

WRECKED BY DESIGN.

FAST TRAIN DISASTER WORK OF A MISCARENT.

Officials Declare a Maniac or Plot to Blame for Catastrophe at Mentor—Twenty-Hour Schedule Will Be Resumed.

As a result of the wrecking of the twentieth century limited train at Mentor, Ohio, in which nineteen persons lost their lives, the railroad company will abandon its eighteen-hour schedule between New York and Chicago. The old schedule of twenty hours for the run will be resumed. Another development is the charge that the wreck was caused through a plot or by some man who had a grudge against the railway or some one aboard the flyer and deliberately threw the switch at Mentor.

Declarations that the wreck of the twentieth century limited train at Mentor, Ohio, was the result of a deliberate plot were made by officials of the railway. The switch was found open by Conductor Alexander Campbell of the flyer immediately after the wreck, and investigation showed that it had been locked open. What the motives were that induced the persons charged with wrecking the train to throw open the switch are not limited at by the railroad officials.

As the Lake Shore officials investigate the cause of the wreck and get the situation in hand the conclusion is fixed more and more firmly that the sacrifice of lives was the work of a man who deliberately and maliciously threw the fatal switch for the purpose of wrecking the fast train. The railroad company has set in motion all the machinery of its powerful police organization to ferret out the man who is believed to have committed the murderous act.

While the abandonment, at least for the present, of the eighteen-hour schedule is announced, observing people realize that what happened to the "flyer" might have happened to one of the so-called slow trains, and the result in the latter case, perhaps, would have been more disastrous than in the former because of the lighter equipment of the slow train. It is to be borne in mind that the "flyer" was wrecked not because it was going at high speed but because a switch had been left open.

So far as speed is concerned, the results of a wreck are not much affected by a difference of a few miles per hour. The dangers of railroad travel are little affected by the scheduled speed of trains. There is a certain element of peril that cannot be eliminated entirely, but that peril applies to the slowest as well as to the fastest trains. It was the open switch and not the high speed of the flyer that was responsible for the catastrophe at Mentor.

WILL HAVE A SUMMER CAPITAL.

Philippines to Be Given a Counterpart of India's Official Resort.

The United States is to lay out a summer capital in the mountains, about 150 miles from Manila similar to Simla, the summer capital of India, to which the latter government is removed en masse on April 1 of every year, and remains until Nov. 1. Thus the government of India has a duplicate set of public offices, one in Calcutta and one in Simla. The books and records are moved back and forth every year, and the officials and their clerks and messengers make an annual migration. Most of them are thus required to keep up establishments in both cities.

This has been found to be absolutely necessary to the health of the corps of officials and their families. It is impossible for white men to survive the summer climate of Calcutta, while in the winter Simla is buried under snow. The climate of Manila during the rainy season is similar to that of Calcutta, and is exceedingly trying. Few people can live there for two years in succession without suffering for the rest of their lives, and the strongest of constitutions will break down ultimately. At present the only recourse is to run up to Japan to escape the heat and the humidity of the summer, but that is too expensive a trip for men of ordinary incomes, and the government cannot afford to give its employees the long leaves of absence that are necessary to make the journey. Within five hours by railroad of Manila, however, is a climate as healthful and an atmosphere as pure as that of Colorado Springs, or the Adirondacks. It is about 5,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by forests and bountifully supplied with pure spring water.

It has been decided to build a summer capital there, and remove the entire government from Manila to Benguet during the summer months. In order to do this it will be necessary to construct a number of buildings for official purposes and to build hotels, boarding houses, cottages and other quarters for the officials and their families. Several of the officials have already erected houses there, and the medical corps of the army has established a sanitarium to which it sends convalescents from the military hospitals. Two or three of the missionary boards have erected homes and asylums for destitute and deserving invalids, but before any more of the land is taken up and any more buildings are erected it is considered desirable to lay out a city upon artistic lines.

