

The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1885

ISSUED EVERY MORNING. (Monday excepted) J. F. HALLORAN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS, ASTORIA BUILDING, - - - - - (CASS STREET)

Terms of Subscription. Sent by Carrier, per week, 15c; sent by Mail, per month, \$1.00; per year, \$10.00. Free of postage to subscribers.

Advertisements inserted by the year at the rate of \$2 per square per month. Transient advertising fifty cents per square, each insertion.

Notice to Advertisers. THE ASTORIAN guarantees to its advertisers the largest circulation of any newspaper published on the Columbia river.

The revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, is expected to arrive to-day.

The Weekly Astorian with the week's news is published this morning.

Capt. A. D. Wase has the Gen. Canby will be launched at six o'clock this afternoon.

The A. B. Field leaves Main street dock for Tillamook at eight o'clock this morning.

The R. E. Thompson comes down as a special this afternoon and goes back to-morrow evening.

To-day the Telephone is advertised to arrive at 12:30. Returning at 2 p. m., reaching Portland at 5:30 p. m.

Hon. Binger Hermann yesterday visited the government works at the mouth of the river and returned to Portland in the afternoon.

Our Seaside correspondent writes that there is a good location at Seaside for a hotel, and someone coming in to inquire at the postoffice.

Major W. A. Jones who has charge of the government works in Oregon and Washington territory, will come down from Portland this afternoon.

The Columbia which sailed yesterday morning for 300 tons of about 100 cases of oysters and 4,000 cases salmon. The State came in at six in the evening.

B. S. Worsley will sell at his auction rooms to-day at 2 o'clock p. m., a fine piano, almost new, a Raynold & Wilshire safe, a beautiful parlor set and a choice assortment of goods.

The Clara Parker will go to Chinook, Fort Canby and Ilwaco to-morrow, leaving Main street wharf at 9 o'clock, returning in good time. The fare for the round trip will be one dollar.

The Oregonian gives a neat send-off to J. Frank Niles who parts his name and his hair in the middle, and whom the Oregonian characterizes as "a real estate agent by profession and a loafer by occupation."

A horse race took place at Ilwaco last Thursday morning. The race was 500 yards, the contestants Hale's "Patsy" and Graham's mare "Flora Bell."

The little Katie May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. May, fell from the porch at the family residence yesterday afternoon and broke her leg. Surgical attendance was summoned and the little sufferer made as easy as the circumstances would permit.

The steamer Sam will go to Clatsop to-morrow morning. Captain W. A. Thompson's dock at eight o'clock and returning at 6 p. m. This is a fine chance to spend a day at the seaside. Capt. Fisher will treat you well and only charge you fifty cents for the round trip.

There will be a Sunday excursion on the Gen. Miles to-morrow to Fort Canby and Ilwaco; the boat leaves Capt. Gray's dock at eight, and returning leaves Ilwaco at half-past four. The Novelty will go down as usual to Clatsop, and return down from Portland, and will return, leaving Ilwaco at six. Fare for either round trip one dollar.

A little steam craft, the Albany, of Portland, attracted considerable attention at Wyatt's Thompson's dock yesterday. She is only the feet long, has a very sharp bow and narrow beam, and looks as though she could go anywhere where water flows. She is owned by Capt. Jones, who is using her for excursions, for which purpose she is admirably adapted.

The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette, of the 11th inst., received last evening gives the whole business away regarding the recent visit of the new general year of 1885-86. It is also the only spot charter for wheat made since June 10th. As the first spot charter of the new season the rate of 32 1/2 has some significance. There are now sixty disengaged ships at that port available for wheat, including twenty-one iron. Owners of these iron ships do not like to take 42 1/2 for their vessels at this stage of the season.

The British iron ship Drumheller, 1848 tons, was on the 16th reported chartered to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., at San Francisco for wheat to Cork, at 32 1/2. So far as known this is the first spot charter for the new general year of 1885-86. It is also the only spot charter for wheat made since June 10th. As the first spot charter of the new season the rate of 32 1/2 has some significance. There are now sixty disengaged ships at that port available for wheat, including twenty-one iron. Owners of these iron ships do not like to take 42 1/2 for their vessels at this stage of the season.

The editor of the Vancouver Register says Astoria is made hideous at night "with drunken brawls and noisy fights." Mr. Daniels is very much mistaken. There are few "drunken brawls," or "noisy fights" by night or day in Astoria, and its order and good behavior is fully equal to that of any community of the same size in the United States. Those little stunts against the city are usually unnoticed by THE ASTORIAN, being usually the result of hearsay, but the Register editor says he was here lately. He says "the police force is either wholly deficient in numbers or else stands in the saloons." Here he is mistaken again. If he wants to say something mean about our city that is his privilege. No one can be expected to exhibit the usual newspaper man's regard for truth and not talk so positively about what he is so evidently ignorant concerning.

