garrison, are on duty. The whole country seems to be as excited as the inhabitants of the capital, and it is certain that rioting occurred during the day in numerous cities. The press censor, however, is holding back all dispatches likely to increase the state of alarm prevailing, and some time must elapse before the real truth is known. The war



PREMIER FRANCESCO CRISPI.

600 were killed; after this came the report that 3,000 soldiers had fallen, and it is now "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain, in addition to severe loss among the native troops serving under the flag of Italy. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that the wildest kind of rumors are in circulation, and that in some of the clubs the number of killed and wounded is placed at 10,000. Exaggerated as these figures may turn out to be, they show the state of the public mind here. All Festivities Postponed. All the fetes have been indefinitely postponed, masses for the repose of the souls of the dead were celebrated this morning in every Catholic church in this city, and crowds of weeping women and sorrowing men were in attendance. The receptions, etc., in celebration of the coronation anniversary of the pope have been dispensed with. Rome, in a word, is today a city of mourning and of silent anger, ready to break out into fierce, open resentment. The government and military authorities are charged with mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign, and great indignation is expressed against the newspapers which have been goading Gen. Baratieri into action by taunting him with his inactivity. Halfway Went Into a Trap. It is also said that the Italian commander was led into a trap skillfully baited

A MOB BURN'S OUR FLAG

Continued Explosions of Popular Wrath in Madrid. SPAIN TO STRENGTHEN HER NAVY

German Official Organ Attacks Both Spain and the United States.

The News From Spain Causes Weyler to Be More Prudent—Four Expeditions Landed in Cuba by Patriots and a Fifth Seized of Florida.

Madrid, March 4.—There has been no more news from Cuba today, and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States government. The students of the university seem to have been the instigators of the rioting, and in spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the government, the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their patriotic sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid university today and there publicly burned an American flag. The mob dispersed the meeting after making several arrests. As a result the cabinet tonight decided to temporarily close the university, and to order the police to disperse the demonstrators. The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, denies that Spain is negotiating with any foreign power with regard to Cuba.

London, March 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says: "Negotiations are on foot for France to support Spain financially in the cabinet, and has offered the purchase of \$25,000,000 of Cuban bonds from Spain by a Paris syndicate to provide funds for the Cuban war." "The feeling, both political and financial, is calmer, on the news that President Cleveland is disposed to offer friendly mediation before the officially recognized belligerency of the Cubans. The principal newspapers now depreciate the demonstrations, and advocate prudence. Martinez Campos persuaded the Duke of Tetuan to resign the cabinet, and a return to assist the government in any way in his power."

GEN. WEYLER TAKES ALARM.

He Will Be as Bloodthirsty as Ever, But Without Proclaiming It. Havana, March 4.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, commander in chief of the Spanish army, has no information from the government at Madrid upon its views and I will not, therefore, discuss a subject of such extremely delicate diplomatic importance. I will say, however, that a nation which I always supposed to be friendly to Spain has taken steps through its congress to recognize as honorable enemies people who have never, and never will, have a peaceful citizen for attempting to pursue his lawful business. (He referred to the case of Uclia, who was banished by the government at Tivoli.) I cannot understand the sentiments which led the United States congress to do what it has done. If recognition of belligerency is formally declared, American property will lose the rights of protection by my soldiers which it now enjoys. There are extensive American interests here, and if the United States recognizes the rebels they "believe" the government and myself from responsibility. The state of public feeling in the United States on the Cuban question and the indignation which is being expressed by the first announcement of his plans no doubt explains the non-appearance of another proclamation, which was to have been issued late in February. Gen. Weyler was the subject of a resolution in the United States congress to denounce his plans had excited much sympathy for Cuba, and that another proclamation would be likely to have the same or upon uncollected but collected. Gen. Weyler has apparently acted upon this advice, and while he has not deviated from the policy he first announced, he has given up conducting his campaign by proclamations. A dispatch from Guines, province of Havana, says the insurgent leaders Maceo and Castillo are wounded.

GERMANY ON THE CUBAN CRISIS

Has No Good Word for Either Spain or the United States. London, March 5.—The Times has a dispatch from Berlin reporting that the Kolnische Zeitung has an article which is believed to represent the views of the government on the subject of the United States attitude toward Cuba, and which treats neither the United States nor Spain with lenity. It taunts the Americans with their selfishness and their lack of sympathy for the mask of humane sentiments, though it adds it is not their custom to clothe their ambitious designs in diplomatic language. It warns Germany not to follow the precedent of the United States in the war of secession, when she repelled with loathsomeness the English and French mediation in behalf of the South. Spain might then add with monarchic politeness that she would not venture to carry the comparison further, lest she might be compelled to place Gen. Lescaze on the same level with Antonio Maceo.