Telegraphic Brevities.
Three men were killed and one mortally wounded in a feud fight at Palmetto, La.

Omaha has received reports that the Hessian fly is doing great damage to Nebraska wheat.

F. L. Quimby, formerly captain of the Yale baseball team, according to late advices, suddenly becoming insane, was taken into custody by the rurales near Colima, Cuba. He found an opportunity, however, to obtain a razor and killed himself.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S NEW SUMMER HOME IN VIRGINIA.



Mrs. Roosevelt's summer home in Albemarle county, Virginia, was a part of the beautiful Springfield farm owned by W. N. Wilmer of New York. The Springfield farm consists of about 500 acres altogether, but Mrs. Roosevelt's purchase comprises only fifteen acres and a small house. This dwelling, by Mrs. Roosevelt's order, has had a rock chimney added to it and a porch has been built around the dwelling. All the partitions on the lower floor have been removed, making one large room. Mrs. Roosevelt bought the property so that when she wishes a week or so of rest she can go to the little retreat among the Virginia mountains.

LOCUSTS RAVAGE THE WHEAT. Many Fields Swarm with 17-Year Destroyers of Vegetation.

The 17-year locust has appeared in some parts of the country and is doing a great deal of damage to the wheat fields, orchards and forest trees. According to their peculiar habit they come in the night to the surface of the ground from their subterranean caverns, where they have been maturing and slumbering for the last seventeen years. The ground beneath the trees is perforated like an immense colander with the holes from which they emerged.

Soon after emerging from the ground the locusts shed their underground overcoats, leaving the trunks of the trees studded with the dry and brittle garment of yellowish hue. Scientists say the eggs from which this brood was hatched were laid on the leaves of the trees seventeen years ago. The eggs remained where they were deposited for three years, when the cicadas were hatched and the newborn insect burrowed downward into the ground. Here, beside the roots of trees, the insects dwelt until this year, when they sallied forth in numberless quantities, driving the farmer almost to ruin in their ravages.

The locusts after flying about for a few days, feeding on the vegetation, attach themselves to the under side of the leaves on the trees. Here the female deposits her eggs.

The cicadas have three deadly enemies in this country—the despised English sparrow, digger wasp and the ants. At present the innumerable locusts are filling the air with their sonorous, monotonous and doleful song. The farmers are spraying their orchards with prepared mixture of kerosene. Out on the prairie farms the insects threaten destruction to the growing crop.

The sparrows have come in countless thousands to the aid of the farmer. Robins and wild birds find the locust palatable eating. The sparrows' method of attracting the locust is to wait on the ground for the locust to appear above the ground, when he greedily gobbles him up before he gets time to sing his dying song.

JAPAN REFUSES ARMISTICE.

Informing Roosevelt that Plenipotentiaries Must Meet First.

Japan has informed the United States that she will not agree to an armistice with Russia until the peace plenipotentiaries have met and found each other's credentials entirely satisfactory. She would be willing to do so if a guarantee of some kind could be given her that Russia will negotiate a peace in good faith. The President's efforts to stop the fighting in Manchuria have thus met with a temporary check.

So far as can be ascertained Russia has not asked for an armistice, and will not do so. She is in the same receptive mood she was when the President broached the idea of peace. It is Japan this time which is not welcoming the suggestion of an armistice. Marshal Yamato has a force greatly superior to that of Gen. Linevitch. A tremendous victory will insure better terms for his country. Moreover, if hostilities should be stopped the Russians might continue to strengthen Gen. Linevitch. At present he has only sufficient re-enforcements to make up for the wastage due to death in battle or from disease.

Japan's position has the sympathy of officers of the army and navy in Washington. Its justice is also conceded by the administration. There is no way by which she can be brought to adopt a different attitude. Germany and France have made polite representations at Tokio in behalf of peace. Neither has gone, or dares to go, as far as the United States. Great Britain has asserted positively that she will not bring pressure to bear upon her ally.

