

Folland—I am sorry there seems to be a disposition to push this measure through as I should like to have time to investigate the matter. It may be all right but it looks to me like it is a great encouragement for monopoly. We are here in the interest of the taxpayers and not as representatives of the people and should make a thorough investigation of the question. He moved that the measure lay over until Tuesday night next.

Lawson—I am certainly opposed to any further delay. The measure should be passed tonight. We are growing old while thinking over this matter.

The thirty cent amendment finally carried and there were several motions to adjourn. Considerable parliamentary sparring of an amateurish character was indulged in when Moran became disgusted and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

His brought Lawson and Simondt to their feet like a flash and the latter angrily and sarcastically cried, "Go back to Chicago."

Moran made no oral reply but sat down and darted furious glances at the gentleman who so vividly called to his mind the defeat the Tuscaroras had met with at Chicago. The motion received no second.

A motion to adjourn at this juncture of the proceedings carried and further consideration of the ordinance for the present was thus cut off.

## MEMORY IN ANIMALS.

[Vienna Stein der Weisen.]

The proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms. The razor shell, or mollusk, as soon as the tide retreats, buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fishermen who hunt them use a long, thin iron rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant. This generally succeeds; there is a movement in the sand, and half the creature appears on the surface. With a quick movement the fisherman tries to seize him; if this fails the mollusk vanishes into its hole, and all the blandishments of the fisher's art would fail to tempt him out a second time—the mollusk has profited by experience.

Similar conduct of animals which can not be regarded as other than the result of experience may be noted among the most diverse species.

A fox that has once been caught in a trap, and fortunately regained his freedom, will profit by the experience and beware of traps in future; the same is true of many other animals, and the birds also. Quail which have once been netted by the allurements of the "call," if they regain their freedom, will never be allured by it again. Every hunter is familiar with the fact that it is much easier to outwit a young animal than an experienced one.

Bortase tells a very interesting story of how a lobster got the better of an oyster. The lobster several times inserted his claws in the half-opened shell, but the oyster always closed in time to save himself. The lobster then seized a stone, and inserted it quickly

into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Monkeys secure oysters by the same trick, but there is nothing so remarkable in that, as their intelligence is well known. Kirby tells of the bees, that after repeated raids of the "death's head" upon their store they build a sort of bulwark of wax about the hole of entrance to keep them out. Duges observed a spider which had seized a bee from behind, and thus hindered it from flying. The stronger bee, however, had its legs free, and walked off with the spider, which tried to drag her into his den. The struggle lasted some time, when the spider lowered itself with its prey by a thread. The bee's legs were useless in mid air, and the spider clung to her until he had accomplished his full purpose.

It is impossible to argue that these are exceptions, which afford no proof of a general intellectual capacity of animals. Every such experience is individual, and, from circumstances of its origin, cannot extend to the species. We must concede, too, that, even among animals, there are individuals much more highly gifted than the general run of the species. Innumerable instances are seen among horses, dogs, elephants and monkeys. To deny the fact would be to deny the capacity of animals for further development. The possibilities of such advance are, of course, limited, but so, also, is the possibility of human advance, although the boundary line is not yet in sight.

The higher animals are much more ready to meet exceptional exigencies than the lower, both because their capacities are greater and because they have been more highly developed by a wide range of experiences.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city School Board met last night, Vice-President Nelson presiding. The members in attendance: Alf Young, Baldwin, Pratt, Pike, Raybould and Newman.

### THEY WANT TWO FOR ONE.

The Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company sent in the following:

"We hereby notify you that we have not up to date been placed in possession of the premises upon which to erect the Twentieth school building, and therefore we will and do hereby claim two days for each and every day we have been delayed or the premises have failed to be given into our possession owing to the difference in the condition of the weather now and when the work of plastering will have to be done."

Committee on sites and buildings.

It was stated that the delay was owing to the old building not having been removed from the site, but the contractors were now in possession of the premises.

HE DECLINED.

T. C. Armstrong, Jr., sent in a communication declining the offer of \$80 per month made by the board for two floors in the Armstrong building and offering the said rooms for the ten school months at \$750, or monthly at \$80 per month. Committee on sites and buildings.

### WANTS TO BE A JANITOR.

Joseph H. Newton applied for the position of janitor for the fourteenth school for the next school year. Committee on school supplies.

### NIGHT SCHOOL.

The committee on finance recommended that the clerk return to the forty-four pupils of the night school, first named the \$2 paid by each and that the balance of the funds remaining in his hands, to wit: \$112, be turned in to the treasurer to be credited to the general expense account, the night school expenses having been paid out of that fund.

The forty-four pupils are: F. Arnold, J. Parks, C. Kimball, Alfred Ball, A. Seal, J. E. McKendick, F. Brown, S. Yates, D. Ralls, J. E. Cantlon, A. Adams, T. Skidmore, H. Clark, J. Bengstrom, L. Larsen, C. Cannon, F. Ball, G. F. Ensign, R. W. Cantlon, J. Bolt, A. Johnson, W. Cartwright, G. Calton, W. Miller, T. Francis, H. Carlson, A. Chandler, B. Gamble, B. Larsen, C. Petersen, J. E. Snellgrove, A. Showell, E. Mattox, Annie Ball, F. Brazier, C. Coggle, J. A. Clark, E. Downie, S. Julian, H. Lyon, R. A. Perkins, M. Sallis, A. White, M. Collinson.

The tuition of the following was

### TO BE RETAINED:

S. Arnold, J. F. Ensign, J. Gillendorf, L. Jones, W. Knowlden, J. G. Larsen, W. B. Lately, C. L. Newlan, L. S. Pettitt, E. E. Rich, W. A. Sallsbury, C. Valentine, F. Webb, C. L. Weist, E. Brown, W. Everitt, J. W. Gray, N. James, F. Knudsen, B. Larsen, M. A. Miller, K. Ostly, S. Powell, Elsie Rich, C. Showaker, J. Worthem, William Webb, F. Wilson, A. Chipman, O. Elchorn, A. Halladay, J. Johnson, G. W. Kingsbury, H. Lind, H. Morris, J. Pitts, J. Parnell, S. D. Ruggles, W. H. Stockdale, E. Webb, H. Walquist, N. Williams, C. Dawnie, A. Gillendorf, C. P. Held, B. Kelly, M. W. Listron, J. Laflitt, F. S. Morton, J. Peterson, J. Plamstead, St Reynolds, W. Silverwood, W. Webb, T. Wahlquist, Woodmansee. Report adopted.

### THE TONIC SOL-FA SYSTEM.

The Tonic Sol-fa society asked for an opportunity to discuss the merits of the system before the committee on school work, and stated that Professor J. Daynes would attend for that purpose at any time and place convenient for said committee. Professor Daynes also asked that he be allowed to introduce an 11-year-old pupil to practically demonstrate the superiority of the tonic sol-fa system. Referred to the committee specially appointed on the question.

### REINSURANCE APPROVED.

The committee on sites and buildings reported having examined the policies and claim for balance of premium presented by Louis Hyams & Co. for the insurance of \$5,000 on the Fourteenth school building for three years from May 27, 1892, and recommended that said balance of \$53.90 be paid. Of the \$5,000 originally placed by Hyams & Co. \$2,500 was insured in the Hekla Insurance company and the risk afterwards assumed by the St. Paul German Insurance Co., which company made an assignment of April 14, 1892. To pre-