Dangerous Classes in Society. A lecture on the above topic will be delivered in the Meth. E. Church in this city on Sabbath evening next.

Coffee Mill. Foard & Stokes' coffee mill is in operation. Fresh roasted coffee ground in quantities to suit. A brand of coffee at the lowest prices. Your coffee ground while you wait. We guarantee positive satisfaction to our customers.

SCHOOL MEETING

In District No. One Last Evening—A Six Mill Tax Levied.

About six per cent of the voters of school district No. One met at the school house in district No. One last evening. The directors, Messrs. C. H. Stockton, W. E. Dement and N. Clinton, with J. G. Hunter, school clerk, occupied seats at the desk. The meeting was called to order by C. H. Stockton, and the clerk of the board read the call for the meeting.

He then made a financial statement of the affairs of the district. W. W. Parker asked how much was needed to run the school for the ensuing year. It was stated in reply that \$3,000 was needed for a sinking fund, \$4,500 for teachers' salaries, \$2,500 interest on bonds and incidentals; the valuation of the property assessed was \$1,000,000. Last year \$2,446 was received from state and county fund. C. H. Stockton stated that the assessment was considerably below that of last year, and that incidentals items would exceed the requirement about \$500 more. The question then arose was a five mill tax sufficient to run a ten months' school. W. E. Dement stated that \$2,318.50 would be required to run a ten months' school; that allowing \$2,000 to be probably received from state and county tax, would leave \$318.50 to be raised by levying a tax on the property of the district for the purpose of running the schools; and that including interest on the bonds \$8,795 was the amount necessary to be raised. C. W. Fulton spoke of the decreased assessment as compared with last year's valuation. H. B. Parker remarked regarding probable expenses of the ensuing year, wages of school teachers, etc. C. H. Stockton stated on behalf of the board that the teachers had already been engaged for the ensuing school year, the principal to receive \$195 a month, the next two \$85, and the next two \$60; the aggregate being \$439 a month, and \$570 a month for the entire year, making a total for salaries of \$180 a month.

A discussion ensued regarding the payment of such wages, participated in by Messrs. W. W. Parker, H. B. Parker, Crosby, Dement, Halloran, Fulton, Fulton, Bozorth and the directors. The main question was whether the salaries of the teachers should be reduced or not. It being argued that the price of labor having fallen, living being cheaper and times being better than formerly, would justify a move in the direction of lower salaries. It was further suggested that the matter of expense could be lessened by cutting off the number of months taught and having a shorter term. The directors stated that the teachers employed during the last school year had been re-engaged in good faith by the board for the ensuing year without any number of months school would be kept, and that in so doing, they had as they believed acted for the best interests of the district.

The majority of those that took part in the debate were of the opinion that the salaries of the teachers were at present too high. The discussion regarding this was transferred to the matter of a sinking fund; it was the opinion of those present who expressed themselves that it would be inexpedient at present to levy any tax for the purpose of raising a sinking fund. Throughout the discussion the point was conceded by all that two things were necessary and therefore to be provided for: a term of school, and the payment of the interest on the debt of \$1,000,000. The fact that our district, city, county and state tax, now aggregates nearly five per cent was brought out, and the statement unanimously agreed to that circumstances made it necessary to go as slow as possible in the matter of increasing burdens.

Concerning the proposition that the district had had with some resident property owners, C. W. Fulton said in substance that the circuit court had decided in favor of the district, and the supreme court affirmed the decision. The opinion given a short time ago. (The opinion is given in full in another column.) He also stated that there was in the neighborhood of \$300 in the district from a sinking fund, and that a considerable part of which would doubtless be collected.

M. Rogers moved that a tax of four mills be levied for school purposes; second, C. W. Fulton moved to amend by making it three mills; seconded. The amendment was carried by a ballot, resulting as follows: Three mill tax, 31; four mill tax, four; no tax, four; total, 39.

It was then moved that a three-mill tax be levied to pay interest on the debt. M. Rogers protested, and expressed an emphatic desire to have his protest recorded. It three-mill tax was carried by a viva voce vote. Some further discussion ensued regarding the advisability of levying a small additional tax for incidental expenses, after which a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the meeting dispersed.

