

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

All of the members of the Board of Education were present at last night's meeting. Vice-President Nelson in the chair.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

P. L. Williams, legal adviser to the board, sent in a communication commenting on a report recently submitted by the committee on sites and buildings on the newly annexed Sixty-sixth district, south and east of the city. Mr. Williams reported that it would be necessary to examine the records of the original Twenty-ninth district, together with its boundaries, also of the Sixty-sixth, and finally the action in connection with the annexation of the district, in order to give a definite opinion as to the legality of the annexation and the rights and liabilities of the respective districts. He also stated that he had called upon the county collector with reference to the payment to the board of the taxes levied the present year, and was informed by him that he paid the funds to the trustees of the Twenty-ninth district a month ago. Further, that he had addressed a letter to the territorial Commissioner of schools asking him to have allotted to the city the amount of the school population of said district as per the last census. Received and filed.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCONTINUANCE.

George Arbuckle and nine others protested against the action to discontinue school No. 2 in the 66th district. Committee on sites and buildings.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

D. P. Tarpey asked that where building stone and other materials were used in the construction of school houses, he be allowed to bid, as he dealt in superior articles. Received and filed.

APPLICATION REFERRED.

The application of J. V. Neilson to be appointed janitor was referred to the committee on sites and buildings.

PAY TO TEACHERS.

The committee on teachers reported that they had directed the issuance of warrants to teachers as follows:

Mrs. McPherson, for one and one half month's service.....	\$105
Miss Fannie Perkins, for one and one half month's service.....	105
Miss Hauxhurst, one month's salary.....	60

They further reported that the salary of Miss Perkins and Mrs. MacPherson dated from October 21st to December 5th, and the salary of Miss Hauxhurst from November 21st to December 17, 1892. Adopted.

PAY INCREASED.

The committee on furniture and supplies recommended that the janitor of the Hooper building be paid \$45 a month. Adopted.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S BILL.

A. L. Hamlin, city building inspector sent in a bill for \$126.50 for building permits issued for nine school buildings. Committee on finance.

A SUITE FOR MILLSPAUGH.

The committee on sites and build-

ings reported that they had rented a suite of three rooms in the Hooper building for Superintendent Mills- paugh for \$25 per month. Approved. In connection with the report commit- tee on furniture and supplies reported that they had purchased fittings for the office. Also approved.

APPROPRIATIONS

were made as follows:

Selma U. Watson, eighth payment on contract Lincoln school	\$1500 00
D. McElivery, bond stones furnished Hamilton school.....	15 00
George F. Osterlison, 25 per cent on account architect service.....	271 20
H. G. McMillan, clerk Third district court, clerk fees.....	53 50
Williams & Van Cott, services as attor- neys of board.....	510 00
J. C. Watson, rent Sixth ward building in full to date.....	100 00
H. H. Howe, rent building Folsom's ad- duction, four months.....	40 00
Joseph Crosby, rent store room, Dec....	25 00
Joseph W. Jennings, half month rent board rooms, December.....	25 00
O. A. Jennings, rent building Sixth street, December.....	20 00
A. Stiefel, freight prepaid on books.....	12 91
H. T. Duke, treasurer, refund special school tax December.....	180 69
J. N. Pike, compensation as member of board.....	760 00
William Nelson, compensation as mem- ber of board.....	760 00
George D. Pyper, services as a member of board.....	232 00
William J. Newman compensation as member of board.....	738 00
Total.....	\$ 5,333 33

Adjourned for one week.

KEEP THE TOCSIN SILENT.

Lake Champlain is a historic body of water, having been made conspicu- ous by incidents of the revolution upon and near it. It divides a portion of New York and Vermont and extends a few miles beyond our boundary into Canada, making it a convenient field for hostile operations on the part of our dominion neighbors if they should see fit to make any. They could em- bark at their end and sail right down among us for something like 150 miles, while, by keeping well to the middle, it would take the best of guns to reach them from either side, although the lake is little more than a huge river. Through a treaty with Great Britain, entered into several years ago, neither country is permitted to construct or float vessels of war on this lake or any of the great lakes, which are all the common property of both. But an armed cruiser is not a man of war; in fact, it does not come within the list of inhibited craft at all; and yet it could do a terrible amount of damage if it set out on such an errand. Naturally enough the appearance of two or three of them from the British division would put the people on our border in a state of alarm and their alarm would vibrate throughout the land, thus showing how thoroughly in sympathy and how perfectly in touch with all of the country is every part of it. Why, one such circumstance contains more puissance than all the ironclads we could construct.

Of course the flurry of a week or two ago has subsided, because our neighbors had no hostile intentions. That their cruisers or ships are armed means, no doubt, that they are to be equipped for all emergencies, not offensive but defensive ones, except of course when on the trail of pirates or smugglers.

But the discussion of our "helpless frontier" continues; it is shown how a hostile ship or two could sail up to our lake front cities, lay them under tribute, carry on board all that was valuable and portable, and then reduce them to ashes before resistance of sufficient power could arrive; and then comes the urgent demand that we erect more fortifications, build and equip more fighting ships, and put the country generally more nearly on a war footing than it is at present.

Those who talk thus do not have en- dorsement from the whole country by any means, nor from any considerable part of it. Chicago is as much inter- ested in this subject as any other place can be, perhaps much more so, because of its immense front exposure to Lake Michigan; yet its press do not, as a rule, either sound an alarm or echo the one already sounded. One of the papers, for instance, thinks that, "if there is anything this nation needs less than a big standing army, it is a big standing navy." It contends that there is no justification for the expen- diture of the millions by the present administration on our naval establish- ment and naval affairs, and claims that it is the "most un-American idea ever advanced in the Congress of a free people."

"What do we need a lot of gun boats for?" it asks. "To keep peace between nations? If it hadn't been for a ship of war in commission in a friendly port in time of peace that unfortunate Chilean incident could not have occurred with all the charges of bully- ing that we subjected ourselves to. Every czar and potentate in army- ridden Europe is grinding off the faces of the poor with the plea that huge armaments on land and at sea are necessary to prevent bloodshed. Did you ever see a boy with a chip on his shoulder to keep from getting into a fight?"

There is certainly philosophy and logic in such language. The best way to provoke irritation is to be irritable; the sure plan whereby a neighboring power can be brought to a war footing is to get in that shape ourselves—for, let it be understood, a treaty counts for nothing when the first hostile blow has been struck on either side; treaties are made for the purpose of establish- ing an understanding and thereby peace—the civilized and enlightened method of dealing internationally, and the first cannon ball thrown across the dividing line blows the articles of peace into thin air.

The example set the world by the United States of arbitrating our way out of vexatious difficulties is spoken of as a lesson "greater than ships and guns can teach. This revival of the military spirit sounds its knell. We are going to find places for more men whose function it is to commit legal- ized manslaughter, the basest, most unapproachable set of human be- ings that ever gave the lie to the theory that this is a nation of free and equal citizens." Our cotemporary gives the advice to not build ships but build up moral sentiment. "War is hateful and inhuman. It makes widows and orphans. Nothing but lack of civilization makes a navy necessary. Let's be civilized."

In like tone and of similar import is an article in another cotemporary in