

WORST HAS NOT BEEN TOLD YET.

Probable Massacre of All Foreigners in Pekin—Losses in the Taku Battle—More American Troops.

[Early Dispatches.]
New York, June 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:
The Express correspondent says it is felt certain that the real explanation of the failure of Admiral Seymour's expected success was divided counsel among his motley force, only the American troops honestly co-operating with the British admiral.

A former English resident of Pekin says:
If the legations have been taken, every one has been massacred. Murder would be the object and motive of the attack. Nobody would be spared if the legations were in the same quarter. The British legation was separated from the Russian legation by a large space used as a Mongolian market, and this would be a source of danger, as great crowds could gather there. The United States legation was opposite the Russian legation. Other legations were on a street at right angles with the canal on which the Russian and British embassies were. The legations were nearly opposite French, German, and Austrian ones. The British legation was the most remote. The embassy inclosures would be commanded from the ground and would be incapable of valiantly resisting. The Chinese report is not conclusive, but the situation is most alarming.

WORST NOT TOLD.

Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Broderick's statements in parliament left a painful impression that the worst has not been told, and that there is a mass of unexplained facts in Pekin. The only sure of consolation for members of parliament was the information that Indian troops had been ordered to Hongkong, and that the British and Japanese troops would land at Taku on Thursday. With additional reinforcements implied, according to the statement, that a catastrophe had already occurred, and that the relief force had retired because the legations had been massacred. There were also reports that the Taku forts had been captured when it was too late to do anything to save the legations.

PROBABLE VICTIMS.

While the number of foreigners in China is supposed to be about 12,000, including 1,000 Americans, at least one-half in Shanghai, and not more than 400 if so many, would be huddled together in the embassy at Pekin. Native converts to Christianity and the servants of Europeans would constitute the bulk of the foreigners. The British inclosure was the largest, but all the legations were virtually defenseless. Lady Macartney, with several children, was with the British ambassador. Next to the ambassador, the most prominent Englishman in Pekin was Sir Robert Hart, who had charge of the imperial marine customs and lived near the French embassy.

THREE AMERICAN REGIMENTS.

A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
To meet the exceedingly grave complications that have developed in northern China, and in order that the United States may be commensurately represented in the relief and protective measures for the foreign nations, the President has directed General MacArthur to send three regiments of the regulars to Tien Tsin, which, with their support of commissary, field hospital, and other troops, will make a force of 5,000. Admiral Remy has been directed to send the Oregon to Taku as soon as she can start. She will take extra marines and sailors from the Monterey, now with her at Hongkong.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chicago, June 19.—A special to the Tribune dated Washington, June 19, 2 a. m., says:
Persistent rumors are afloat that McKinley has decided to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the Chinese situation.
It is not known whether this matter has been discussed or not, but the President can be depended upon to do everything in his power to protect the lives and property of Americans in China. Therefore, it will require authority from Congress to furnish troops.

The rumor of an extra session cannot be traced to a reliable source at this time, and inquiry into the matter throws no light on the subject. A member of the President's official family, when questioned, said:

"I do not know whether this matter has been discussed or not, but the President can be depended upon to do everything in his power to protect the lives and property of Americans in China. Therefore, it will require authority from Congress to furnish troops."

The situation may change at any moment, and the first advice from Washington will undoubtedly decide whether the immediate future will bring peace or war.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

The Chinese situation has been discussed in all its phases by the President and his advisers, and they have looked far into the future. It is quite certain that the re-convening of Congress has been discussed, but none of the official reports will admit it.
The situation may change at any moment, and the first advice from Washington will undoubtedly decide whether the immediate future will bring peace or war.

There are two possible causes for war in the situation. One is the destruction of the American legation and the murder of the American minister. The other is the action of the commander at Taku, who ordered his troops to fire on the international fleet. This action is sanctioned by the Pei-Ho river, a state of war exists, but if it is acted without authority and the hostile act is discovered, there may be a peaceful solution of the incident.

AMERICA WILL FIGHT, IF CROWDED.

