CHARGE THEM—No matter how small your purchase—or how big—we shall cheerfully "charge" the amount of it, and you may make arrangements to suit your income as to the payment of the bill. Not a penny is "tacked" on for this privilege—Hechts' charge system is liberal—up to date. Just as soon sell you in this way as for cash; and your credit is unlimited if you keep your promise.

Hechts graciously extend credit to all.

MAIL ORDERS—Are given the most careful attention from the receipt of your letter until your order is filled and sent. Careful consideration does not end even there if you are not satisfied with your purchase, for if you send it back we shall make every effort to please you. All purchases amounting to $5 or over shipped by express free to within radius of 100 miles of this city.

There is nothing extra "tacked on" to the price and you need consider it no favor granted you. The "charging" of purchases and the accepting of small weekly or monthly payments until the amount is "wiped off" is Hechts' way of doing business and purchases on this system are as satisfactory to us as though you paid cash. You'll find it a convenience in your Easter buying.

A marvelous sale of women's spring suits and skirts—greatest values in the history of retail selling

—bargains that you could scarce expect at the end of the season, let alone the first of it—prices which because of their lowness will suggest cheapness in the sense of low quality, but which are possible because three of the foremost makers saw fit to lose in order to dispose of enormous surplus stocks.

Coming as it does just before Easter—just when you are buying suits for immediate wear—makes it all the more extraordinary, for it means a saving to you of half to a third of your money.

It is an offering which is characteristic of "Hechts' Greater Stores," and it again evidences our leadership—our unlimited purchasing power.

At no time have there ever been so many suits and skirts shown by any local concern—our past purchases not excepted, as great as they've been.

By herculean efforts we got these garments here ready for selling this morning.

If you desire to buy these suits or skirts and have the amount of bill "charged," don't hesitate to tell us. Come and pick out the one which pleases you and come to the office and arrange to pay by the week or month or half month. Any terms satisfactory to you will be satisfactory to us.

By all means take advantage of this the most sensational offering, which means such an enormous saving to you.

$6.50 for suits up to $16

Black wide-wale cheviots—hair-line striped cheviots—desirable camel's hair cheviots—stylish black broadcloths—worthful Venetian cloths—with satin-lined and taffeta silk-lined jackets—some elaborately appliqued—all with stylish full flaring skirts. Variety of shades, including black. Marvelous values at $6.50.

$11.50 for suits up to $20

Black pebble cheviots—fashionable homespuns—handsome Venetians, in black, blue, tan, castor and red. Jackets in every effect which is correct and taffeta silk lined—skirts with flounces or the full flaring variety. Some of these are trimmed with gilt braid, and have jackets faced with peau de soie.

$19.50 for suits up to $30

The finest broadcloths—the highest grade Venetians—the best pebble cheviots—the best plain cheviots, all shades, including the most wanted and blue and black. All styles of jackets, including the Etons with vests. Plain and trimmed. Taffeta silk-lined jackets. Most stylish skirts.

$2.98 for rainy-day skirts worth $6.50.

The entire surplus production of a skirt maker, consisting of over 500 garments, is here. Rainy-day and walking skirts of plaid back materials with stitched bottoms, with side pockets and 2-clasp side fastenings, in a great variety of shades and full wide, will be sold as the result at $2.98, offering a startling bargain. We have had the same skirts in our regular stock at $6.50.

$4.50 skirts, $2.49.

Skirts of homespun, in gray, black, brown and navy — with deep flounces, and full width—$2.49 instead of $4.50.

$5.00 skirts, $2.98.

Skirts of black cheviot—full flaring—trimmed with three bands of taffeta silk—splendid linings and bindings—$5 values.

$7.50 skirts, $5.98.

We give you a big assortment of skirts from which to choose at this price. Skirts of black cheviots with three bands of stitched satin — all full flaring.

$12.50 for handsome black taf. silk skirts

—the best Givernaud's taffeta—with tucked flounces—all over tucked—trimmed with mousseline de soie and satin ribbon—full flaring—regular values up to $20.

HECHT & COMPANY, 513-515 Seventh St.

A great millinery week.

