Davis' jaw. Davis got in his left in the face and his right in the ribs in quick succession. Woods landed three on Davis jaw. The latter rallied and returned two on the jaw, staggering Woods.

Sixth round—The men fought cautiously, Woods clinging to the corners and refused to clinch.

Seventh round — Woods countered with his left on the jaw, and, dodging, returned and landed short on the jaw, which staggered Davis. Near the close of the round Davis finally landed two hot ones.

Eighth round—Woods was sent to the ground twice with right hand swings as the round closed.

Ninth round—Davis chased Woods around the ring, the latter sliding his face, and Davis landing his right on the back. Woods cautiously resfaced with his right on the jaw, and both then slugged each other right and left. Woods fought Davis to the ropes closed, and the latter went down and was carried to his corner.

Tenth round—Davis rushed Woods around, striking wildly, and finally going to the floor with his own effort.

Eleventh round—Davis slipped from the ropes and landed a right on Woods's two right-handed drives, dazed and bleeding. He appeared blind, and the round closed with Woods attempting him in the mouth with his right.

Twelfth round—Woods was tired but confident; Woods shaky but game; Davis still receiving punishment.

Fifteenth round—The referee gave the fight to Woods. It was claimed that Woods struck Davis nearly five seconds after the gong struck to the critical ninth round, but the fact, if such it was, was rendered by Davis' seconds allowing the fight to go on. The condition was such at the time that few spectators heard the gong sounds. Opinions differ as to whether Davis was actually out the ropes when Woods struck him in the ribs, but even if he was, it was a question at the referee was against this. Davis was punished badly, Woods was little marked.

United American Mechanics.

TROY, N.Y., Sept. 21.—The national convention of councilors of the commanderies and subordinate councils of the Order of United American Mechanics opened here today. The programme included a reception at the city hall and a parade.

Fitzgerald's Physician Makes a Statement.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 21.—Owing to the prevalence of so many contemporary rumors concerning the illness of President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League, his physician has made a statement that, while his patient is in very feeble state from the results of cerebral congestion, yet all the active symptoms are gone, and he will recover.

Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The sixth annual convention of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association commenced here today. The proceedings of the convention are secret. The principal business before the convention will be the revision of the constitution, and an effort will be made to take in yard masters and switch tenders.

A Proposition to Match Nancy Hanks.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 21.—The Independence Driving Park Association today made a proposition to match Nancy Hanks, Nelson and Allerton for a purse of $10,000, an entrance fee equal to the money to be paid, and Nelson may agree; race to take place over this track between October 15th and November 14th. Word was received that Dobb accepts. Nelson has not been heard from.

The County Court.

At a meeting of the County Court yesterday, W. C. A. Smoot, of Sugar House, petitioned for the admission of a deaf and dumb boy, Mathias Jacklt, to the infirmary. Reference was made to Mr. Hood, constable of Sugar House. An order was made admitting the boy.

Assessor Lynch appeared and showed that the maps of his office should be revised so as to indicate changes up to January 1, 1892. He was authorized to have the change made showing the change to October 1, 1891.

A petition was entered by C. W. Barrows asking for relief from a double assessment on certain property represented by him.

H. T. Shurtliff, road inspector of District No. 4, called attention to the condition of the road on the West Temple street extension. The proper committee was ordered to investigate and report.

An order was made to notify the owner of the Sharp & Shurtliff ditch, west of the old Mill Creek, to either fix their bridge where it crosses the State road or close up the ditch.

An order was made permitting William Hymnis to enter the infirmary.

A petition from S. S. Jones et al. was laid over as was also a petition from Hyrum Smith.

G. W. Jackson, road inspector of district No. 25, appeared and stated that the canal on the Fort Herriman road over the Salt Lake and Western was in a bad condition. He also wanted four feet taken off the top of the county road, half a mile west of the Jordan river. A committee was appointed with power to act.

Selectmen Butler and Hardy were appointed a committee to investigate roads, with power to act in District No. 7.