CHANCELLOR OF THE CUBA LEAGUE.

New York, March 4.—Dr. Joaquin Casanovi has been appointed chancellor of the Cuban league in America. The Cuban league was organized in New York and was made by Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the revolutionary party or republic. Senor Palma has more work than he can personally attend to, and he has requested Dr. Casanovi to remain in this country and take charge of the league's work in this city, while Palma will devote his time to diplomatic matters in Washington City. Dr. Casanovi was educated in Paris and came to this country in 1876. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Before the United States naval board Dr. Casanovi passed a high competitive examination and was detailed to the United States steamer Wabash, in Boston. He volunteered his services as surgeon on the Rodgers, which went in search of the Jeannette expedition. He served eighteen months in the Arctic seas, assisted in the rescue of the Jeannette survivors, and returned to this city.

Cuban Recruiting in St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 4.—Agents of the Cuban revolutionists, working from St. Louis as a common center, are sending from thirty to fifty men each week to join the forces of Gomez on the island. Active

work was begun shortly after the middle of February, when a cruise from New Orleans appeared in the city, with plenty of funds, and made himself known to a small circle of Cuban sympathizers. No time was lost in getting to work, and between February 20 and 25 forty or fifty men left this city for Cuba. Since the date last mentioned at least 100 more have gone. The men are enlisted with the understanding that they are to take chances on the success of the revolution. They are promised nothing unless the cause of Cuba wins. If it does, they are given a guarantee that they will be well taken care of. No further offers of transportation is furnished them to the point where they embark for Cuba, and it is guaranteed to them that food and clothing will be provided for them during their stay at the sea hostilities. Every man enlisted in St. Louis is equipped at once with side arms bought from a large hardware store in St. Louis.

Campos' Friend Resumes Office.

Madrid, March 4.—The minister of foreign affairs, Senor el Duquen, has resigned, owing, it is said, to ill health. The Duke of Tetuan, who resigned the office of minister of foreign affairs January 15, owing to the recall of his friend Marshal Campos from Cuba, will resume that portfolio.

The Opinion Prevails in Official Circles that President Cleveland will not approve the Cuban resolution adopted by the United States congress.

Washington City, March 4.—The state department has not been informed of wholesale resignations from the Spanish consular service of persons of Spanish birth, as reported by cable from Madrid. In Spain and the Spanish colonial possessions there are just thirty persons appointed to the consular service from Spain, most of these being of Spanish birth. Generally they hold offices of minor importance, such as vice consuls and consular agents, and the compensation of these officials, being made up solely of fees, is so small that it fails to attract suitable persons of American nativity or citizenship.

English and German Sympathy.

London, March 5.—The Chronicle's Rome dispatch says: "Queen Victoria and Emperor William have telegraphically made up solely of fees, is so small that it fails to attract suitable persons of American nativity or citizenship."

TACOMA'S HEAVY DEBT.

Judge Wickersham's Plan of Meeting the Interest Charges Sustained. Tacoma, March 4.—Special Judge John C. Stilleup handed down a most important decision today, in which he sustains City Attorney Wickersham and the administration of Mayor Orr in the proposed assignments of 80 per cent. of the tax levy in payment of the interest charges and current bills of the city.

The vital points in the decision, which upholds the city attorney's plan of issuing warrant assignments of taxes, are as follows: It appears from the admitted facts that the city is beyond its debt limit as defined by the constitution of the state. In this condition it has no right or authority to issue any warrants whatever except on cash it may have on hand with which to pay the same or upon uncollected but collectible tax levies, and such warrants must be addressed to such moneys or tax levies in such a way as to assign the same to the payment of the interest charges and current bills of the city. Finding itself in this financial stress, the city council enacted certain ordinances by which it created three special funds, namely interest fund, salary fund, and general fund, and likewise ordered a levy of 11 mills and appropriated the revenues thus levied to said three funds—5.55 mills to the interest fund, 4.1 mills to the salary fund, 1.35 mills to general fund, leaving nothing to the general fund except the delinquent taxes and some of the revenues from licenses, etc., for the payment of the city's debts.

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Said to Throw a Flood of Light on the Venezuelan Question. London, March 5.—The Daily News, in a forecast of the Venezuelan situation, says: "The results of a search through the Spanish archives are likely to produce both in the United States and Venezuela, as showing that the date of the first Spanish settlement on the Orinoco was at late as 1586, and was made on the bank for forestal use of one Guastrel, who had been promised to return and settle there. It is proved that Guastrel was Sir Walter Raleigh. The greatest surprise for Venezuela would be the publication of the secret papers exposing the intrigues between Spain and Portugal in 1570 for either the Dutch from Guiana or hemispheric to be in the possession, where was the necessity to expel them? The British case against the Dutch for forestal use of the Orinoco was on the ground of both the Dutch and Dutch colonies before Venezuela came into existence, and although Spain in the convention of 1584, ceded Holland, in the convention of 1594, ceded her possessions to us, her real cession, because the colony was ours already. Upon this part of the case—a very strong one—the government makes a likely point for both the United States and Venezuela. It is a point of the long diplomatic correspondence since 1580, and shows Lord Salisbury occupies a strong historical position."