Greatest preparations have been made for this the final week before Easter. The deft fingers of half a hundred or more skilled workpeople have been busy for days past to meet the extraordinary demand which started today.

The special Easter offering is of two lots of women's trimmed hats, one lot of misses' and children's trimmed hats, supplemented by the offering of untrimmed shapes and flowers and foliage.

If your hat is to be trimmed to order we request that you leave order for it as early as possible—for your own benefit as well as ours.

150 trimmed hats, equal to those others offer at $5, for $2.95.

100 trimmed hats, equal to those others offer at $7.50, for $4.95.

$1.98 for misses' and children's trim'd hats,

Made and trimmed with mull and chiffon, ribbon, lace and flowers—values which you'll have to pay $3 for elsewhere.

15c. for the choice of a big tableful of roses,

With foliage, lilacs, daisies, cornflowers, etc.; all 29c. values.

79c. for ladies' & misses' untrimmed hats,

In all colors and black, in all desirable shapes; regular $1.25 values.

39c. for misses' and children's untrim'd hats

In all colors, of rough and mixed straw, which are like those selling at 69c. about town.

Boys' clothing—near half price.

Saturday's and today's selling beat all records—tomorrow's will even run ahead, for the news of this purchase will have gotten out. Three makers' surplus stocks and samples are here, and are being offered at prices which are near to half what is being asked about town.

Double-breasted suits At $1.49.

We offer six patterns in boys' double-breasted suits, in sizes 6 to 16 years; made of fast-color cheviots and cassimeres, which will give honest wear; with good linings and made with two inside pockets. These are not cheap suits, by any means, and you shouldn't judge them by the lowness of the price. There are all sizes and plenty of them, so we'll have to offer no apology for having "sold out."

Coatie Suits At $2.98.

We offer a lot of boys' new coatie suits, which are made up just like a man's suit, with double-breasted vests and round-corner-cut coats. These are made of all-wool mixed cheviots, in sizes 3 to 8 years, and qualities the equal of these sell elsewhere for $3.50 and $4.00.

Russian blouse suits At $3.98.

We offer you a lot of the new Russian blouse suits, of fine quality of serge, in brown, cadet and navy blue; they are in sizes 2½ to 7, and are handsomely embroidered and finished with patent leather belt. The little trousers are made bloomer style and patent button bands. They are stylish suits, and sell elsewhere at $6.98.

Sailor blouse suits At $1.69.

We offer a lot of boys' all-wool and fast color blue flannel sailor blouse suits, which are regular $4 values. A severe test was proven to us that these are all wool, and a tag is attached to every one guaranteeing that each suit is fast in color and all wool; have 10-inch sailor collars; pleated sleeves and tastefully trimmed with white and black silk braid. Sizes 3 to 10.

Vestie suits At $1.39.

We offer a lot of boys' blue flannel vestie suits; some with collars and vests of same and some of other materials; all trimmed with silk braid and soutache braid, with pants having patent waistbands and two hip pockets; sizes 3 to 8; the equal of suits elsewhere at $3; in fact, regular $3 suits.

Three-piece suits At $4.98.

We offer a lot of boys' three-piece suits, in sizes 8 to 16, which we've always had to sell for $6.50. These are made of striped Oxford cheviots in three different patterns, and have regular vests—cut just like a man's suit. Mothers of manly boys will surely appreciate such values as these offered at just this time.

$5 can be saved on a suit

—if you get in while this sale is on of the men's spring suits we closed out from Hamburger Bros. & Co. of South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

$10 instead of $15.

And every suit is a $15 value, compared with others' values. They consist of light and dark all-wool fancy cheviots and worsteds and blue and black Thibets and cheviots—all made for this spring—and embrace the newest effects. They are in all sizes and all proportions, so that stout and lean men share the same opportunity as those of regular build.

No question of the worthfulness of these suits. Being Hamburger's make stamps them as the best made and best fitting garments to be had.

Better grades.

Special attention is called to the better grades of men's suits up to $20, embracing the new wide and narrow striped worsteds, flannels and cheviots, in all new shades, including the fashionable green and brown effects.

Also to the Prince Albert suits at $15 to $25, of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds, vicunas and Thibets, and to the cutaway suits at $10 to $20.

White vests.

