

Store and shop.....	\$ 5 00 to \$30 00
Stock yards, not less than...	25 00
Tanks or reservoirs, for each 1000 gallons.....	20
Urinals in public hotels, schools, stores, saloons, hospitals.....	10 00 to 20 00
Urinal in office.....	5 00
Water closet in office.....	5 00
Sanitariums or public bath houses.....	2 00 to 50 00
Water closets in hotels.....	5 00 to 20 00
Water rates, per 100 gallons	20

The ordinance relating to fireworks was taken up and read. It prohibits the storing of fireworks in quantity in the city, or at all in any wooden building; a permit in addition to the regular license is to be obtained from the chief of the fire department; fireworks cannot be kept or sold in any place where are sold or used cigars, tobacco, paints, oils, coal oil, drugs, or inflammable fluids; no fire can be used in the same building where fireworks are, nor can any portion of such building be used as a dwelling or place of sleeping.

Mr. Pembroke had been urging the passage of the ordinance, but when he heard it read he was not in such a hurry, and moved that it be referred to the committee on municipal law, and 25 copies ordered printed.

Col. Merritt—It is a copy of the San Francisco ordinance.

Mr. Pembroke—Can't help it. We don't want that ordinance. There will be a good many amendments needed.

The bill was referred. The next business was the ordinance for a speeding track in Liberty Park.

Mayor Scott said such an ordinance would be extremely dangerous to the children, who would be liable to cross the track and be injured.

Mr. Karrick—It would be an outrage to convert the only park we have into a race track.

Mr. Spafford—I am strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Cohn was also opposed to it. It would cost over \$2000 and he would rather vote to expend that money for the whole community than for the few. There should be a new fence, seats, and many other things, in which the money could be used to advantage.

Mayor Scott was adverse to the ordinance.

Mr. James thought the track would not be as dangerous as it is now, when there was much fast driving against the law. In no park east is there such driving allowed as there, and a speeding track might reduce it on the present drive.

Mr. Spafford said the track would cut fifty feet through the best grove, and spoil it. With children on both sides, and running across the danger would be increased.

The mayor said the regulations against fast driving there would be more strict in future.

Mr. Hall said there were side drives to the centre from the outside track and these would be interfered with by a speeding track.

The vote was taken and the ordinance defeated, the members voting as follows:

Yeas—Anderson, Wostenholme, Lynn, James—4.

Nays—Spafford, Heath, Pembroke, Armstrong, Cohn, Hall, Karrick—7.

Mr. Hall introduced a resolution, inquiring why the City Council had not appointed judges of school elections, and had allowed the Utah Commission to do so.

Col. Merritt—That is under the control of the Utah Commission. We can take no action. The provision about the City Council appointing judges of election is inoperative.

The Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating Company presented a bill for \$4399 for street lighting for February, March, April and May.

The bill of the gas company for street lighting for the months of February, March, April and May, \$814.13, was received.

Eleven applications for liquor licenses were presented and favorably acted upon.

The city marshal's report for the quarter ending June 1, 1890, was received and referred to the committee on police.

No protests being filed against the sidewalk paving on South Temple Street, west, the matter was laid over for a week.

Daniel McBride presented a bill of \$78.50 for repairing the Warm Springs bath house.

W. J. Coats presented a bill for \$2515 for cement in the foundation of the new city and county building.

C. E. Appouyi presented a bill for \$750 for services as architect.

H. Pembroke presented a bill for \$171.43, for 200 copies of the mayor's report and accompanying documents. Referred to the committee on finance.

A bill was presented for \$103.50, fine and costs in the Jos. S. Barlow case.

Mr. Anderson—Why does that come here? He was convicted in the district court.

City Attorney Merritt—He was very unjustly and outrageously convicted. He was an officer of the city, acting in the discharge of his duty, and he has been unjustly mulcted of the amount. He exercised the functions of his office patiently, and submitted to a great deal of abuse. He only resorted to force when he believed his life was in danger.

The bill was allowed.

The election of a board of public works was taken up.

Mr. Karrick—I nominate C. L. Haines.

Mr. Pembroke—I nominate O. J. Salisbury.

Mayor Scott—He don't wish it.

Mr. Lynn—He won't accept it.

Mr. Spafford—I name George A. Lowe.

Mr. James—I nominate Bolivar Roberts.

Mr. Lynn—He can't accept it.

Mr. Hall—I nominate H. W. Lawrence.

Mr. Pembroke—He won't accept.

Mr. Hall—I saw him forty-eight hours ago, and he would then

Mr. Pembroke—This is a letter I received three hours ago. He says, "If I am nominated, I will not accept the office."

Mr. Pembroke nominated M. B. Sowles.

Mr. Anderson nominated Heber M. Wells.

Mr. Pembroke moved to vote by ballot; lost.

Messrs. Haines, Lowe, Sowles, Wells and Conklin were elected.

C. L. Haines was designated as chairman, Mr. Pembroke voting in the negative.

The following appropriations were made:

C. E. Appouyi.....	\$ 750 00
W. J. Coats.....	2515 00
D. McBride.....	78 50
J. S. Barlow.....	103 50
Sewer account.....	20,050 00

Total.....\$23,147 00

C. Diehl, assessor and collector of water rates, said he had criticized Mr. Hampton in his methods of keeping the books, but had done so in the absence of information. The matter had since been explained to him.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday next.

ANCIENT TIMEPIECES.

The use of the watch has become so common, and people are so accustomed to take note of time by the pieces which they carry in their pockets, that they are apt to forget how recent an invention it is. The first watch was not twenty years old when America was discovered. The great mass of the human race never saw a watch, and if men have lived (as some scientists claim) for 100,000 years, then how singular the fact that for 99,000 years of that time no one ever had a watch.

Of course, the watch grew out of the precedent use of the clock, and it was about 600 years between the first clock and the first watch. That is as closely as one can estimate dates when the precise year of either invention is unknown.

The invention of the clock is generally ascribed, as the *Jewelers' Review* says, to the monk Gerbert, who was afterwards raised to the throne under the name of Pope Sylvester II. The first clocks were cumbersome things, calculated only to be hung on the wall and worked with cords and weights. For a long time they were only used in convents and monasteries, where they helped to make miserable the lives of the inmates.

Others say that the invention of the clock was due to the Saracens. Some time in the Fourteenth century the escapement was introduced in what is known as De Wyck's clock. This allowed of reduction in size, but it seems to have taken 150 years more for the idea to have gotten into men's minds that the clock might be made small enough to carry in the pocket.

The city of Nuremberg claims to have made the first watch in 1477, and Peter Hall, of that city, made watches of steel as early as 1490. It is certain that the first watches were called Nuremberg eggs, a fact that identifies both the place of making and shape of the watch. The works were inclosed in circular metal cases and were hung from the girdle. They generally suggested the girdle of an egg.