

BLAME FOR SLOCUM HORROR

Directors, Captains and Inspector Accused of Manslaughter

PENALTY TEN YEARS AT LABOR

Verdict of Coroner's Jury, in Session in New York City, Charges Officials of Knickerbocker Company and Government Inspector With Criminal Negligence—Warrants Issued For All.

New York City.—For the deaths of more than a thousand human beings on the Slocum the Coroner's jury returned to the court room after three hours and forty minutes' deliberation and declared that the following men were guilty of negligence or cowardice, and demanded that they be held on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty for such a crime is ten years at hard labor.

Frank A. Barnaby, President Knickerbocker Steamship Company. James K. Atkinson, Secretary. Charles E. Hill, director. C. De Lacy Evans, director. Robert K. Story, director. Floyd S. Corbin, director. Frank O. Dexter, director. William H. Van Schaick, captain of the Slocum.

John A. Pease, commodore of the Knickerbocker fleet. Edward Flanagan, mate of the Slocum. Henry Lundberg, United States Inspector of Hulls.

The verdict rehearsed the history of the Slocum's trip toward the Sound until she was destroyed. The jury expressed its belief that the boat was not equipped with proper life saving or fire fighting appliances, and that her crew was neither efficient nor well drilled. It was held that President Barnaby and his associates as directors, especially James K. Atkinson, who was associated with Mr. Barnaby as managing director, were responsible for the lack of provision for disaster on the Slocum; Captain Van Schaick was charged with criminal neglect of duty for permitting the boat to be in an unsafe condition; so was Captain Pease, commodore of the company's fleet; Mate Flanagan was described as a coward, and attention was drawn to the fact that he had no license; Inspector Lundberg was charged with not having made a proper inspection of the Slocum. The jury charged all the persons named with criminal neglect of duty. The following are the names of the officers and crew who were asked to get after Lundberg, Secretary Cortelyou was asked to take steps to make future inspections of vessels in this harbor "efficient and honest."

As soon as the reading of the verdict was over Assistant District Attorney Garvan asked the Coroner to issue warrants for the arrest of the persons against whom the jury's verdict had made charges. This was done.

JAPANESE STILL ADVANCE

Large Armies Continue to Surround the Russians.

Liau Yang.—The Japanese continue their advance from the eastward. The southern Japanese army has advanced ten miles beyond Sanchuan and halted, evidently awaiting the arrival of General Kuroki. Several days must elapse before General Kuroki and General Oku can get into position and jointly attack Tachichao, which it is believed will be the most likely point for an important battle.

Reports of fighting between the Russian rear guard and the advance guard regiments of the enemy are continually coming in. The battles are indecisive, but they show that the Japanese are in great strength and are moving forward regularly on each front, despite strong opposition. This is corroborated by official dispatches. Members of the Red Cross, together with non-combatants who are desirous of witnessing the fighting, are leaving southward daily. It is believed here that a battle between the main armies cannot be delayed longer than a few days, and unless General Kuropatkin decides to abandon his positions south of Haichen and risk the capture of the small divisions between Liu Yen and Tachichao, he will have to fight shortly.

KILLED HIS LITTLE PLAYMATE.

Six-Year-Old Threw Stone That Struck Two-Year-Old.

Hoboken, N. J.—"Jimmie" Hartwig, who is just six years old, was locked up in the detention room in the Hoboken Police Headquarters because he threw a stone which hit Emil Haltering and killed him. The Hartwig lad lives at 714 First street, Hoboken. The Haltering boy, who is but two years old, lived next door.

Both were playing on the sidewalk with other children. Hartwig in his play threw a stone or a lump of coal and it hit the Haltering boy in the stomach. He dropped backward and his head struck the curbstone.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital, and the child died on the way to that institution. His neck was broken.

New Jersey Mob Assaults Man.

Frederick Hugobon, a carpenter of Collinsville, N. J., was taken from his home by a mob of men and women, thrashed and threatened with hanging. The mob's action was due to scandalous stories circulated about their victim.

Man Killed For a Deer.