A year or two ago, says the News, A. Barnell brought suit against J. H. Steffen to recover \$514 on a note. Steffen had been doing work for the Astoria transportation company, and as they were supposed to have money in their hands belonging to Steffen, when judgment was obtained against him they were notified. He answered that it was all right, but when the execution was issued and the Sheriff tried to get the money, it somehow wasn't all right. The transportation company were then garnished, and a judgment given against them in Barnell's favor. They demurred to paying, and a referee was appointed to look into the matter and report to the court how Steffen and the company stood, which he did. On the 19th a motion for judgment on the testimony was denied by Judge Smith, and the garnishee discharged. This looks as if Barnell got left.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect relief, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. E. Dement & Co.

Something New. A. V. Allen has a splendid coffee mill. Call and see it. Fresh roasted coffee of all grades received daily and ground to order. If you like good coffee leave an order and you will be pleased.

Blanks. Warrants, deeds, mortgages, etc. A full line of legal blanks on hand at this office.

At Frank Fabre's. Board for \$2.50 a month. The best in the city. Dinner from 5 to 7.

The finest stock of books and stationery of all descriptions you will find at Adler's Book Store.

Shellwater Bay Oysters. Constantly on hand, cooked to any style at Frank Fabre's.

For the very best photographs at the lowest prices call on Crow the Photographer, No. 6 1/2 Water street.

FOUR ACTS PLAYED.

SAD REPORT ABOUT EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Will the Fifth and Final Act Be a Tragedy?

Dr. Lincoln, who was at the funeral of ex-President Arthur, says that the ex-President looked very unwell. He is suffering from Bright's disease. During the past year it has assumed a very aggravated form.

That telegram is act IV. of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida.

In act II. he represented a tired man, worn out walking the sands at Old Point Comfort, and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer rest.

The curtain rolls up for act III, upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from Bright's disease, while act IV. discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely (which is unusual), and about to take a sea voyage."

Just as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical apparatus for discovering Bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of Bright's disease, of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubt, eighty per cent. of all deaths, except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished, and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyemia, septicemia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers, and mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of women and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease, and will end—who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a private affair, and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common Bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and, as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom Salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers practiced!

Another, we hear that the patient is "comfortable," but ere long, may be, they "tap" him and take some water from him, and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's Safe Cure! With such variations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyemia, septicemia, or some other deceptive though "dignified" cause.

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Piano for Sale. Of splendid tone and fine make. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

Warrants, deeds, mortgages, etc. A full line of legal blanks on hand at this office.

At Frank Fabre's. Board for \$2.50 a month. The best in the city. Dinner from 5 to 7.

The finest stock of books and stationery of all descriptions you will find at Adler's Book Store.

Shellwater Bay Oysters. Constantly on hand, cooked to any style at Frank Fabre's.

For the very best photographs at the lowest prices call on Crow the Photographer, No. 6 1/2 Water street.

AN OPINION

From the State Supreme Court.

Hiram Brown, et al. Appellants vs. School District No. 1, of Clatsop county, et al Respondents.

TRAYLOR, J. This appeal is from the circuit court from the county of Clatsop. The appellants commenced a suit in that court against the respondents to restrain the enforcement of a certain school tax levied upon the taxable property thereof by a vote of the legal voters at a school meeting held in the above named district on the 15th day of July, 1884. The appellants are taxpayers of said district, and have been assessed large sums on account of said tax. The object of the tax, as appears from the pleadings in the suit, was for the following purposes and was made up of the following items, viz: One and one-third mills on the dollar for school purposes; one and two-thirds mills on the dollar for the purpose of paying interest on the bonds issued by the district, and one-half mill on the dollar for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house block owned by the district. It appears that said tax was assessed in due form upon the property owned in the district, but that the appellants refused to pay the same, and were returned on the delinquent list, which was placed in the hands of the sheriff of said county for collection as provided by law, and that said sheriff is about to sell their property to satisfy the purpose of the various amounts. The appellants claim that said bonds are void, that said district had no authority to issue them, and that the attempt to levy interest on them is illegal. Upon that ground, they resist its collection. The respondents in the court below, filed an answer to the appellants' complaint, setting out all the facts in reference to the issuance of said bonds and the object for which they were issued, and the levy of said tax. The appellants filed a demurrer to the said answer, upon the grounds of the illegality of the bonds, which having been overruled, and a decree entered dismissing the appellants' complaint, the latter has brought this appeal, and desires this court to adjudge the bonds a nullity. The respondents, on the other hand, claim that the bonds are valid, that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before they commenced this suit. It is to be noted that the appellants do not claim that the larger part of the tax is illegal, but that the school district issued them in order to raise money to build a school house, and that the money has been received by the district, and the house built.

It will be noticed that the larger part of the tax is unquestionably legal. The one and one-third mills for school purposes, and the one and one-half mill for the purpose of making necessary improvements to the school house, are unquestionably valid, and it appears to this court that the appellants should have paid so much of said tax as is applicable to those purposes before