The petition of John H. and Mary Hinman asking to be appointed superintendent and matron of the county infirmary was read. Motion was carried appointing them. Mr. Cummings, the present superintendent, will be asked to resign by October 1.

The Bqnir bonds of G. H. Libby & Co., I. A. Connolly and C. M. Stokes were approved.

It was ordered that the salary of A. J. Burt, sheriff, be fixed and paid at the rate of $300 per year.

A proper account of $103.25 and an expense bill of $3.25, both presented by J. A. Burt, were approved.

The following appointments of road supervisors were made: C. T. Smoot, of district 12, Hyrum Vaughn, of district 2, Joseph Nebeln, of district 13 and Mike Romney, of district 26.

Hookher's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. C. Smith & Co.

Extension of the Gold Supply.

(Los Angeles Times.)

It appears that an effort has been made in Congress to provide for an arbitrary tariff on the earth, to be prosecuted until the greatest depth possible shall be arrived at. With some the object is to gratify scientific curiosity, but it is claimed by others that it is the way it might be possible to discover a generous deposit of gold. It seems that the greatest depth ever reached by mining or boring is a depth of 4,000 feet, where a hole has been sunk in the defence of something less than a mile. But it does not appear that any gold was discovered, nor is it in the contention of scientists that gold is found in large quantities at great depths. The gold found in quartz veins is richest near the surface, and as any considerable depth is reached the gold becomes less and less, until it finally "pinches out." Not so with silver. Silver ores are found in veins at a depth of 1,000 feet or more below the surface, and other veins that adjoined gold near the surface lose their value as gold veins when a considerable depth is reached, but may still furnish silver in paying quantities. In connection with the fact that the richest gold deposits are invariably found near the surface of the earth, it may be mentioned that all the countries which were at first noted as gold producers, have finally given up their gold and only retain prominence as silver countries. The most conspicuous examples are Peru and Mexico. When they first became known to the Spaniards they were noteworthy rich in gold. After being worked for nearly 400 years they have become destitute of gold and furnish only silver. It is generally conceded possible to exhaust the gold deposits, and, so far as known, it has been done to all the region from Peru south to Mexico, while the process of exhaustion is going on in North America and Australia. Unless some fresh discoveries shall be made in Alaska or Greenland, or in Patagonia, the time is not far distant when the gold supplies of the New World will have been worked out. Africa and Asia are not likely to furnish any fresh fact, and the only hope for the gold seekers is in Africa. As an evidence of the activity of searching gold discoveries from any deep borings it is only necessary to examine a little the conditions under which gold occurs in the earth's crust. It usually occurs in veins of quartz and granite which have been cut up from very great depths. Often a range of mountains containing gold-bearing veins show that it has been forced through belts of rock and earth hundreds of miles thick. The matter which very feeble state from the pushing its way below has fed its layers or strata disrupted to such a degree that they are turned up on edge and thus the successive, slate and sandstone stratification that once overlaid the granite to the thickness of hundreds of miles is so placed that its once vertical depth could be measured horizontally. But in all this rock no gold is found until it is reached in the quartz and granite which came up from vast depths rather. Gold is only found in ridges and ranges of mountains which traverse the globe in a northerly and southerly direction but never in those which run east and west. Whether under the theory that the earth was once a globe or spheroid of molten matter, that the centrifugal forces and the shrinkage of the polar extremes produced convulsions which raised the meridional ranges from a greater depth than was the case with the latitudinal ridges, or whether the former were made when the matter was more fluid and was most subject to the forces which would operate on a revolving spheroid, cannot be definitely declared, but nature has some sufficient cause for an established fact. In such a molten body the heaviest materials would be certain to settle at the center of volume. Gold is nearly 20 times as heavy as water. In more carefully slated terms it is 19.3 times as heavy as water and platinum is 21.5 times as heavy. The gold and platinum melted together would make a body whose specific gravity, taking its weight, compared with that of water, would be 20.2. The average specific gravity of the earth is about 5. If we may assume that the various substances, in a molten state, are arranged in the earth according to their specific weights and densities, we will be able to conclude that gold and platinum are at the center of the earth, and make up its heart, and we must bore many thousands of miles before reaching it. A body of the precious metals 1000 miles in diameter remains hidden there until some tremendous convulsion, which will rent the planet and change the relative places of sea and land, shall cast up the forth of the internal ocean of fiery gold and place it in the reach of the man who may be spared to enjoy it.