Henry Prentice, a machinist, who has devoted a great part of his life to hunting and trapping, was shot and killed on the Osage River, near Paul Smith's, N. Y., by Jerry Parsons, who mistook Prentice for a deer.

A Mysterious Shooting.

Miss Julia Sharp, whose engagement to Manson Fiske of Buffalo, was mysteriously broken off a year ago, was shot and killed in North Carolina. Her family say her death was accidental.

Prominent People.

Speaker Cannon, who has a touch of malaria, will take a sea voyage. King Alfonso of Spain will visit the courts of Europe this summer. Bear Admiral Robley D. Evans is a baseball enthusiast, and seldom misses an opportunity to see a game.

Earl Roberts has definitely accepted Ambassador Choate's invitation to visit America before the close of the year. Paul Kruger is living in a villa at Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva, with his daughter, his grandchildren, his secretary and his physician.

HUGE BRIBERY SCANDAL

C. A. Gutke Makes Full Confession to Folk

Gives the Prices That the St. Louis Boodle Combine Received For Various Deals—City Plundered.

St. Louis, Mo.—With the hope that stenometry will be shown to him when he will plead guilty to bribery in the city lighting scandal in Judge McDonald's court, Charles A. Gutke made a voluntary confession to Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of all he knows concerning the various boodle scandals which have been before the public for the last two and a half years, telling in minute detail of the parts he played and who did the bribing.

Gutke said in his confession: "I did not realize that I was committing a crime in taking money for my vote until these boodle prosecutions began.

"The people of St. Louis even now do not realize how they have been persistently plundered for years and years by the men they elected to make laws for the city. Were I to give the details of all the various deals in my knowledge volumes would be filled.

"The first bill that came up after I had become a member of the combine was the Suburban Loop bill. The combine got \$30,000 for their votes on this bill; on the Belt Line bill, \$18,000; on the Union Avenue bill, \$18,000; Central Traction bill, \$75,000; Third Street Light bill, \$47,500; on the Suburban we were to get \$75,000 which is now in the safe deposit box in the Lincoln Trust Company, being placed there with the agreement that it should be turned over to us when the bill had been passed.

"While these are some of the largest bribes secured during my term of office, there were innumerable others, ranging from \$10,000 for switching bills to a few hundred dollars for some minor privilege.

"The bribe prices were fixed in meetings of the combine, the procedure being for some member to get up and move that a certain price be fixed on a certain bill. Other members would give their opinions and a vote would be adopted. Then we would select an agent to go and receive the money. This agent would distribute the money among us.

"From my intimate knowledge of dealings with this combine and from information secured of what has been going on here for the last quarter of a century, I make the positive statement that there is hardly a corporation in the city of St. Louis of \$250,000 and that has not either been held up for bribe money or that has not bought official action from the combine in the House of Delegates.

"I acted as agent of the combine in a number of these deals. When these prosecutions commenced we were astounded, but still confident of our ability to get out on top. Ed Butler assured us there was no danger, and gave us authority to employ all the lawyers we wanted and he would pay the bills, and he did. He told us not to feel uneasy. Butler talked to me a great many times confidentially about his plans and what he had done.

"The gang known as the 'Boodle gang' in St. Louis is more powerful than the people of this city dream of. It has millions behind it, and the chances are that unless the people of St. Louis rise up they will succeed in getting control of the city again."

HELEN KELLER GRADUATES.

Gets Her A. B. Degree at Radcliffe and Receives Hearty Applause.

Boston.—Helen Adams Keller, the blind and deaf girl whose progress and studies are the subject of the leading educational since she was a child, was graduated from Radcliffe College, receiving cum laude honors with her A. B. degree.

The commencement exercises took place in Sander's Theatre, Cambridge. Miss Keller sat among her classmates, clad in her mortarboard and gown. She was accompanied by her teacher and companion, Miss Sullivan.

President Briggs referred to Miss Keller as one of the learning much, taught more. Dean Irwin then presented the diplomas, and when Miss Keller's name was read she went forward to the platform guided by Miss Sullivan, and then left the theatre amid protracted applause. She did not attend the alumni dinner.

