the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field manœuvring, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field manœuvres at Manassas last fall, manœuvres in which a large number of regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practised; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first class army corps, which, should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of Congressional medals of honor in the navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers, as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the army and as the enlisted men of the navy.

**Medals of Honor in the Navy.**

### PROGRESS IN PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the last year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present the inhabitants of the Philippines are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves, so that they shall take an ever increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges and Governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine Legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good, and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all, they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently, and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants, but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons, and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately, hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States. If this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, December 6.

HOPE FOR CANTEEN.—The military authorities think there may be some chance of legislation this year in favor of the army canteen. Many reports have been copied in the War Department tending to show, should the information be wanted, that the military opinion is still largely in favor of the canteen as a means of maintaining discipline, morality and contentment among the soldiers. There are comparatively few reports on the other side of the question, and now that the Woman's Army and Navy League has come in with a scheme for having Congress restore the canteen, it is expected that there will be less opposition to the plan. It is probable the department will not take the first step toward restoration, but it will view with great favor any effort in behalf of the institution. Senator Proctor will to-morrow present a bill in favor of the canteen.

OLDEST NEW-YORK MILITIA ORGANIZATION.—The Military Secretary of the Army has been gathering information from various parts of the country in regard to the ancient chartered military organizations. Section 3 of the Militia Act provides that "any corps of military, cavalry and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May 8, 1792, which, by the laws, customs and usage of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act, under its provisions and under the provisions of Section 232 and Sections 1,625 and 1,660, of Title 16 of the Revised Statutes relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia." In the list of such organizations permitted this privilege of unchanged organization there is only one in New-York, the 8th Regiment of the National Guard, New-York City, formed in 1786. The report of the command states it was originally organized as a battalion of artillery, became the 3d Regiment of New-York artillery in 1807, the 8th Regiment of infantry in 1847, 8th Battalion in 1898 and was restored to regimental formation in 1896; served in the War of 1812 and the Civil War and during various New-York City riots. There are forty officers and 696 men.

Acting on General Oliver's request, Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day introduced a bill to promote rifle practice, providing for an annual appropriation of $1,000,000.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Following surgeons from Philippines to San Francisco next year on dates named: Majors JOHN M. BANISTER and HENRY I. RAYMOND, March 21; ALFRED E. BRADLEY, April 21; CHARLES RICHARD and ROBERT J. GIBSON, May 12, and PETER R. EGAN, May 19.

Colonel CLARENCE A. STEDMAN, 5th Cavalry; Majors CHARLES H. WATTS and JOEL S. BISHOP, 5th Cavalry, and FRANCIS A. WINTER, surgeon; Captain WALTER D. WEBB, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant H. B. MYERS, 5th Cavalry, recorder, detailed examining board at Fort Huachuca.

Captain ELON F. WILLCOX, 6th Cavalry, before board at Fort Huachuca for examination for promotion.

Major CHARLES G. WOODWARD, artillery corps; Captains JAMES T. MOORE and WILLIAM C. ROGERS, 27th Infantry; First Lieutenants CHARLES E. MARROW and JAMES BOURKE, assistant surgeons, and ERNEST VAN D. MURPHY, 27th Infantry, recorder, detailed board at Fort Sheridan to examine candidates for second lieutenant, Porto Rico regiment.

Major MEDOREM CRAWFORD, artillery corps; Captains CHARLES GERHARDT, 8th Infantry; JAMES F. BRADY, artillery corps, and EDWARD R. SCHRENDER, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant COMPTON WILSON, assistant surgeon, and Second Lieutenant LEWIS TURTLE, artillery corps, recorder, detailed board at Fort McHenry to examine candidates for second lieutenant, Porto Rico regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel FREDERICK K. WARD, inspector general, to St. Louis.

Resignation of Second Lieutenant JENNINGS C. WISE, 9th Infantry, accepted.

