

and to indemnify and repay said city for any loss, costs, expense, or damage of any kind, it may sustain by reason of any such default, misconduct, accident, or injury, and if any judgment, for damages for any such default, misconduct, accident, or injury shall be recovered, against the said city, the recovery thereof and judgment therefor shall be final as between the city and said grantee and its successors and assigns, and conclusive as to the liabilities of the latter to the former; provided, said grantee has had notice of the pendency of the suit in which said judgment is recovered, and had been given an opportunity to defend the same.

Sec. 3. This grant shall be null and void if said American Natural Gas Company or its assigns shall fail within one year from date hereof to lay mains and pipes from their gas wells to the limits of Salt Lake City, or shall fail within eight months from date hereof to lay in the city of Salt Lake at least five miles of main pipe not less than five and five-eighths inches in diameter; or shall not be able for a continuous period of sixty days, at any time after eighteen months from the date hereof, to furnish a sufficient quantity of natural gas to supply at least 500 average families therewith for culinary and heating purposes. Provided, however, that any delay caused or time consumed by injunction, or any order of court, or any unfavorable accident or delay, or malicious interference, shall neither be counted nor work a forfeiture herein.

Sec. 4. Said American Natural Gas company or its assigns shall use only the best and most approved system of pipe for their mains and services.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect from its passage.

#### WANTED IT RECONSIDERED.

Councilman James then moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the franchise of the Saltair Railway company was denied at the session of the City Council one week ago. Carried.

Young said he believed the petitioners were a bona fide concern. Mr. N. A. Clayton was present and would like to enlighten the Council on the subject.

The petition was granted and Mr. Clayton spoke as follows: Early last spring the company with which I am connected conceived the idea of establishing a bathing resort on the shores Salt Lake, on the property known as Saltair. We paid \$125,000 for it and certainly think we should be allowed to build our road. Bathing facilities will thus be increased and the rate of bathing made less. We are not particular whether we are given a franchise over South Temple, First, Second or Third South streets. We asked for a right of way over First South street for the reason that it was on a direct line with our property. If our petition is granted tonight, I will start East within twenty-four hours to purchase material and road equipments.

#### WENT OVER FOR ONE WEEK.

The franchise came up and was read and amended so as to read "Third South street" instead of "First South street."

Parsons moved that it be taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Anderson—I object.

Parsons—The franchise is an old one and has been before this council for consideration several times and is well understood, and ought to pass tonight.

James—It is important, I think, that

this franchise should be granted forthwith.

Anderson—It is railroading the measure through, and I shall vote against it.

James—It has been before this body a long time and it would not be railroading the measure through to grant it.

The franchise went over for one week on a vote of 6 to 5.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were ordered:

Salt Lake Power, Light and Heating Company.....	\$2587 50
J. C. Mackay.....	44 06
Holy Cross Hospital.....	156 00
Hobson & Wilkinson.....	1507 18
Deseret National Bank.....	236 00
Total.....	\$5330 74

Adjourned for one week.

#### THE TAILORING BUSINESS.

Romantic scenery, but no work. The journeymen tailors of the old country have often journeyed on foot from town to town, commonly called "on the tramp." If their circumstances are at the worst, namely, they are breadless and moneyless, and you ask them afterwards about the scenery, they will answer indignantly: "scenery; who thinks of scenery with an empty stomach?"

Liverpool is a city where the tailor often hears glowing accounts of the prosperity of Utah, and especially Salt Lake City. In due time some of them arrive here, and their first impulse is to look out for employment. Searching through the city directory they find some calling themselves "tailors," others adopting the title of "clothiers." Main and First and Second South streets seem the most promising quarters; and the poor men, in their simple ignorance, conclude that tailor and clothier are synonymous terms, and expect to find that both employ journeymen to do the work. The scales fall from their eyes in Main street, where they certainly find some legitimate and respectable firms, but, at the clothiers they find rows of equipped figures obstructing the pathway; figures which bear no "likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth;" the nearest approach being a Chamber of Horrors group in an exhibition of wax works. On enquiry they find that the goods—excuse the word "goods"—exhibited on these dummies, and in the shops, are the product of Eastern cities, and are brought here in tons to be palmed upon the people of Salt Lake City. Some appearance of genuine cloth on the surface of the garments, and the cotton backing well hid by linings and elaborate machine work, almost tempting the customer to reverse his coat, and show the grandeur of the interior.

What the unfortunates receive who put them together—for the extra and useless machine work seems put in as punishment to the makers—and how railway freights are also paid upon them, still leaving a large profit to the clothier who sells them and who had nothing whatever to do with their production, is one of the problems for

the public, the boss and the journeyman.

In order to help this worse than middleman system, we have what are called "misfit parlors," a handy means for the gulls who have been purchasing the "cheap clothes and nasty," to ensure something approaching a fit, and to make believe they are wearing garments made by one of the city tailors. By this means the trade is made a scale lower, and it would no doubt cause some surprise to know how many phases these garments go through before reaching the wearer.

We are told that the wages of workmen in this city, including laborers, are from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per day. That there are quite a large number of trades unionists amongst them, who use all reasonable means to protect their trade and secure a fair rate of wages; and yet who give not one thought to the integrity of other trades, merely purchasing in the cheapest market—dearest in the end—without one thought or question of how other workmen are paid. This matter has been often discussed in trades councils in England, the members pledging themselves to encourage legitimate work only. Even those calling themselves gentlemen stoop to these degrading and grinding down practices. Well might the Rev. Charles Kingley, in speaking of slop-shops, say "God's curse was upon them."

Now, let us enquire how the leading boss tailors are placed. They give you something worthy of the name of cloth for your money; they pay large rents and taxes, they have too often to grant long credit, and are liable to make bad debts in consequence; they give value for money received, and should have the support of every honest man. The garments they sell are made in the city, and the prosperity of the place he dwells in should be the first thought of every citizen.

When we turn to the journeymen employed by this class of tradesmen, we find they are residents of the city contributing to its prosperity by paying rates and taxes, actually helping to build it up and make it great. They have to put up with a season trade, while the clothier, who gets his garments from a distance, has a season all the year round and ready cash for most of the outer garments he sells. Thus the position is: the working tailor in semi-idleness, and other cities reaping the benefit of what would keep him almost constantly employed. The fault is in the people themselves; charity should begin at home.

By a conscientious resolve the inhabitants of this and other cities of Utah should support home workmen as far as it is in their power, and in this matter they have not far to travel. The good firms are here, the workmen are here, and by encouraging home industries they can make the people bappy, and avoid the bringing from a distance, what they can have on the spot. This is an honest appeal to the honor and justice of the community at large. May it bring forth fruit.

Soon after the start of a new settlement, the slop dealer steps in. Until a place is grown, the journeyman tailor is not wanted, unless he can turn his hands to rough manual labor. At such a time necessity knows no law, and