DEPART 34 MORE MINERS.

General Bell Says It's the Last Batch; Order Prevalts at Victor.

Victor, Col.—The fourth and, General Bell says, the last deportation of union miners from this city was made. There were thirty-four, making a total of 181 to date.

Four Deputy Sheriffs and a squad of the National Guard, under command of Captain Moore, have orders to leave their prisoners at Colorado Springs, the home of most of the mine owners of this district. Peace and quiet prevails, but martial law is still in force.

King Edward Visits Hamburg.

King Edward paid a visit to Hamburg, the occasion of his visit being made a general holiday.

Olney and Taft on Philippines.

At Harvard Richard Olney attacked and Secretary Taft defended the Government's Philippine policy.

War Against Betting Craze.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York City has issued a circular prohibiting its employees from betting on races on pain of dismissal, and several of the largest stores in the city have begun a war on the fever for betting on the horse races.

Syracuse Wins Boat Race.

Syracuse University won the intercollegiate and freshman eight oared scull race at Poughkeepsie and Cornell the four-oared race.

Sporting Brevities.

Devlin, of the New Yorks, rises to emergencies like a hungry trout to a fly. Haverford College cricket team played drawn game with Rugby, in England. Hermalis, the winner of the Suburban Handicap, traveled from New York to St. Louis in a special car to enter the \$50,000 World's Fair Handicap.

The Wrean brothers lost and W. A. Larned and M. D. Whitman won in the two lawn tennis matches played in an invitation tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club.

JAPANESE CONTINUE TO WIN

Drive the Russian Fleet Back to Port Arthur.

PRINCE UHTOMSKY IS LOST

The Peresviet Was Sunk and Two Other Warships Damaged—Japanese Losses Slight—The Russian Armies Are Hard Pressed and Heavy Fighting is On—No Decisive Engagements Reported.

Tokio, Japan.—Admiral Togo has sent a report on the naval engagement off Port Arthur, when on Russian warship was sunk and two others were damaged in an attempt of the Russian fleet to escape from the harbor. The report follows:

"On receipt of a message sent by wireless telegraph from a picket ship off Port Arthur, that the enemy's fleet had emerged from the port, I advanced to meet them with all my fleet except vessels on special mission.

"The enemy consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, which apparently attempted to move southward, but at nightfall they stayed outside of the port.

"That night a majority of our destroyers and torpedo boats attacked the enemy's fleet outside of the port and sank at least one battleship of the Peresviet type and damaged seriously one battleship of Sevastopol type and one of Diana type, which were towed into the port the next morning.

"On our side the warship of the destroyer Shirakumo was damaged and three men were killed and one surgeon and two men were wounded. Torpedo boat Chidori received one shot in the aft engine room, but there were no casualties. Torpedo boats 64 and 66 were slightly damaged.

"A dispatch from Tokio to the Giornale d'Italia says the Russian Admiral, Prince Uhtomsky, and 750 men were drowned when the battleship Peresviet was torpedoed and sunk.

The Japanese lost six killed. Four of the Japanese torpedo boats were damaged.

Newchwang.—It is becoming clear that the two great armies now practically facing each other have in their recent engagements sought to win only a position for the decisive battle that cannot now be far away. The sharp assaults of the Japanese east and west of the railroad near Kaiping and north of that city near Tachichao undoubtedly had for their purpose a plan to force General Kuropatkin to fight south of Haichen, and to fight without delay a battle, which, in the event of defeat, would have made his retreat perilous if not impossible, because of the forces which General Kuroki has to the northeast threatening Liau Yang and Mukden.