Captain ROBERT L. HOWZE, 6th Cavalry, from St. Louis to proper station.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander J. BLISH, to Asiatic station, December 28.

Lieutenant A. BUCHANAN, to Naval Academy.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. LAMAR, detached Newark, to Wasp.

Assistant Paymaster H. H. ALKIRE, appointed.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. T. WRIGHT, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, to San Francisco.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were the following:

ARMY.

To be second lieutenants—EDGAR ZELL STEEVER, 3d, Pennsylvania; HERNSBY EVANS, at large; HARRY LEONARD MORSE, Massachusetts; CHARLES BEAN AMORY, Jr., Massachusetts; WALTER GOODWIN, Jr., Connecticut; PHILIP BRADLEY PEYTON, Virginia; KARL TRUESDELL, Virginia; FREDERICK BEAHAN TERRELL, Texas; HOWARD GRANVILLE SHARPE, Colorado; MARK LORIN IRELAND, Michigan; DAVID HUNTER, New-Jersey; CHARLES AVERY DRAVO, Pennsylvania; WILLIAM C. F. NICHOLSON, at large; ALLAN RAWSON WILLIAMS, Vermont; LOREN CHESTER GRIEVES, Michigan; ARISTIDES MORENO, Alabama; RICHARD DASPIT LAGARDE, District of Columbia; Battalion Sergeant Major ANTON CÆSAR GRON, 27th Infantry; Corporal GEORGE W. EDGERLY, coast artillery; Corporal OSCAR W. HOOP, 12th Infantry; Private JOHN CLARK MOORE, 5th Cavalry; Sergeant WILLIAM F. PEARSON, field artillery; Battalion Sergeant Major JAMES ALEXANDER ULIO, 2d Infantry; Battalion Sergeant Major FRANK MOORMAN, 1st Infantry; Sergeant HARRY H. BISSELL, coast artillery; Sergeant CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, 11th Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergeant JOHN B. CORBLY, 5th Cavalry; First Sergeant FITZHUGH LEE MINNIGERODE, 12th Cavalry; JOSEPH L. TOPHAM, Jr., 6th Infantry; Battalion Sergeant Major CHARLES L. SAMPSON, 6th Infantry; Battalion Sergeant Major JOHN M. TRUE, 11th Infantry; Private BRUCE R. CAMPBELL, 4th Cavalry; Sergeant JOHN C. FRENCH, 11th Cavalry; First Sergeant BENJAMIN B. M'CROSKEY, 15th Cavalry; Sergeant JOHN W. DOWNER, coast artillery; Sergeant JAMES H. VAN HORN, 29th Infantry; First Class Sergeant JOHN B. DELANCEY, signal corps; Corporal CASSIUS N. DOWELL, 17th Infantry; Sergeant, First Class, MARVIN E. MALLOY, hospital corps; Corporal ALBERT B. KAEMPFER, 16th Infantry; Master Electrician FORREST E. OVERHOLSER, artillery corps; Corporal CHARLES WINDER MASON, Jr., 4th Infantry; Second Lieutenant CHARLES L. SILCOX, artillery corps, by transfer.

To be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant—JOHN E. DALLAM, Minnesota.

Military Secretary's department—To be assistant chief of the record and pension office, with rank of major—EDWIN S. FOWLER, New-York.

Military Academy—To be professor of mathematics at the Military Academy—Captain CHARLES P. ECHOLS, associate professor of mathematics.

NAVY.

To be assistant paymasters—RAYMOND B. WESTLAKE, Ohio; GORDON A. ELMICKS, Wisconsin; JOHN M. HANCOCK, North Dakota; GRAHAM M. ADEE, District of Columbia; CHARLES N. WRONSHALL, North Carolina; GEORGE R. CRAPO, Massachusetts; THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Connecticut, and WILLIAM N. HUGHES, Kentucky.

Warrant machinists to be ensigns—FRANCIS D. BURNS and CHARLES W. DENSMORE.