A complete assortment of men's white pique and duck vests, in single and double-breasted effects—plain and figured.

AFFAIRS OF THE SEABOARD

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED AT AN EARLY DAY.

Large Blocks of Stock Purchased Recently by New York Parties—The Connections.

It is the general opinion among those bankers who keep advised as to the movements in railway stocks that some very important developments in the affairs of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company are about to take place. It has until quite recently been the boast of the capitalists in Baltimore that a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line system was held there, and that there was no possibility of a change of ownership for at least ten years. Now, however, the tune has changed, for it has been ascertained that for several weeks past New York parties have been large buyers of both the preferred and common stock of the road, and, in fact, the Baltimore market has been pretty well cleaned out of the floating stock, none, or at least very little, being returned to Baltimore.

There are all sorts of rumors as accounting for the large accumulation of Seaboard stocks by New York houses. The Pennsylvania railroad, the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railway are all credited with buying, and it goes without saying that those who accumulate thousands of shares have some object in view, and there will no doubt in time be explanatory developments.

Those who have given the subject consideration incline to the belief that the Louisville and Nashville is the buyer of Seaboard Air Line stocks, and that while it may not secure a controlling interest, it will get enough to insure that both roads will work in entire harmony.

The Probable Outcome.

If the Seaboard and Louisville and Nashville should make a close traffic alliance they will, it is believed, make things interesting all the way from Washington to the extreme south and southwest. Such an alliance would be perfectly logical. The Louisville and Nashville and the Seaboard connect at Montgomery, Ala., and at River Junction, Fla., and, through the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, in Atlanta. If they work together the Louisville and Nashville will reach Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington, Portsmouth and Richmond, while the Seaboard will be enabled to reach New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

What effect this would have on the Southern and Louisville and Nashville mail route from Washington to New Orleans no one outside the management can say. The Southern appears about to get its own line into New Orleans over the Northeastern from Meridian, Miss. The route from Washington to New Orleans by way of Birmingham and Meridian is only twenty-two miles longer than the route via Montgomery and Mobile. It is believed the New Orleans and Northeastern, if secured by the Southern, will prove to be very valuable to it, for not only will it give the latter its own rails into New Orleans from Cincinnati and Washington, but it will make the Mobile and Ohio, the Southern's latest acquisition, a strong line from St. Louis. This route is only a mile longer than the Illinois Central line between St. Louis and New Orleans. It is believed that more things than appear on the surface, however, are involved in considering the possibility of the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville breaking the existing mail route.

Proposal to Cincinnati Southern.

President Spencer of the Southern Railway Company has made another proposition to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway, which the Southern has for some years been operating under a lease. Mr. Spencer offers to pay $1,050,000 annual rental for the property and to pay the interest, amounting to $100,000 yearly, on city bonds to be issued for improving the company's terminals. The Cincinnati Southern is owned by the city of Cincinnati, and was built from the latter city to Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of 338 miles, for the purpose of giving the merchants of the former city an opportunity of extending their trade. In this they were very successful, but the railway has not proven to be a paying investment for the general taxpayers.

CONSTRUCTOR POOK'S DEATH.

Funeral Services to Be Held Tomorrow Morning.

Capt. Samuel H. Pook, one of the best known of the older naval constructors of the United States navy, died suddenly Saturday evening at his home, 1313 19th street northwest. He had been for nearly twelve years subject to paralysis of the throat, and while at dinner was seized with an attack, which ruptured a blood vessel and brought on apoplexy, which caused his death in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Stone and Dr. Dixon, both of the navy, were called and arrived just before he expired.