But the Russian forces under Stakelberg on the railway line and Mischchenko to the east of Stakelberg's left flank are persistently fighting a rear guard series of engagements, hoping with the advantage of the mountainous country to get safely north of Haichen. The Russians, retreating on three roads, must be fighting continuously, as the ambulance trains prove, and in two days' march of them, at Haichen, is General Kuropatkin's main infantry and artillery force, ready to go south if necessary, but for strategic reasons preferring to make the actual battle ground between Haichen and Liau Yang, where formidable entrenchments and fortified roads would serve greatly in defending a naturally strong position. The advance of the Japanese and the threatened destruction of the Russian forces south of Haichen may force the Russian commander to fight on ground selected by the enemy. The situation is clear only to the strategists on the two sides, and the only thing plain to all is that the Japanese continue to pursue Stakelberg's army, Mischchenko's Cossacks bravely fighting to keep the line of retreat clear by preventing a junction of the Japanese forces from the southeast with those under General Oku on both sides of the railroad running north.

DEAD NUMBER ABOUT 915.

Police Make Up Lists of Dead, Missing, Hurt and Unhurt.

New York City.—Police Inspector Schmittberger turned into Commissioner McAdoo a long report on the Slocum disaster. It contains much valuable information, laboriously collected and approximately correct—especially the lists of names of the dead, missing, injured and unhurt.

The total loss of life was 915. It appears that less than eighteen per cent. of those on the Slocum escaped unhurt and that about sixty-nine per cent. perished—that nearly four times as many lost their lives as escaped injury.

Jobs in the Harvest Field.

Superintendent John J. Bealin, of the State Free Employment Bureau, at New York City, hears from Labor Commissioner Anderson, of Missouri, that there are needed there according to latest reports, 21,000 extra hands to reap the harvest in the wheat belt. The wages are from \$2 to \$3.50 a day with board. Only hardy, strong men, accustomed to outdoor labor are wanted.

Carry 22,000,000 Passengers.

Steamers in Boston Harbor carried over 22,000,000 passengers last year. Only one life was lost.

Lightning Kills Four, Destroys House.

During a severe storm at Beaver Mills Creek, near Edmonton, N. W. T., lightning struck the home of T. Kazuk, killing Mrs. Kazuk and three children. The house was destroyed and the bodies were found in the ruins by neighbors.

National Bank Fails.

The Controller of the Currency, at Washington, D. C., has received word of the failure of the Medina National Bank, at Medina, N. Y.

News From the Far East.

The military attaches are going to Southern Manchuria, in anticipation of developments there. General Kuropatkin left Liaoyang to assume command of the army operating toward Port Arthur.

The Japanese are experimenting with automobile traction to take stores from the front from Takushan over a road of rough planks.

Tokio dispatch says a Japanese detachment surprised and routed a company of Cossacks, seven miles northwest of Taku-Shan.

MUST NOT PLAY RACES

Employees of Large New York Concerns Warned Against Practice.

Insurance and Commercial Companies Threaten to Discharge Clerks Who Bet on the Horses.

New York City.—A vigorous crusade against betting on horse races and gambling in general has been started by a number of the largest business houses in New York. Warning was served on employees in several cases that if they continued patronizing pool rooms or visiting the race tracks their resignations would be requested.

The fight is the most far-reaching ever carried out in this city. In a letter directed to its army of employees the Equitable Life Assurance Society declares in no unmistakable language that if any of the men working for the society have anything whatever to do with the races they will be discharged. The New York and Mutual Life Insurance companies have likewise begun a war on gambling.

Several of the big dry goods houses have joined in the anti-betting crusade, chief among these being Macy's and Saks & Co. Nathan Straus, of Macy's, said:

"I am glad to see this question agitated. I consider the growing tendency to make wagers on horse races one of the greatest evils that threaten our young men of to-day, and employers of young men owe it to themselves, as well as to their employes, to do what is possible to stamp it out.

"A young man who gambles is not a good employe, and I am frank to say that if I knew of a person in my employ frequenting the race track or poolrooms I would discharge him or her.

"Gambling is the most insidious of vices, and its increase in recent years is really alarming. Of the many forms horse-race gambling is the most dangerous, because the most accessible, and combines sport with speculation, and a concerted effort among large employers to put an end to speculation among employes who cannot afford it—and no man can afford to gamble—should be prosecuted at once."

Secretary Conne, of Saks & Co., said: "First I would warn the young man and then if he continued to use the track or poolroom for betting purposes I would take steps to dismiss him from the employ of the company."