It was said in China, growing out of the destruction of the legations or the Taku affair, then it will be necessary to send more troops to China. Over 100,000 more troops can be withdrawn, and few if any can be spared from Porto Rico, Cuba or the United States. Therefore it will be necessary to call an extra session of Congress to furnish troops to deal with the Chinese situation.

If advice came from Pekin that Min-chen and other Americans have been ordered there will be no other course open to the administration but to send a force strong enough to bring

the Chinese to their senses and make the lives of Americans as safe in China as they would be in Washington.

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

New York, June 18.—The Taku forts, occupied on Saturday by the international forces, had the day before the scene of an episode which gave to the world that famous phrase, "Blood is thicker than water."

A British fleet of eleven small gunboats, under Admiral Hope, was engaged in an assault on the river bar on June 25, 1859, when the tide went down and left them helpless in the mud under the fire of the Chinese smooth-bored guns.

Captain Tattall, the flag officer commanding the United States China squadron, which was anchored off the bar, nominally guarding American interests, perceiving the plight of the British admiral, lowered his barge and with his flag lieutenant, Stephen Decatur Trenchard, was badly wounded and one man in the barge was killed in passing through the fire from the forts. The British gunboats were so well served by the Americans that the forts were silenced and Tattall himself piloted the gunboats by a channel he had discovered, and they found the protection of the fleet outside.

HEROISM SAVED HIM.
Tattall's action was rewarded by the authorities at Washington as tantamount to the discharge of orders, as he had been strongly cautioned by his government to preserve neutrality and limit his activity solely to the protection of Americans. He was detached from command and brought home, where he only avoided a court martial through the great popularity his brave act gave him. The "Blood is thicker than water" phrase was coined in English newspapers at that time, and was echoed in the American press. The American press the navy department finally approved Tattall's action.

CHINESE MILITARY STRENGTH.

New York, June 18.—From carefully prepared information on file in the bureau of military information at the war department the Chinese army, called the "Eight Banners," nominally contains about 800,000 descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 30,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which inter-marriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria, the imperial guard at Pekin contains from 5,000 to 7,000, and these are the troops that were expected to defend the foreign legations and protect foreign interests from the mobs.

NO ARMY DISCIPLINE.

The Ying Ping, or national army, is called also the "Green flags" and "the Pei-Ho army." It consists of 18 corps, one for each province under the governor or governor general. The nominal strength is from 400,000 to 600,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tien Tsin army corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000 with modern organization, drill arms, employed in garrison duty at Tien Tsin. Besides these forces there are mercenary troops raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 300,000 strong, really about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 600,000, and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army as a whole has no unity or cohesion; there is no physical discipline, the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long since obsolete and there is no transport, commissariat or medical service.

BOXERS UNORGANIZED.

The Rev. William Christie, missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, dated at Tzu-Chen, North China, on the border of Tibet, arrived here on the Puerissima. In an interview, he said:

"The Boxer society's chief purpose is to expel foreigners from China. They do not seem to have any spite against any particular nationality or against missionaries especially. They are not mere marauders or robbers, but without doubt have secret headquarters and have any officials with them, but they do not seem to have any plan of action."

The door that Danth was had this inscription over it: "Despair of hope, all ye who enter here." When man despairs of hope he drains the very dregs of despair.

There are certain forms of disease to which medical ignorance and popular superstition have given the title of "Hopeless." That very fact handicaps the sufferers from such diseases by robbing them of the courage to try to regain health. This is particularly true of lung diseases. As soon as a disease fastens on the lungs, the victim sits down, makes his will, and awaits his fate. He wouldn't act that way if he were bitten by a rattlesnake. He'd fight for his life. But he is under the influence of the ignorant and superstitious, that write "Despair of hope" over the door of the sufferer with the constant cough, flushed face, hurried breathing and emaciated body. The record says "yes." Ninety-eight out of every hundred cases in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used have been permanently cured. "Golden Medical Discovery" positively cures weak lungs, bronchitis, obstinate lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected, find a fatal ending in consumption. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant.