Gunners to be ensigns—DAVID LYONS, OWEN HILL, JOSEPH F. DANIELS, CLARENCE S. VANDERBEEK, WALTER E. WHITEHEAD, GASTON D. JOHNSTONE and FRANK RORSCHACH.

To be assistant surgeons—WILLIAM D. OWENS, District of Columbia; WILLIAM A. ANGWIN, California; OWEN J. MINK, Illinois; FREDERICK E. PORTER, Tennessee; NORMAN T. M'LEAN, Massachusetts; CARY T. GRAYSON, Virginia; WREG G. FARWELL, New-York; DAVID C. CATHER, Virginia; WILLIAM N. M'DONNELL, Minnesota; HAROLD W. SMITH, Massachusetts; ADDISON B. CLIFFORD, Michigan; Clarence E. STRITE, Maryland; HOWSON W. COLE, Jr., Virginia; EUGENE A. VICKERY, Massachusetts; WILTON E. LANDO, California; HUGH T. NELSON, Virginia.

To be chaplain—EVAN W. SCOTT, Ohio.

To be assistant civil engineers—FREDERICK H. COOKE, Ohio; CLINTON D. THURBER, Pennsylvania.

To be second lieutenants in the marine corps—JOSEPH A. ROSSELL, Delaware; CLAYTON B. VOGEL, Pennsylvania; EDWARD H. CONGER, Iowa; JETER R. HORTON, South Carolina.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

December 5—The Yankee, at League Island; the Villalobos, at Shiakwan; the Rainbow, at Cavité; the Dixie, at Kingston.

SAILED.

December 5—The Prairie, from League Island, for Port Royal; the Monadnock, from Shiakwan, for Shanghai; the Hannibal, from Guantanamo for San Juan.

The Constellation commissioned, navy yard, New-York; to Newport as stationary training ship.


# What's the Difference?

GENUINE.

*The* GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

*The* IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION.

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.



# The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

## Surtout Overcoats for Men

The man who wishes to be particularly well-dressed will always choose a Surtout. It has a graceful style to it that no other coat can claim, and it is suitable for all occasions.

We have stylish Surtout Overcoats ready-made, in sizes to fit all sorts of men, at $25 to $55.

Of course, if you wish one of the more practical garments, you will find a splendid collection of Sack Overcoats here to select from. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## Men's Silk Mufflers

We are now showing a very handsome collection of Men's Imported Silk Mufflers, all of which are in patterns of our own selection, presenting a variety larger and richer than we have ever shown before. This season the silks are softer and better-wearing, and the colorings are, we think, more suitable for well-dressed men than they have ever been before.

The Mufflers are handsome in appearance, and they feel as easy and comfortable as they look luxurious and elegant. They are in white and dark colors, at

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to $5 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

## Women's Suits Under-Price

Today we present two additional groups of stylish Tailor-made Suits for women, which have been gathered out of our regular stock and marked at new prices that should take them away in a hurry. The collection consists of only one, two or three suits of a kind, and every suit is up-to-date in style and trimming.

### $32 to $40 Suits at $25—

Stylish Suits, of broadcloth and cheviot; some with short coats, others with three-quarter length cutaway coats; prettily trimmed. All have plain tailored walking skirts.

### $37.50 to $60 Suits at $30—

Suits, of broadcloth and cheviot, with short and three-quarter length coats; richly trimmed and handsomely tailored; with stylish walking skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

## The Chickering "Infant" Has Arrived

FOR months we have been anticipating this announcement. When the Chickering Quarter Grand came out, the piano-producing world was given a new standard in the production of grand pianos; and the Chickering Quarter Grand stands today as the one great success in embodying the full grand tone in a small grand piano. The splendid success achieved in this production encouraged the makers to attempt a still further achievement, and today, after years of effort, a still smaller grand piano is ready, and is only presented to the public after their expert critics have pronounced it above adverse criticism. The new *Chickering Infant Grand* is exactly like the Quarter Grand in its artistic and beautiful lines; but it weighs 105 pounds less, and is smaller in all its dimensions. In exact figures, it is 5 feet long, 4 feet 3 inches at its extreme point of width, 3 feet 1 inch high, and weighs 515 pounds. It is the one distinctive achievement in the production of pianos, accomplished this year. Today we hold reception for the new Chickering Infant, and invite you to come and see this really wonderful youngster.