The letter sent by the Equitable Society is as follows: "Dear Sir—For reasons that seem proper to the officials of the society, you are hereby notified that your presence on a race track, in a poolroom or in future to be seen in company with persons whose business is to place bets on horse races, will be counted sufficient excuse to which to request your resignation from the affairs of the society.

"To make certain that the excuse of not having been duly notified as to this new ruling of the society, and for future reference, you will kindly place your proper signature on this communication and return to the office of the general manager."

Every one of the army of men employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society has received a copy of the above letter. The communication was not signed, but as one of the employees said: "It didn't have to be."

In the office of the New York Life Insurance Company it was said that so many unpleasant incidents had arisen, due to betting on the races, that the heads of the departments held a meeting to consider means of putting a stop to the evil.

There were several summary dismissals from the clerical force of the Mutual Life Insurance Company recently because the men paid too much attention to the racing news.

The general manager of a department store discovered that every day at noon a hand-book man appeared at a certain corner of the store and took bets from salesmen, saleswomen, cash boys and cash girls. Commissions as low as ten cents were taken. The employes of this store were warned that any one who bet on the races during business hours would be dismissed.

Similar notices have been posted in several houses in the wholesale district.

DAN EMMETT DEAD.

Celebrated Minstrel and Composer of "Dixie" Passes Away.

Mount Vernon, Ohio.—Dan Emmett, familiarly known as "Uncle" in theatrical circles, and widely known throughout the United States as the composer of the celebrated song, "Dixie," died at this place.

The death of the aged and well-known song writer and minstrel did not come as a surprise to many of his friends, because he had been ill for more than a year.

Emmett's death is thought to have been due to heart disease, brought on by his extreme age. He had recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday.

DEAD CHOKED THE RIVER.

Victims of Recent Massacre by Turks Now Said to Number 6000.

London.—It is stated from an anti-Turkish source that the victims of the recent Armenian massacre numbered nearly 6000 instead of 3000.

At the village of Akhbi the number of persons killed were so many that their bodies, which were thrown from a bridge, dammed the river, which the Turks freed by firing artillery into the heaps of corpses.

American Warships at Haiti.

An American squadron reached Haiti to oversee the punishing of Haiti by Germany and France.

Memorial For Slocum Dead.

A memorial service for those who perished on the General Slocum was held in Cooper Union, New York City.

Courts May Be Criticized.

United States Circuit Judge Pritchard held that courts are not exempted from criticism by the press.

Minor Mention.

Poverty and want are beginning to be felt in Russia. Montreal will spend \$3,000,000 in the improvement of its wharves. Thirty-two of the forty-five States will elect Governors this year. Great irrigation works are projected by the State of Rio Grande do Norte, in Brazil. The Government wireless telegraph station at Newport, R. L., will be kept open day and night. The locust has become a plague in Spain and the Minister of Agriculture has been authorized to fight the pest.

TAKE PORT ARTHUR FORTS

Three of Beleaguered City's Defenses Captured by the Japanese.

ARTILLERY FIRE OVERWHELMS

Russians Driven Back From the Outer Works With Loss of Guns—Japanese Army in the North Advancing on Kuropatkin's Positions—Jap Armies Effect a Junction.

Tokio, Japan.—Information has been received of the occupation of important heights four miles west of Cape Bevan, near Port Arthur.

Cape Bevan is a promontory about fifteen miles east of Port Arthur and a like distance southwest of Dalny. The Chikwanshan, Chitan and Sungshoo forts were captured after a day's fighting. The Sungshoo fort was taken first and the others soon afterward.

The defense was stubborn. The Russians were routed and driven westward by the Japanese artillery, leaving forty dead, two rapid-fire guns and a large quantity of ammunition behind them. The Japanese casualties were about 100.

The armies of the Japanese leaders, Generals Oku and Kuroki, have effected a junction and present a front of 120 miles. News of the capture of Kai-Ping after hard fighting has been received.