Cheap Labor and Destitution.

It is estimated that in New York City there are 100,000 respectable English-speaking families who are on the verge of destitution because of being crowded out of employment by the great volume of cheap European labor. The welfare of this class of citizens has recently been interesting sociologists. They say that relief must come from some source or they will become a burden to the city. These families are of the class with too much pride to ask for charity.

Interesting News Items.

Captain T. Bentley Mott, the retiring American military attaché in Paris, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor from France.

Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, of Philadelphia, recovered the \$80,000 pearl necklace she lost, the jewels having been picked up in the street.

Horace R. Basler, editor and proprietor of the Sheridan (Pa.) Journal, fell off a Panhandle passenger train at Pittsburgh and was so seriously injured that he died in an hour.

NEW INSECT PEST.

A Pernicious Bug Which Destroys Wood and Wooden Structures.

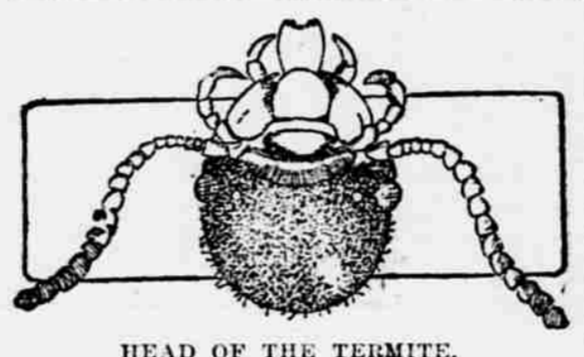
Fifty years ago a traveling entomologist reported that he was surprised to find termites "colonized in San Francisco and on the shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, Ohio." The termite looks like an ant, but is not of the ant family. It is really allied to the dragon flies and May flies. It is of tropical origin, but somehow managed to colonize in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A few days ago, Prof. Oldenbach informed Dr. L. O. Howard, government entomologist, that on being called to examine into an accident at the big Upton Nut and Bolt works, at Cleveland, where in one man had been killed and another injured, he discovered that the accident was due to the work of termites. These pernicious insects had eaten out the interior of wooden pillar foundations, so that when two workmen happened to press too hardly against them, the pillars collapsed.

Prof. Oldenbach attributes many similar accidents and the destruction of buildings in Cleveland and other cities to the work of termites.

The invasion of the United States by the termite has become very thorough. It has been found on mountain tops of Colorado at a height of 7,000 feet.

Not long ago an accumulation of books and papers belonging to the State of



HEAD OF THE TERMITES.

Illinois was thoroughly ruined by their attacks. In South Carolina a school library closed for the summer was found in autumn to be completely eaten out and valueless. Even in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, an accumulation of records and documents, stored in a vault, on examination proved to be thoroughly mined and ruined by these destroyers.

They work in the dark. Prof. C. L. Marlatt, of the entomology department, states they cannot bear the full sunshine, and when exposed to it shrivel up and die. They first colonize underground and then begin their attack on a building, seldom, if ever, coming to a floor surface.

Prof. Marlatt, queen termite, states in reply to manufacturers and house owners threatened or undergoing attack by the pest that complete dryness in buildings is essential.

If the winged termites are seen to emerge from any particular place, by the removal of flooring and the opening of the walls, the colony may be reached and destroyed by steam, hot water, or, preferably, kerosene or some other petroleum oil. To destroy the winged individuals is of no value at all; the colony itself must be reached.

But in places where the pest has become serious, the only remedy seems to be ultimately the replacing of wooden floors, etc., by stone, brick or cement.

PROGRESS MADE BY CROPS.

Weather Is Favorable for Corn Cultivation and Wheat Harvest.