Best Quality Raisins, 10c per pound at P. E. Coop.

Dollars are big as cart wheels these days; you can save a good many by buying boots and shoes of us.

ALDER & SON,
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White Blankets 50c pair at P. E. Coop.

The P. E. Coop gives a complete household treasure containing 144 Needles, with every pair of Shoes sold during their ten weeks sale. Prices are extremely low.

Gas points beeswax wanted at Johnson & Fratt's drug store. tf

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For all PHOSPHORIC, THE BEST SODA DRINK in this country. E. G. St. L. Drug Department, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Slaughter Sale at P. E. Coop for two weeks.

THE EDUCATION OF A PARROT.

Question by Pinkney, but Not in Intelligence, of the Talking Bird.

A young man full of young Cuban poesy in front of a Washington street store attracted attention. The lad's ardent fire fifteen months old and too just the right age to be taught to make bright remarks and yes for emotion. They are beautiful in plumage and seem to be in good condition generally. A lady who understands parrots talked to a reporter about them.

"When I bought my parrot Polly—of course her name is Polly—the seller's talk at all. But in five minutes she could say 'good morning,' 'good night,' 'Polly,' 'I love you' and 'this cry Annie, I'm for Joe, this cry'—that's as far as the world goes in that song—and many other times. When a parrot once learns anything thoroughly it is never forgotten. They could be made to talk in such sentences herself perfectly before anything too is said to them. Some parrots, a good many, in fact, never learn to talk at all."

Parrots people had very little sense, and make pleasing pets. They could be protected against dampness and so food that has a grain of salt in it must be allowed in their cage.

Parrots are of great antiquity. Cicero, who wants a century before Aristotle, refers plainly to parrots when he refers to his "Indian" of "a bird with a purple face and black beard, about the size of a sparrow hawk, which could speak the Indian language."

It is strange that no representation of a parrot has as yet been discovered in Egyptian art. And do you know that the Bible makes no reference to parrots? The first parrots were brought to the ports of Greece and later to Rome by Alexander on his world conquering expedition. He brought them from India. In fact, there is a species named after that ambitious young gentleman who "sighed for more worlds to conquer." It is the P. Alexandri Palaeornis. If you ever above the exact name.

That Abou had parrots was not the record until much later. Explorers of Nova found the first African "polly" beyond the limits of upper Egypt. These birds were highly prized by the living being Romans from the East. The morsels of the time looked at them askance. More than one famous classical poet were sent to them. The Romans were the original Mr. Pinkney. Nero helped to become shall cages with silver and ivory wire.

But, unfortunately, they were also occasionally roasted at table delicacies. One suppose is said to have loaned them to his friends at dinner. With the fall of the Roman empire parrots became an unknown quantity almost until the reveal the Fifteenth century, when their beautiful plumage and sentimental charms again made them popular.—Indianapolis News.

Short Rifle for Mounted Pistols.

At one of the most extensive eastern manufacturing establishments there has for some time been in use a thin sheet iron or measuring for blue prints, and arrangement which, it is represented, has proved to a high degree satisfactory. It is cold rolled, has a smooth surface, and is cut into two sizes for blue prints used in the shop, and is represented as possessing the advantages of being practically indestructible as well as quite light and inexpensive.

For this purpose the iron is first varnished on both sides with similar varnish, the blue print being then put on with a paste composed of ordinary starch, after which the face of the print is varnished with the dollar. Repeat varnishing with the dollar. Repeat varnishing with the dollar. Repeat varnishing