Reports from the Far East are conflicting. Hai-Cheng advises that General Kuroki's advance from Siu-Yen and Feng-Wang-Cheng continues and that General Oku is still moving northward. Liao-Yang sends word that the Japanese have retreated, and that their operations north of Port Arthur are thought to be indefinitely postponed.

40,000 TROOPS IN PORT ARTHUR.

European Refugees From There Tell of the Conditions.

Chefoo, China.—Eight European refugees who left Port Arthur in a Chinese junk, were picked up by the dispatch boat Fawan. There were five men, two women and a child in the party. They belonged to the upper class. The information they gave seems reliable.

They state that the Russian fleet now consists of the following ships in good condition: The Czarevitch, Retrivan, Pobedia, Peresviet, Poltava, Askold, Diana, Bayan, Novik and twenty torpedo boats and smaller boats. The torpedo transport Amur is damaged and the battleship Sevastopol slightly damaged, but they can soon be repaired.

There are 12,000 sailors and 40,000 soldiers in the fortress. The women are mainly engaged as nurses. There are 250 artisans and 2000 citizens. The 2000 have now been drafted into the army and are drilling daily. There is plenty of food, but the Government is controlling prices in order to prevent speculation.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SINKS.

Twenty-one Persons Are Drowned Through Terrible Accident.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The submarine boat Delfin sank at her moorings in the Neva with the loss of Lieutenant Cherkasoff and twenty men.

The officers and the men detailed for submarine boat instruction had assembled and three officers decided to go down in the Delfin, although her captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to go.

The Delfin's nominal capacity is ten men, instead of which thirty-two entered the boat, bringing her manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level.

Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat. As soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the novices and one of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing down preparatory to the descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened.

The water rushed in, and as the submerging vessel sank the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The Delfin shortly afterward was raised.

The Delfin is Russia's best submarine boat. She underwent a successful trial in 1903, following the Cronstadt squadron to Royal.

TORNADO WRECKS MOSCOW.

Nearly 200 Killed in the City and Nearby Villages.

Moscow, Russia.—A tornado swept the city, causing enormous damage. Forty-five persons were killed, and thirteen injured are being cared for in the hospitals.

Two villages near here were destroyed. One hundred and fifty deaths are reported there, while eighty-five persons were hurt. Hailstones weighing three-quarters of a pound fell. In one grove of 250 acres only one tree was left standing.

Steamboats Must Be Reinspected.

President Roosevelt ordered the immediate reinspection of all passenger carrying steamboats in New York Harbor, and steps were taken by Secretary Cortelyou to put the instructions into effect.

Maine Republicans Meet.

William T. Cobb, of Rockland, was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Maine. The platform declared for protection, and endorsed the National ticket.

Dumont's Airship Injured.

M. Santos-Dumont's airship, brought to America to compete in the aerial races at St. Louis, was slashed by vandals, and the Brazilian may not be able to take part in the contests.

News of the Toilers.

Boot and shoe workers of Petaluma, Cal., have formed a union. Membership in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers now totals about 35,500.

Memphis, Tenn., Will Entertain the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1906.

Slate loaders at the Penrhyn (Wales) quarries are on strike for an increase in wages. The Association of Bureau of Labor Statistics will meet at Concord, N. H., July 12 to 16.

Remarkable Freight Steamer. From a Thames dockyard the other day was launched the first steamship ever built in which the whole of the internal space, except that required for the engines and bunkers, is to be devoted for the transportation of fruit. It will carry a dead weight cargo of 5000 tons. Cool air is kept systematically circulating throughout every part of the fruit space. The steamship will carry bananas, the annual importation of which into England has increased in three years from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 bunches.—Exchange.

First Iron Casting in the United States. What is believed to be the first iron casting made in the territory now included in the United States is preserved in Lynn, Mass. Its history is well authenticated. It is a cooking pot weighing a little over two pounds. It was made about 1642, near Lynn, where a small blast furnace was built that year. This furnace used charcoal for fuel, with bog ore found in the meadow along the Saugus River and oyster shells as flux. The furnace was operated until 1888, with some interruptions.—Scientific American.



Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the uterus may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My sickness did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.