The following is the general summary of crop conditions as shown by the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau:

With the exception of the upper Missouri valley, where low temperatures prevailed, all districts east of the Rocky mountains received ample heat during the week ended June 19. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, being ample in most northern districts, but insufficient in portions of the central valleys and of the middle Atlantic and Southern States, although good rains fell in some parts of these districts. The week was favorable for the cultivation of crops, and this work, which in previous weeks was much hindered, is now in a very satisfactory state. Abnormally low temperatures prevailed over most of the plateau districts, with frosts in some places.

Except in eastern Missouri and central and southern Illinois, corn has made good progress throughout the corn belt. Cultivation has been brought up to date, except in portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

Winter wheat has progressed under favorable conditions and harvesting is now well advanced in Kansas, Missouri and southern Illinois, and has begun in Indiana and Maryland. The reports from the southern portion of the wheat area generally indicate yields lighter than were anticipated. Fair yields of good quality are reported from California, and in Oregon and Washington the crop has made good progress.

In portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota dry weather is needed for spring wheat, but this crop has generally made very satisfactory progress throughout the spring wheat region and is beginning to head in the southern portion. Very favorable reports continue from the north Pacific coast.

The oat crop has suffered to some extent from excessive moisture in Wisconsin and Minnesota, rust in southern Iowa, rank growth in northern Illinois and drought in southern Illinois, but in these States and generally elsewhere the condition of the crop is promising. Oat harvest is in progress as far north as Missouri.

In Illinois drought continues in the southern and central parts, where vegetation is suffering. Corn has made rapid growth, is clean, has been cultivated a second or third time, and some laid by. The replanted is up to a good stand. Oats, rye, barley and berries are promising; there is a rank growth of oats in the north; moisture is needed in the south. Wheat harvest is well advanced in the south and begun in the central part; the outlook is favorable. Rye is being cut in the south and is ripening in the north. Barley is heading in the north. A large crop of clover is assured.

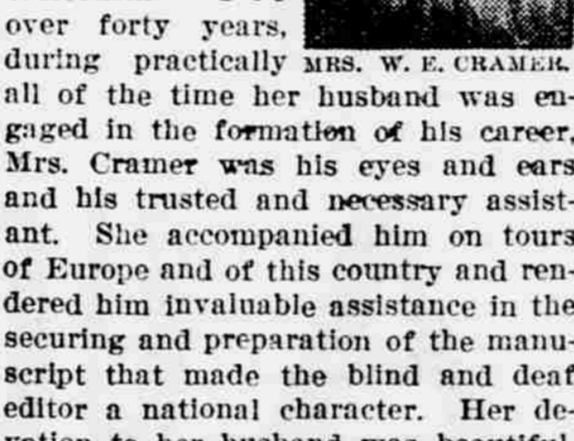


William Woodville Rockhill, the successor to Minister Conger at Peking, has had long and extensive training in diplomatic relations with oriental peoples. At the age of 30 he was appointed second secretary of the American legation in Peking and the following year, 1885, to the full secretariatship. In 1886-1887 he was

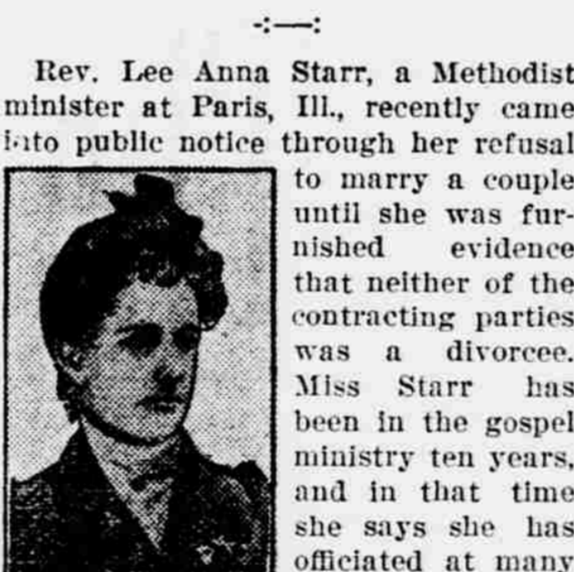
charge d'affaire in Korea and during the next two years explored China, Mongolia and Tibet, visiting many remote regions of those countries. Returning to the United States, Mr. Rockhill became chief clerk of the State Department in Washington; then third, and, in 1896-1897, First Assistant Secretary of State. In 1897 he was appointed United States minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia. From this post he resigned in May, 1899. In July, 1900, he went to Peking as special envoy and remained in China during the long-continued negotiations between the Chinese government and the powers, and was largely instrumental in securing the signing of the final protocol.