Bulgaria Irritating Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The Vladivostok correspondent says that the Bulgarians are preparing for a Macedonian expedition in the autumn, to show dissatisfaction at the powers for recognizing Prince Ferdinand, whom it was hoped to see extract from the Bulgarian newspaper Molt, saying that Bulgaria is dissatisfied with Russia's policy recognizing the prince. Opinion here is growing irritated respecting Bulgarian pretensions.

The Surrender of Dr. Jameson.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Pretoria says the government contends that Dr. Jameson's surrender was unconditional. Dr. Jameson demanded that the Boer officers should be shot after the Boer commandant, the Boer commandant agreed to protect their lives while in his keeping.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE

A Bluebook on the Venezuelan Controversy Ready.

GOES BACK FOUR CENTURIES. The Archives of Holland and Spain Ransacked for Evidence.

A London Paper Says the Proof of England's Claim is Overwhelming—Olney and Salisbury Said to Have Made Propositions, Both Being Rejected—Venezuela Refuses to Pay Urnan Indemnity.

London, March 4.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a forecast summary of the British bluebook upon the Venezuela situation, which is shortly to be issued. It is said to contain extracts from the archives of Holland and the latter part of the sixteenth century to the second decade of the nineteenth century, and extracts from the archives of Spain from Ordelator's ascent of the river Amazon in 1542 and Martinez' ascent of the Orinoco River to Diego de Ortales, down to Venezuela's independence in 1830. All the documents in this connection, it is said, have been ransacked in order to establish the British title to the Venezuelan claims, and extracts from the west bank of the Essequibo. It will be shown, it is said, in overwhelming strength that the possession of that bank is Great Britain's beyond doubt.

The statement of Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford university, who has prepared the British case, is described by the St. James Gazette as being "remarkable for masterly detail and skill in collecting evidence, and for the force and clearness of his conclusions." "Continuing the Ortales, down to Venezuela's independence in 1830. All the documents in this connection, it is said, have been ransacked in order to establish the British title to the Venezuelan claims, and extracts from the west bank of the Essequibo. It will be shown, it is said, in overwhelming strength that the possession of that bank is Great Britain's beyond doubt."

"Sir Frederick Pollock proves that the Spaniards were never established in Guiana proper until they overran a part of the British territory to the Cuyuni, in 1838. Previously the extreme Spanish settlement was at St. Thome. This is borne out by the Dutch map of 1708, prepared for the assistance of the statement, and also by the Dutch map of 1774, the delineation of the district and the Dutch boundary from Barima point is identical with the present British claims."

"Sir Frederick Pollock establishes beyond question that the Dutch never protected whenever the Spaniards entered the Cuyuni valley; that Spain made no answer to these protests, and that, anyway, she never claimed the Dutch territory. But the Dutch general twice, in 1730 and 1782, demanded reparation for Spanish violation of the Dutch territory on the Cuyuni. Dutch correspondence in this connection shows that the Dutch had gold diggings and forts, and that Indian tribes they had intercourse for 150 years."

"The Spanish correspondence quoted shows that the government rejected the advice of Gen. Canovas to purchase Dutch territory. The government declared that the proposals were too audacious, as stating thecession of the Dutch colonies in American to Great Britain. Sir Frederick Pollock enters into the details to show that the cession was effected on this basis. An important map in the Netherlands in 1776 and another in 1772 agrees with the Louis XV. map of 1774."

"The vital points in the decision, which upholds the city attorney's plan of issuing warrant assignments of taxes, are as follows: It appears from the admitted facts that the city is beyond its debt limit as defined by the constitution of the state. In this condition it has no right or authority to issue any warrants whatever except on cash it may have on hand with which to pay the same or upon uncollected but collectible tax levies, and such warrants must be addressed to such moneys or tax levies in such a way as to assign the same to the payment of the interest charges and current bills of the city. Finding itself in this financial stress, the city council enacted certain ordinances by which it created three special funds, namely interest fund, salary fund, and general fund, and likewise ordered a levy of 11 mills and appropriated the revenues thus levied to said three funds—5.55 mills to the interest fund, 4.1 mills to the salary fund, 1.35 mills to general fund, leaving nothing to the general fund except the delinquent taxes and some of the revenues from licenses, etc., for the payment of the city's debts."

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