"Your medicine is the best I have ever taken," writes Mrs. Jennie Dingman of Vanhook, Kansas. "I had been suffering from a cough for some time, but I had not time to go to a doctor, but I had heard of your medicine, and I had bought it. I had bought it, and I had taken it, and I had been cured. I had been cured, and I had been cured, and I had been cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery."

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ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANS THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
COLD'S HEADACHES
OVERCOMES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
TO GET
BUY THE GENUINE MAN'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NEW YORK

they have her moral support. I do not think they will make a long continued fight, as they are unorganized."

"How then do you account for Admiral Seymour's international force being compelled to turn back to Tien Tsin?"

"The navy has no commissariat, and without doubt a portion of the imperial troops joined the Boxers. The influence of General Tung Fuh Hsiang, who is the headquarter of the imperial troops joining the Boxers. He is the general who killed the Mohammedan rebellion about five years ago. He and the army with which he conquered the rebellion were ordered to Peking and have been stationed around that city for the past two years. He is notoriously anti-foreign. There are about 30,000,000 people in these provinces."

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Little can be learned in this city about the Catholic missionaries in China, as the headquarters of all Catholic missions are in France. So far as can be ascertained there is only one American Catholic priest in China. He is Father Hensby of St. Louis, and is at present teaching English to the native preachers in a seminary in Makao.

The mission in the north province of Pich-Li, in which Pekin is situated, are under the control of the Lazarus monks. There is no house of that order in New York. From the latest statistics from Pich-Li it appears that out of a population of 12,000,000 in the northern provinces there are 35,000 Catholics, 23 European and 24 native priests, 133 schools and 2 seminaries. It is said that there is a larger proportion of native priests in that province than in any other in China.

CHINA DECLARED WAR.

London, June 18, 3:30 a. m.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire upon the international fleet. The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Che Foo.

"The forces of the combined fleets occupied the Taku north forts yesterday afternoon, and the British gunboat Algerine was damaged, and two of her officers and four men were wounded. Japan and Russia are reported to be landing a large force of troops. All is quiet here."

LOSS OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

An Associated Press dispatch from Che Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says: "The forts at both sides of the Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed force were as follows: Killed—British 1, German 3, Russian 1 and French 1.
Wounded—British 4, German 7, Russian 4 and French 1.
"Chinese torpedo boats were seized."
The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The forts began firing in obedience to orders from Peking conveyed in the personal edict of the emperor dowager, by advice of Kang Yi, president of the ministry of war."
"Several warships were struck by shells from the 12-inch guns of the forts."
"The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazines of Mandshur."

400 CHINESE KILLED.
"Four hundred Chinese are reported killed. The Chinese, who were retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land force."

The Daily News has the following from Che Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 300 guns."

The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and retreat to Tien Tsin increases it is presumed, the peril of legations in Pekin, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forwards Chinese rumors that the legations were attacked by mobs who were moved down by machine guns, and also that the members of the legations were massacred. The situation at Niu Chwang is reported critical.

MORE TROOPS GOING.

The British consul at Kiu Kang has ordered all foreigners to leave Kiu Ling and Niu King Chang. The powers are taking prompt action. Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China, 10,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina, and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

Murdered for Money.

Vanhook, B. C., June 18.—Among news brought by the steamer Alpha was that of a shocking murder at the Indian village of Otapiqui, twenty-two miles from Port Safety and 100 miles from Cape Nome. The name of the murdered man is said to be Thomas Mackgown. His body was frightfully mutilated. From what the crew of the Alpha say, the man was undoubtedly murdered for his money. Indians say that the dead man, when last seen alive, was in company with two other white men.

BOXERS REFUSE AN ARMISTICE.

Lord Roberts Offered Them Five Days to Surrender.

GENERAL BOTHA DECLINED.

Hostilities Were Then Resumed—Boers Will Make a Stand to the Lydenburg District.