To have been an important part in the developing of a national reputation for a husband is an enviable accomplishment for any woman.

To an unusual degree Mrs. William E. Cramer was of assistance in the building of the honorable reputation of the late editor of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. For over forty years, during practically Mrs. E. Cramer's all of the time her husband was engaged in the formation of his career. Mrs. Cramer was his eyes and ears and his trusted and necessary assistant. She accompanied him on tours of Europe and of this country and rendered him invaluable assistance in the securing and preparation of the manuscript that made the blind and deaf editor a national character. Her devotion to her husband was beautiful, and at the last tinged freely with the pathetic. She remained at his bedside and ministered to his needs until his death. Among the remarkable experiences she had while traveling with Mr. Cramer was during the Franco-Prussian war, when the Cramers were locked up in Paris for several months during the siege.



Rev. Lee Anna Starr, a Methodist minister at Paris, Ill., recently came into public notice through her refusal to marry a couple until she was furnished evidence that neither of the contracting parties was a divorcee. Miss Starr has been in the gospel ministry ten years, and in that time she says she has officiated at many weddings. In but one instance she was debarred from her rule not to marry a person who has been absolved from a marriage contract by legal action. In that instance the ceremony had practically commenced before Miss Starr learned that the woman was divorced. She immediately caused the proceedings to be postponed until she learned that the divorce had been obtained on the ground of desertion, and that the wife had been unable to secure trace of the husband who had wronged her. Considering that this constituted scriptural grounds Miss Starr proceeded with the ceremony. She believes divorce to be a growing evil which can be combated by clergymen refusing to marry divorced persons.



Theodore P. Delyannis, prime minister of Greece, who was assassinated by a gambler, had a record of forty-six years spent in the public service, with few temporary interruptions. He was born in Kalavryta in 1826, and studied in Athens. In 1843 he entered the government service and was rapidly promoted to high positions. T. P. DELYANIS He was the representative of Greece at the Berlin congress in 1878, and in 1885 became premier. Twice he suffered political eclipse on account of his foreign policy, but after a short retirement each time was re-elected.

Edward Doyle, the blind poet of New York, has just issued his third book. He is 50 years old, and has been sightless for thirty-seven years.

C. H. Dallas of Leavenworth, Kan., has a Sharp's rifle sent to that State in 1855 by the abolition society of Boston, marked as Bible.

Boston Corbett, the man who is credited with having shot J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, is residing in Texas.

NORWAY STANDS FIRM.

Storthing Tells Oscar Union Could Not Longer Be Maintained.

Christiania, Norway, advises say that the address to King Oscar, the riksdag and the Swedish people generally, adopted by the storthing in reply to the long letter which the King sent June 13 to the president of the storthing. Mr. Berner, is of a conciliatory character. At the same time, however, it indicates the unalterable determination of the storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden.

Address in part follows: "Your Majesty—Norway's storthing respectfully begs to address Your Majesty and through Your Majesty Sweden's Riksdag and Sweden's people as follows:

"What has been happening recently in Norway is the inevitable result of a combination of late political events and cannot be altered.

"The Storthing recognizes fully Your Majesty's difficult position and never for a moment has doubted that Your Majesty's decisions are in accordance with what Your Majesty has regarded as the rights and duties of the crown. At the same time the Storthing is desirous of addressing an appeal to Your Majesty, the Riksdag and the people of Sweden, with the object of contributing to the peaceful carrying through of the dissolution of the union and the safeguarding of the friendship and concord of the two peoples of the peninsula.