Naval Constructor Pook was the son of Capt. Samuel M. Pook, who was appointed a naval constructor in the navy in 1837. He was born at Brooklyn January 17, 1827. In the palmy days of shipbuilding, during the fifties, he acquired a reputation as one of the most skillful designers of fast clipper ships in the California trade, among his productions being the celebrated ships Red Jacket and Northern Light. At the beginning of the civil war he offered his services to the Navy Department and supervised the preparation of the plans for what were known as the ninety-day gunboats. In connection with this work he first suggested the duplication of the plans by photographic process, thus saving the time necessary to make hundreds of tracings. Later he went to Mystic, Conn., and superintended the construction of the Galena, one of the three first ironclad ships of our navy. He then became associated with Mr. C. S. Bushnell, who was mainly instrumental in promoting the construction of the Monitor, and they carried on an active ship building business in Fair Haven, Conn., from 1862 to 1866. In April, 1866, he was appointed an assistant naval constructor in the navy, and served in this capacity in the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards until April, 1871, when he was promoted to be naval constructor at the Mare Island navy yard. Remaining there for two years, he was attached to the Boston yard for about a year, going from there to New York, where he remained until 1877. He returned to Boston, remaining till 1881. He was at the Washington yard from 1881 till 1884, and after about a year at the League Island yard went back to the New York yard, his last service, in 1885. He then began the construction of the ill-fated Maine, and was retired on reaching the age of sixty-two years in January, 1889.

Since that time he resided in Washington. He leaves a widow and two daughters and one son, Geo. P. Frothingham, who is connected with the bureau of construction in the Navy Department.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow at 11 a.m., and the interment will be at Arlington. The honorary pallbearers will be Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, chief constructor; Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, ex-chief constructor; Rear Admiral Chas. O'Neil, chief of ordnance; Rear Admiral (retired) F. M. Ramsay, Commodore (retired) F. D. Robie and Commander Geo. W. Baird.

Aguinaldo Is Pleased.

A dispatch from Manila says: Aguinaldo continues to express himself as pleased with and impressed by the courteous treatment accorded him by Gen. MacArthur. "I am a prisoner," said he today, "but I am treated like a guest."

GEN. LEE ON CUBA'S FUTURE

PLAIN TALK BY FORMER CONSUL AT HAVANA.

Cubans Must Show the World They Are Capable of Self-Government.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, for the first time since his retirement from the army, has given expression to his views with regard to the future of Cuba. The occasion was the banquet given in his honor at the Omaha Club. After referring to his service as consul general and in the army in that island, he said:

"More than ever must there be an exercise of patriotism in its highest sense by the citizens of the United States. The ship of state has extended its sailing chart to parts of the world undreamed of until recently as being in its course. The Philippines are ours by treaty, and their future, so far as the United States is concerned, should be duly determined by Congress after and not before the armed resistance to the authority of the United States has ceased. The splendid exploit of Funston throws a brilliant light upon the coming path of peace.

"Porto Rico is ours by conquest, while Cuba has its status fixed by the Teller resolution in the act declaring war against Spain. Under that resolution the United States disclaims any intention of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and when that is accomplished the government of the island should be turned over to its own people. That solemn declaration is binding on our government, and, in my opinion, will be and should be rigidly adhered to.

"The expenditure of treasure and blood, the dead American soldiers and sailors, the geographical location of the island, the large interests held by the Americans, Spanish, English, German, French, and, indeed, the Cubans themselves, demand that the island should not only be pacified, but be permanently pacified. The pledge of the United States does not demand that American control or supervision be absolutely withdrawn, if the United States, from evidence before the proper department, believes that the Cubans will fight among themselves before or shortly after the American soldiers now in Cuba stack their muskets on American soil.

"The war was waged to make Spain withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and relinquish its authority on the island. That having been accomplished, the United States is now concerned in upholding its solmen pledge of pacification in the interests of all.

"Cuba will agree in time to the conditions imposed by the Platt amendment in the interests of its own independence, and in order that the United States can faithfully maintain the pledged pacification of the island.

"Thirty-one members were elected, (or rather selected, from the whole island to constitute a constitutional convention. When its work is completed the organization of a government should follow, and when that is accomplished the jurisdiction and control of the island will undoubtedly be turned over to the Cubans.

"The foreign and other property holders want protection and peace. The majority of Cubans, constituting the agriculturists, are apparently ignorant that a convention is in session, and it is most difficult to make them vote on any question. Many portions of China did not know a war was in progress with Japan; so many Cubans pay no attention to the war of words of the convention. The ex-Cuban soldiers are active and more or less excited. When the time comes to fill the government offices they will be heard from 'often and early.'