We have also received a number of new *Chickering Quarter Grands*. This superb piano has no equal in beauty or desirability as a Christmas gift. It requires little more space than an upright piano, and yet gratifies the artistic player by its possession of the full grand piano tone, both in purity and power. The perfection of these new instruments is most remarkable this Fall. Price, $650, and we will accept at this Christmas season, an unusually small cash payment, so as to make the Christmas burden as light as possible; and then the monthly payments afterward will be arranged agreeably to the convenience of the purchaser. You will find upon inquiry that there is very little occasion to feel that you must be satisfied with anything less artistic than a Chickering Quarter Grand, because of the remarkably easy terms of purchase which the Wanamaker Piano Store offers. We will be glad to demonstrate the Quarter Grand to you, and explain the WANAMAKER purchase plan.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

## Bibles & Testaments

In extent, and in price-range our supply of Bibles, Testaments and religious works is more than ample for the large Christmas demand we always feel for these volumes.

People have come to know that the selling of sacred works is a special, and a prideful part of our book business.

Text Bibles, 25c to $5.60.

Sunday School Scholars' Bibles, 60c to $1.85.

Illustrated Bibles, 60c to $1.85.

Reference Bibles, 90c to $6.80.

Reference Bibles, with index, concordance and maps, 90c to $7.20.

Teachers' Bibles, 85c to $7.20.

American Revised Bibles, 35c to $9.

Teachers' Red Letter Bibles, $1.90, $2.

Family Bibles, $3.20 to $17.50.

Pulpit Bibles, $5.20 to $20.

Temple Bibles, 25 vols., and Temple Apocrypha, 6 vols., cloth 35c, a volume; leather, 55c a volume.

Modern Readers' Bibles, 21 vols., cloth, 38c a volume; leather, 45c a volume.

Testaments, 20c to $3.

Testaments and Psalms, 25c to $1.80.

Marked New Testaments, 15c to 60c.

Revised New Testaments, 25c to $1.25.

Red Letter Testaments, 40c to $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

## Opera Bags

Rich bags, dainty bags, gay or quiet. In extremely pretty patterns; some in new shapes, and with new devices, 75c to $23 each.

Of special interest today—a lot of attractive, well-made Silk Opera Bags, at

*55c Each*

Worth 75c, at least. Broadway.

## Violet Soap

With half its price washed away. Two hundred and forty boxes of a fine, delicately scented, altogether desirable, Violet Soap.

At 10c a Box

Made to Sell for 25c

3 Cakes in each box.

Tenth street.

## Holiday Dress Patterns

For years the custom of giving dress patterns at Christmas time has been increasing, and with good reason. A dress pattern represents a gift always welcomed by any woman or girl. Being given in the material it can be made up whenever the recipient desires, and can be made in any style that she may select, thus relieving the giver of a great deal of anxiety that goes with other presents.

First, we secured from the manufacturers large shipments of the new Spring patterns of Percales and Ginghams of 1905 thirty days earlier than they deliver them to the trade in general, so that those who give them as holiday gifts need not give the styles of a year ago. They are the same patterns that will be found in the best stocks in the land next March and April, and they have never been shown anywhere until these dress patterns are presented today by us. We have the same patterns by the yard, but today's story is of the ten-yard lengths for gift purposes.