[Early Dispatches.]
London, June 18, 3 a. m.—Lord Roberts, according to a Boer dispatch from Machadodorp, sent a dispatch to Commandant Louis Botha on June 17, suggesting disarmament and complimenting the bravery of the burghers. It was pointed out that the surrender would be without dishonor to the burghers and would prevent much suffering. Gen. Botha asked for a six days' armistice in order to confer and consider. Lord Roberts consented to five days. Finally Gen. Botha declined to accept the proposal and hostilities were renewed.

The Boer commands are retreating to Middleburg, followed by the British cavalry and artillery, occasionally shells reaching the rear guards. The Boers are destroying the bridges and burning the veldt behind them, carrying off provisions and cattle and leaving the country barren.

Other advices from Machadodorp say that the Boers have an abundance of arms and ammunition, with dynamite and shells, and that they are preparing heavy wagon trains for a retreat to the Lydenburg district, where the chiefs, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, are prepared to make a stand.

The Boers continue to work the Baracoe mines, says a dispatch from Lourenco Marques, and there are eight carloads of bar gold, valued at £5,000,000, with President Kruger.

Mr. Steyn, in his proclamation declaring the Free State still free and independent, says the fact that this army is yet in the field renders Lord Roberts' action contrary to international law.

In a dispatch to the war office from Pretoria, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts says that Gen. Baden-Powell has just arrived there.
The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, says: "Judge Van Leeuwen, who left Pretoria with a permit from the military governor, is understood to be the bearer of a verbal message from the British authorities to President Kruger to the effect that if he would surrender now, he would not be sent out of the country. Judge Van Leeuwen was unable to see Mr. Kruger, but when passing through Machadodorp he told State Secretary Reitz about his mission. The latter scouted the idea of surrender."

Arrest of Strikers.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—Judge William E. Tamm, a captain of the sheriff's posse, and his men, arrested George O'Keefe and William Woodliff, strikers, tonight following Mrs. Joseph Cornelius and Mrs. John J. Farber and their families, and using insulting language toward them. Mrs. Farber's husband is a non-union conductor. Strikers had threatened to blow up his home with dynamite. Strikers were arrested tonight, charged with complicity in one of tonight's dynamiting affairs. On being "sweated" at the Four Courts they admitted blowing up the car.

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

Census Shows It to be 953,243 on October Last.

Washington, June 18.—Inspector General J. P. Sanger, director of the census of Porto Rico, has issued bulletin No. 1, giving itemized statements of the population of the island according to the census taken October 16th last. The population of the island, as shown by that census, was 953,243, about nine-tenths of the population of the State of Maryland in 1890.

From 1860 to 1877 the percentage of increase in Porto Rico was 14.24; from 1877 to 1892, was 3.14 per cent, and from 1892 to 1898 was 16.20 per cent. The present rate of increase is about the same as that of Ohio, Tennessee or the Carolinas between the decades of 1880 and 1890.

The census of the nine municipal districts into which the departments are divided, seven decreased in population between 1887 and 1898. As all of them lie on the coast, the bulletin says, the coast districts as a whole may have grown more slowly than the interior of the island.

The area of the island, including the adjacent islands of Vieques, Culebra, Manica and Muertos, measured in connection with the census, is 3,600 square miles, but, owing to the imperfect surveys on which maps of Porto Rico are based, there must be considerable and indeterminate margin of possible error in any such measurement. The island is about three times the size of Long Island.

There are 264 persons to the square mile, the density of population being about the same as in Massachusetts, twice that in New York and three times that of Cuba. The least settled district has fifty-eight persons to the square mile.

The people of the island are in the main a rural community. San Juan, with 22,048, and Ponce, with 27,972, being the only cities exceeding 25,000 inhabitants. There are in the island twenty-two towns having a population of 1,000 or more, the urban population under this definition numbering 263,762, or 21.4 per cent of the total.

New Cape Colony Cabinet.

Cape Town, June 18.—The new cabinet has been officially announced. Sir J. Gordon Spragg is premier and treasurer; J. J. Graham is colonial secretary; Arrose-Innes, attorney general; Sir Peter Rennie, director of agriculture, and C. S. Frost, without portfolio.