"Cuba's future will be determined by Cuba's statesmanship. Should the collective Cuban wisdom be sufficient to keep the craft afloat on the waters of prosperity and establish a stable government strong enough to protect life and property and give confidence to capital, there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to interfere; but if the government problem cannot be solved after a fair trial by the Cubans, the future destiny of the 'smile of the sea' will be forever confided to the care of the great American republic."

TRANSFER MADE.

Steamers Arrowsmith and Wakefield Pass to New Owners.

The steamers T. V. Arrowsmith and Wakefield, the river route boats of the Washington Steamboat Company, were yesterday evening transferred by Capt. C. W. Ridley, the manager of the line, on orders telegraphed from the New York owners, to the E. S. Randall Potomac River Line Company, in whose service the boats will now be employed. The steamer Wakefield, under the command of Capt. Ned Owens, started on her first trip for her new owners this morning at 7 o'clock. No changes will be made in the crew of the Wakefield, all having entered the employment of the Randall company.

The steamer T. V. Arrowsmith is lying at her old berth at the Alexandria ferry wharf, but will next Saturday relieve the Wakefield on the river route. The Wakefield will take the Harry Randall's route, while the Randall will go to Newport News for a thorough overhauling.

The transfer of the Washington Steamboat Company's boats marks the end of a company that has been doing business on the Potomac river for many years, and has been identified with the growth of Washington's trade on the river. As yet no change has taken place in the management of the Alexandria and Washington ferry line. The negotiations for the purchase of the franchise by those interested in the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Company are still pending, and will be completed in a few days. The ferry line is running its regular schedule today, and the officials of the company state they have no instructions relative to the transfer of the property.

White Ribboners in Session.

A meeting of North West Union, W. C. T. U., was held in Gunton Temple Chapel, 14th street between R and S streets, Thursday last, the president, Mrs. J. H. Robinson, presiding. Mrs. Ritter led the devotional exercises. Mrs. Henry, musical director, presided at the piano.

The treasurer's report showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition.

Reports of superintendents of departments showed increased work and interest. Mrs. J. G. Drew, superintendent of narcotics, reported ninety-four young men having signed the anti-narcotic pledge list.

Delegates to the quarterly meeting, which occurs the 10th proximo, in Lutheran Memorial Church, were appointed as follows:

Delegates at large—Mrs. Robbins, Miss Reeder, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Perkins.

Delegates to the Anti-Saloon League were also appointed. Those named were Mrs. Sarah Smith, Mrs. Loftus, Mrs. Drown, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Perkins.

The general theme, after the regular order of business, was the purchase of the home for the W. C. T. U., 522 6th street, and planning to assist in the payment for the building. The union as an organization, it was stated, has not yet pledged itself for any amount, but individual pledges by members of the union amount to $404 to date.

Adverse action has been recommended to the District Commissioners by the street lighting department on the request of Mr. Chas. W. Spicer that a street lamp be erected on Richmond street, and the Commissioners, it is expected, will take such action.

HE WILL NOT BUY BONDS

SECRETARY GAGE DISCUSSES THE INCREASING SURPLUS.

Believes That the Reduction in Taxation Will Cure the Tendency to Accumulation.

Secretary Gage, in discussing the question of what to do with the cash accumulation in the treasury, said:

"There are only two methods open to get surplus funds out of the treasury vaults. One is to increase treasury deposits in national bank depositaries; the other is to buy United States bonds. The latter is more consistent with government interests than the former, since in buying bonds interest on the public debt is by so much stopped. The department, however, would not feel justified in buying bonds other than those which will mature and become subject to payment within the next seven years. At a proper price it would no doubt be willing to buy these and thus relieve the treasury from a surplus which might, under some conditions, be prejudicial to general business affairs. At the present quoted rates for the short bonds, I do not think the Secretary would be justified in buying bonds. The 5's at the price yield an investment return of only 1.03 per cent; the short 4's, 1.61 per cent; the 3 per cents of 1908, 1.34 per cent, while the new 2 per cents at their present price yield a higher investment return, viz., 1.73 per cent. Now, it is a well-known and acknowledged fact that a long-time government bond, everything else being equal, is worth relatively more than a short-time bond. The present disparity to the contrary is, therefore, illogical if not artificial, and at their present price the Secretary will not buy them."