"The Norwegian people never intended to assail Sweden's honor. As Your Majesty in council May 26 declared you were unable to sanction the Storthing's unanimous resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service, and as no Norwegian consular service could be obtained by Your Majesty, the constitutional state of Norway was so far disjoined that the union could no longer be maintained.

"In the belief that the Swedish people share these views, the Storthing suggests to Sweden's constitutional authorities that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement on the dissolution of the union with the recognition of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state. The Storthing is itself prepared to meet every fair and reasonable wish that may be put forward to safeguard the Kingdom's independence and integrity."

Conservative Swedish papers openly advocate war against Norway and the situation is growing more intense. They urge mobilization of the troops and demand the cessation of Northern Norway as compensation to the Swedish people for the dissolution of the union.

WOODMEN IN BIENNIAL SESSION.

The head camp of Modern Woodmen of America opened its fourteenth biennial convention in Milwaukee Tuesday, with between 600 and 700 delegates, representing over 11,000 camps and nearly 700,000 members, present.

Mayor Rose welcomed the delegates to the city and presented the keys of the city to the head consul. Responses were made by Head Consul A. R. Talbot for the Modern Woodmen and Head Clerk Charles W. Hawes of Rock Island, Ill., for the head office.

Head Consul A. R. Talbot recommended an amendment of the by-laws prohibiting local camps or Foresters' teams from holding Sunday picnics or excursions under the auspices of the society, with a penalty for disobedience of expulsion or revocation of charter.

Head Clerk C. W. Hawes reported the insurance in force at the close of the biennial term to be \$1,136,678,500. The society paid 7,051 death claims, amounting to \$12,663,693, against 5,800 claims, amounting to \$10,739,455 during the term preceding. The average per capita payment to the benefit fund was \$1.26%, as against 80 cents during the term preceding. The increase was due to the new rates becoming effective Jan. 1, 1904, when the rates of the members were increased from 25 per cent to 75 per cent at the various ages. There were 2,991 deaths from accident and 804 deaths from suicide. Of the latter 248 were farmers—30.85 per cent of the total number. The farmers also led in accidental deaths—885.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

The Federal Census Bureau will soon send a large force of employees into every State in the Union to gather facts and statistics concerning marriage and divorce. The plans for the investigation, which Congress ordered last winter upon the suggestion of President Roosevelt, are finished, and the field force of the bureau, now just completing the collection of material for the census of manufactures, will shortly be available for the work.

Not since 1889 has any systematic compilation of such facts been made, and the great changes which have come about since then have made it clear that a new gathering of statistics is desirable for purposes of general information, while it is absolutely essential if any action is to be taken toward securing better legislation on these subjects.

The census bureau will collect and analyze the provisions of the marriage and divorce laws in each State and Territory. It will get complete statistics of marriages and divorces as possible since 1889, and it will aim to discover in each State the prevailing grounds on which divorces are applied for and granted. State officials will be asked to furnish such figures as they have gathered, but as their work, even where they have any results to show, is usually very incomplete, this must be supplemented by resort to original records.

The chaos of our marriage and divorce laws which has resulted from the free activity of the different State Legislatures, will undoubtedly be shown in vivid fashion by the report. A strong impetus to the movement for simplification and reform, either by securing joint action among the States or by a constitutional amendment granting Congress the power to legislate in this field, may be expected to follow.

Sparks from the Wires.

Sherborne, England, celebrated the twenty-hundredth anniversary of its founding.

Man in the Kitchen.

The helplessness of mere man in the presence of ordinary domestic tasks was illustrated in the case of the old miner, who explained that he had once tried to improve his cooking by studying a book of recipes. "It was no use," he sadly confessed, "because every one of them receipts starts off with 'take a clean dish.'"

