

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

The following applications for positions as janitors were referred to the committee on furniture and supplies:

Mrs. Morning, John Reynolds, W. E. Wilcox, W. T. Harris, Jane McPhie.

TRESPASSING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

N. Loberg represented that he was greatly annoyed through the practice of pupils of the Fourteenth school in trespassing on his property. Committee on buildings.

TO PURCHASE FURNITURE.

On motion of Mr. Colbath the committee on supplies was authorized to purchase a car load of school furniture.

TEACHERS RECOMMENDED.

The committee on teachers recommended that the following teachers be employed for the ensuing year at the salaries stated:

11—W. J. Jamison.....	125
Flora C. Blackburn.....	70
Hattie Randolph.....	65
Hattie Lewis.....	75
Mattie Wilt.....	70
Stella Haggood.....	75
12—O. H. Avery.....	125
Jennie Simons.....	65
Lizzie Hyslop.....	65
Lizzie Gurn.....	65
Mrs. Dayin.....	100
13—J. W. Newburn.....	65
Mattie E. Porter.....	70
Mary A. Brown.....	90
14—Della Straup.....	75
Jennie Carney.....	60
B. O. Foster.....	75
Mary E. Berkly.....	70
Flora Wilkins.....	65
Anna Youngberg.....	65
15—E. S. Hallack.....	125
Emma Peschel.....	65
Vickie Clayton.....	65
16—Wm. Bradford.....	125
Lizzie Gibbs.....	75
Grace M. Harrell.....	75
17—W. A. Corey.....	100
Rena Larsen.....	65
18—Jennie McEwan.....	75
Blanche Chadwick.....	60
19—Sara Van Wormer.....	70
20—Alto Westbrook.....	70
Lucy Van Cott.....	70
21—A. E. Kunchy.....	110
Mattie Templeton.....	75
Mrs. Dracie Kelson.....	65
Mrs. Dr. Bjorman.....	65
22—H. F. Bothem.....	65
23—R. H. Bradford.....	65
Hunter—W. M. Barton.....	90
Rhodes Pomroy.....	65
Mrs. Emma Bledsoe.....	65
Mary Wandless.....	65
Hooper—Miss S. A. McBrune.....	85
Eva Morgan.....	65
Whitney—Margaret Ward.....	65
High School—E. M. Collins.....	110
L. G. Worstell.....	140
Ida M. Frye.....	100
Music—Professor Wolfe.....	115
Miss Pratt.....	80
Normal—Ella Nebeker.....	75

Nearly all of the teachers recommended above were employed last year.

A NEW EXAMINER.

The election of an examiner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Snow, was then proceeded with. Mr. Duke nominated R. W. Young, but Mr. Young declined to accept the nomination because his duties as a member of the board of equalization would prevent him from giving the position the attention necessary. Mr. Baldwin then nominated Prof. Baxter, of the Methodist school. That gentleman was declared elected.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the salary of Superintendent Millsbaugh be increased from \$2500 to \$3000 a year. Carried.

THIS DIDN'T CARRY.

Mr. Pratt moved that the salary of

the clerk be increased from \$1500 to \$1800 per year, but after some discussion it was allowed to remain at the former figure.

BOND BUYER.

Mr. Penhall, an agent for eastern bond buyers, was present. He asked that he be given more time to hear from the firms of which he was a representative.

On motion of Mr. Pike the board adjourned until 5 p.m. today, at which time the bids were to be considered.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Rarely in the history of the nations has a prince succeeded to the throne under such a peculiar environment as that which characterized the beginning of the reign of the young Emperor of Germany, William the Second. Throughout all the years of his life, he had witnessed the spectacle of a country practically governed by a minister exercising equal, if not greater, powers than any other since the days of Richelieu. He had seen the iron will of that master-mind overriding the, perhaps, vacillating purposes of his grandfather; and shaping the destinies of that Germany which he had consolidated from a series of petty and discordant States into a mighty Empire, without let or hindrance from the genial old man whom he had found King of Prussia and made Emperor of an all-powerful, dominating Nation. The ninety day's reign of his father, bowed and suffering with the disease which was gnawing at his vitals and hastening him to the grave, had made no serious inroad upon the power of the great minister nor changed the spirit of arrogance and defiance of monarchical authority which the latter had long displayed toward Emperor and legislative authority alike. He had seen, also, Germany arise to prestige and power which she had never reached before under the able, if despotic, will of this great prime minister, and he could not fail to realize how great was the obligation of the German people toward him, nor the debt which the House of Hohenzollern owed to the man who had thus crowned it with a power and dominion which it could never have attained without the aid thus rendered. He had, in fact, been reared in a school which practically recognized Bismarck as indispensable in the administration of the government. After, and without him, "the deluge," or such other political catastrophe as his disappearance from the public stage might engender, would have to be met, but was never to be courted or hastened by the exercise of kingly prerogative. He had learned this not only by the lesson of events that had transpired during the period of his adolescence, but knew also, that his grandfather had declared, in a conversation with Prince Anton von Hohenzollern, that he "must support Bismarck, with all his intolerable qualities, because he is necessary for the prestige of the German Empire." With all this knowledge of events and this recognition of the great ministers' power, before him, the spectacle of the summary dismissal of that minister, the quick deprivation of his authority and his complete elimination

as a factor in the administration of affairs, by the young Emperor on ascending to power, was an act that fairly astonished the world by its audacity, and was commonly characterized as a piece of youthful folly, sure to be atoned for later on. All these forebodings have been rapidly dissipated. The young ruler has daily grown into larger and more commanding importance in the estimation of the world at large; the wheels of this government have rolled on uninterruptedly as before; no serious disturbances have occurred in any direction, except the impotent ravings of the dethroned minister, who has degenerated into a common scold at Varzin and made of himself a subject of pity, if not of contempt, to a world which once acknowledged him as the mightiest individual power of the century. The Emperor has, meanwhile, risen steadily in power and individuality, until he stands today, perhaps, as the most conspicuous figure of his time and the one most likely to exercise a dominating influence in European affairs that gives promise of rare and important results to all the world. We may cavil and preach of the sin of ingratitude toward the creator of the Empire over which he rules; but the results so far accomplished certainly more than justify his action, while, at the same time, they command the respect, if not the admiration, of mankind. Plainly, Bismarck had grown intolerably arrogant in office. He had marked out a line of succession for himself, through the person of his rude and bullying son, Herbert—who, by an act of unparalleled nepotism he had made Secretary of State which, if it had longer been tolerated, would have left the Emperor hardly more than a cipher in public affairs, and attached the house of Bismarck perpetually to that of the Hohenzollerns, as vital to its existence as the heart to the life of man. A young man who could rise so readily to the occasion, who could cut the knot that had so long hampered the acts of his immediate predecessors, who could bear himself as William the Second has done thus far during his reign, we may well believe is destined, if his life be spared, to occupy a commanding place in the history of his time, equal, perhaps, to that of the great Frederick, from whom he claims his descent. We may well doubt and criticize the wisdom of many of his acts and declarations since he came into power, but we cannot lose sight of the fact that he is daily growing into more commanding proportions, and his reign, if his promises mean anything at all, will bring an era of peace and prosperity to the Fatherland such as it has never enjoyed before. It begins with an attempt at the elevation of the masses by protection of women's and children's labor, and, in spite of an implicit belief in "the divinity which doth hedge a king," so far displays a kindred sympathy with the masses beneath him that augurs well for his and their continued elevation in the future.

Sir Walter Scott was born August 15, 1771.

Joe Miller, the celebrated jester died August 15, 1733.