Bryan and Danforth.

Indianapolis, June 18.—In a statement to the News today Benj. Schieffely of South Bend, stated positively that he was not a candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. He recently refused to accept the gubernatorial nomination and John Kern was chosen. Mr. Schieffely expressed the opinion that Elliott Danforth of New York would be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan.

Denver Times Changes Hands.

Denver, June 18.—The Denver Times changed hands today, interest being purchased by Archibald Hastbrook and associates. Plans for a new Times building, to be erected by Mr. W. S.

Stratton on Stout St., near Sixteenth, have been made, and the Times will be equipped with new presses and other additions to its plant. The new management announces that the Times will be conducted as a Republican newspaper.

No Settlement in St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 18.—There being no prospect of an honorable settlement of the street car strike, the situation has become more strained than ever. The Transit officials insist the strike is over, while the men, backed by the Federation of Labor, declare they will fight to the bitter end.

Despite the large number of attempts made to blow up street cars, Sheriff Robinson is of the opinion that the force of special deputies is no longer needed. He has sent a communication to President Hawes of the police board suggesting that it would be well to rest the question whether or not this community is now ready to exercise its usual self-control and in all respects to express and to assert its position within the recognized limits of the law of the land.

Quarantine is Off.

Ashland, Ore., June 18.—The quarantine against San Francisco on account of bubonic plague at the State line has been declared off by the federal authorities, and Dr. McGee and Cross, acting assistant surgeons marine hospital service, have been recalled, they leaving Ashland for San Francisco at noon today.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

Rome, June 18.—The Italian cabinet has resigned.

KEEP AWAY FROM CITIES.

Notice to the Public by Strike Managers in Chicago.

Chicago, June 18.—New life has been injected into the strike and lockout in Chicago by the action of the national building trades council, to which the local body is subordinate. The national body indicated that labor is more than ever determined to triumph by taking official notice of strikes and lockouts in ten different cities where the membership of its affiliated unions is involved. The national officers are endeavoring to give the unions assistance by an organized effort to prevent artisans who might be seeking work in the city from finding employment from going to these cities. Under direction of the national executive board Secretary H. W. Steinbiss has sent the following official notice to every city in the country where there is a building trades union:

Every one must keep away from Chicago until further notice owing to a lock-out of all building tradesmen.

"Carpenters and painters must keep away from St. Louis and East St. Louis."

"Plasterers must keep away from Kansas City."

"Carpenters and wood workers must keep away from Omaha."

"Timbers must keep away from Memphis."

"Carpenters and painters must keep away from Duluth."

"Carpenters, tinners, painters and wood workers must stay away from Dallas, Texas."

"Timbers must keep away from Cleveland."

"All building tradesmen must keep away from Savannah, Ga."

Denver Strike is Over.

Denver, June 18.—The carpenters' strike in this city ended today, the contractors having agreed to the union's demand for wages of 41 cents an hour and a half holiday on Saturday throughout the year.

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterest, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been sick with the same trouble and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drugstore here and informed me that the same doctor cured him, and he is again at his work."

Royal Bread

Is positively healthful, contains no chemicals, is made from best wheat. Ask your grocers for it. Look for label.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL FREE

A Bottle of the Misses Bell's Celebrated Complexion Tonic Without Cost

This generous offer is made in order that all may have an opportunity to test its wonderful merits

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Grin and bear it.
That's what you'll have to do, if your housework tires you out and you won't take away the hardest part of it with Pearline. That's what women have had to do for lo, these thousands of years. Pearline has done, and is doing, more to lighten and brighten woman's work than any other one thing. It saves her time, her money, her health and strength, in hundreds of ways. Do every bit of your washing and cleaning with Pearline.

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EAST BLDG.
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FIRST DOOR TO RIGHT.
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BEST SET OF TEETH \$8.00.
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK SPECIALTIES.
TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN.
W. M. BROADBENT, D. D. S., PROPRIETOR.
"VITALIZED AIR."
WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS.

THE GOOD HOUSEWIFE

Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

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SALT LAKE CITY.

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