"As an alternative, would you not increase the deposit of public moneys with the banks?"

"No," the Secretary replied, "that would aggravate in some particulars the situation to which I have just referred. To qualify as depositaries, the banks will have to buy and deposit bonds. The effect will be to set up a competition, by the aid of the government, against the government in the purchase of the securities, already abnormally high. We are now advancing toward the period of the year when there is apt to be a money plethora instead of a money scarcity, so I do not see that it will do any particular harm if money accumulates in the treasury. The reduction in taxation will, when it becomes operative, partially or wholly cure the present tendency toward a congestion in the treasury.

"To put the matter in a nutshell: If it be a choice between buying bonds at an artificial price and letting funds accumulate in the treasury, the latter will occur, nor will the department advertise for offerings of bonds. To do so I am satisfied would be fruitless in results. If, however, the department can from time to time buy the short bonds at an investment rate, realizable to the investor who buys the new 2 per cents, it will not hesitate to do so, should the present market price for the new twos remain about on the present basis."

Secretary Gage estimates that the surplus for the year will be $60,000,000.

Grand Canon of Arizona.

Charles M. Brigham will deliver a lecture tonight at the First Baptist Church, corner 16th and O streets, upon the "Grand Canon of Arizona, the Land of the Snake Dance," which will be illustrated with handsome stereopticon views. Mr. Brigham has personally visited the country of which he speaks and his experiences with the Indians of the southwest are full of interest. He is said to be a fluent and graceful speaker.

A TOILET DELIGHT!

THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC SOAP MAKING.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

SOOTHES HEALS BEAUTIFIES

MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET.

It will soften the roughest hands. Will improve any complexion, no matter how fair. Will cure chapped hands and lips in a single night. Will cure chafing and all skin irritations. Will cure pimples, blackheads, and most facial blemishes. Will cure cuts, wounds, and sores and allay inflammation. Will cure dandruff and all scalp diseases. Will stop the falling out of hair, give new vitality and vigor to the roots, stimulating a fresh growth.

Mothers will find it an ideal soap for the nursery. It will cure baby rash, milk eruptions, chafing, hives, and all the skin torments of babyhood.

Price, Large Size, 15c. Trial Size, 5c.

If you have rheumatism, try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; if you have dyspepsia, try his Dyspepsia Cure; if you have kidney disease, try his Kidney Cure; if you have a cold, try his Cold Cure; if you have a sore throat, try his Sore Throat Cure; if you have headaches, try his Headache Cure; if you have liver trouble, try his Liver Cure. Professor Munyon has prepared a specific remedy for most every disease, with which anybody can doctor and cure himself. They are mostly 25 cents each; at all druggists. If you have any disease of the head, nose, throat or lungs, try Munyon's Inhaler. It will positively cure Catarrh, Colds, Grip, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. Two kinds—"hard rubber" and glass "Family." Price, $1 each (including all medicines).

Broadway and Twenty-Sixth Street, New York City.

REV. JOHN JASPER DEAD.

Author of the Famous "Sun Do Move" Sermon.

The Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored advocate of the "Sun do move" theory, died at his home in Richmond, Va., yesterday, aged ninety years. He had for many years been pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Church, and was held in high esteem by the people of his race. He was once taken on a tour of the north, delivering his "Sun Do Move" lecture or sermon.

Hotel on the Hudson Burns.

The new Hendrik Hudson Hotel, at Park Hill, near Yonkers, N. Y., was burned yesterday. The building was to have been ready for occupancy on May 1, and part of the furnishings had been put in. The cost of the structure and furnishings was $150,000, and the building was so thoroughly damaged by the fire that the walls had to be pulled down. There is said to be ample insurance to cover the loss. The building is said to have been the largest hotel on the Hudson. It stood on the top of a hill 250 feet above the water. It was of stone and brick, and had been lavishly decorated.

HEADACHE

DR MILES' ANTI Pain Pills.

At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

A member of the board of health of Hamburg, Germany, has prepared statistics showing that 8 per cent of the children born in that city die in consequence of malnutrition.

A Los Angeles, Cal., man is suing his mother-in-law for "robbing him of his wife, baby and home."