He was kin to one of the sons of Mrs. Dunsinuir, a Scotchwoman living in Pennsylvania. She was called away from home one day just after dinner. As she was leaving she said to the boys:

"One of you must wash the dishes and the other wipe them and put them away, so that everything will be tidy by the time I get back."

"All right, mother," said Jack, "but Will's got to wipe them. I'm willing to wash, but wiping is such greasy work!"

Of Wide Interest.

Breed, Wis., June 26.—(Special.)—Chas. Y. Peterson, Justice of the Peace for Oconto Co., has delivered a judgment that is of interest to the whole United States. Put briefly, that judgment is, "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine on the market to-day."

And Mr. Peterson gives his reason for this judgment. He says: "Last winter I had an aching pain in my back which troubled me very much. In the morning I could hardly straighten my back. I did not know what it was, but an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking one box I can only say they have done more for me than expected, as I feel as well now as ever I did before."

Pain in the back is one of the first symptoms of Kidney Disease. If not cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills it may develop into Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism or some of the other deadly forms of Kidney Disease.

Fog-Signaling Station.

The Lighthouse board of the United States has been making some interesting tests with a new fog-signaling apparatus, says London Sphere. The object of this device is not only to warn the mariner of close approach to an island or dangerous rock but to inform him of his exact compass bearing. The apparatus is in the form of a single automatically revolving megaphone with eight trumpets, which are sounded in turn. It is blown by a prearranged code so that any one hearing it may know exactly in what direction he is steering. The instrument at Falkner's Island is operated as follows: One long blast means that the signal you hear is north of you, one short blast that it is south of you.

One of the fog-signaling apparatuses has been placed by the Canadian government at Fame Point in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some elaborate fog signals have recently been carried out at St. Catherine's Point in the Isle of Wight. For the improvement of the fog-signaling apparatus used in the British Lighthouse a great variety of curiously shaped horns were used. It was found that a great amount of waste occurred by some of the sound going in an upward direction, and to get rid of this wastage a special elliptical mouth trumpet was devised for use at lighthouses.

Cause for Complaint.

The night was dark as they sat in the park. And the maiden said, "Now, Tom, be have, Your face is too rough to make a good bluff—"

Take this dime and go purchase a shave."

WHY THEY ARE HAPPY

TWO NOTABLE RECOVERIES FROM EXTREME DEBILITY.

Husband's Strength Had Been Waning for Three Years, Wife a Sufferer from Female Weakness.

"My strength had dwindled so that I couldn't apply myself to my business with any snap but was tired and listless all the time," said Mr. Goldstein.

"I went to bed completely used up by my day's work, and when I got up in the morning I didn't feel rested a bit. I had awful headaches too, and my kidneys got out of order and caused me to have severe pains in the back. At one time I became so feeble that I could not stir from bed for three weeks."

Mr. Goldstein is a young man and had then but recently established a home of his own. His anxieties were increased by the fact that his wife was far from being robust. Mrs. Goldstein says:

"For two years I had been ill most of the time. Sometimes I was confined to bed for weeks in succession upon a physician's care. I had headaches, kidney trouble, pain about the heart and many more uncomfortable symptoms connected with that weakness to which my sex is peculiarly subject."

Trouble had invaded this household and settled in it in just the years that ought to be the very happiest. Physicians could not tell them how to get rid of it.

"I was utterly discouraged," said Mr. Goldstein. "Then the urgency of some friends led me to try a blood and nerve remedy which was said to be wonderfully successful. Within a month there were unmistakable signs of improvement in my condition, and within a year I was completely well. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have now as good health as I ever had in my life."

Mrs. Goldstein adds: "The wonderful effect that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had in the case of my husband led me to try them and they helped me even more quickly than they did him. One box made me decidedly better and a few months' treatment cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and regulator, they make pure, rich blood and when there is general weakness and disorder that is what the system needs. Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldstein live at 88 Govt. Street, East Boston, Mass. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by druggists everywhere.