*New Percales in 10-yard lengths at $1.25 a Pattern*
*New Ginghams in 10-yard lengths at $1 a Pattern*
*New Seersuckers in 10-yard lengths at $1.25 a Pattern*

Dress patterns of woolen goods, put up in attractive boxes, and yet at a quarter to a third below regular price. Among these are included all-wool serges, granite cloths, cashmere, plain and fancy mixed cheviots, each pattern being put up with sufficient material for trimming, which, in some cases, is fancy braids, and in others novelty silks or velveteens. Prices, $3.50 to $5 a pattern.

Then there is an unusually broad variety of dress patterns simply banded. These fabrics were all secured under advantageous conditions, enabling us to offer these very desirable holiday gifts at distinctively bargain prices:

### Banded Patterns in Colors

Eight-yard lengths of Cashmere, at $4, instead of $6.

Eight-yard lengths of Granite, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Mixed Cheviot, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Serges, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Checked Cloth, at $3, instead of $4.

Six-yard lengths of Fancy Cheviot, at $3, instead of $4.50.

Eight-yard lengths of Fancy Suiting, at $3, instead of $4.

Six-yard lengths of Fancy Cheviot, at $3.90, instead of $7.50.

### Banded Patterns in Black

Eight-yard lengths of Storm Serges, at $3, instead of $4.

Nine-yard lengths of Granite, at $3.35, instead of $4.50.

Seven-yard lengths of Surah Serge, at $3.50, instead of $4.55.

Six-yard lengths of Granite, at $4.50, instead of $6.

Six-yard lengths of Nub. Cheviot, at $4.50, instead of $7.50.

And many other weaves that include Armures, Mohairs, Serges, and Granites varying in price from $3 to $7.50 pattern.

Boxed Mercerized Waistings, at $1.15 and $1.50 a pattern—In several hundred attractive patterns, in combinations of colors with white, in cubes, figures and plaids woven in grounds of fancy matelasse. Rotunda, and around it.

## Handsome Coats for Women At $22.50

This is a combined offering of about one hundred Coats made of fine Montagnacs, kerseys and broadcloths, all in black. Part of these coats are entirely new, just received from the manufacturer; others are from our own regular stocks and have been selling until today at $27.50, $30 and $35. The lot includes quite a variety of styles, including both long and short coats. All are beautifully made and handsomely lined with black satin. $22.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

## Exquisite New CORSETS At Less Than Half Price

A signal opportunity. For these corsets are *of pure whalebone* and fine coutil, made with the highest skill in graceful, flowing lines, and attractively trimmed with ribbon and lace.

### $3.50 Corsets at $1.50.

A "Wanamaker Special" model—new in every detail—high bust, dip hips, small tapering waist, gently moulding any superfluous flesh into lines of beauty. Exceedingly comfortable and long-wearing.

A corset noteworthy at $3.50; sold now at $1.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

## Fancy China For Holiday Gifts

If there is a possible criticism to be made of this Fancy China stock, it would come from the bewildered shopper who finds too great a variety here to be able to decide on which is the most attractive among so many beautiful styles and decorations. Perhaps never before has there been such a splendid selection anywhere as we offer in these pretty holiday pieces at the present time.

In addition to the variety, the prices show very decisive savings, by reason of our enormous and direct importations of these wares.

Here are some suggestions of the variety of patterns and the prices:

Two hundred and twenty distinct kinds of richly decorated Fancy Plates, in English, French and Austrian China. Some running in three and four sizes; from $3 to $375 a dozen.

One hundred and twenty-eight styles in Salad Bowls; from 50c to $6 each.

One hundred and two styles in Chop Dishes; from $1.25 to $16.50 each.

Forty styles in Chocolate Pots; from $1.75 to $5 each.

Sixteen styles in Chocolate Sets; from $3.90 to $14.75 a set.

Forty styles in Sugar and Cream Dishes; from $1 to $13.75 a pair.

Thirty styles in Teapots; from $1 to $14 each.

Six styles in Boudoir Sets; from $2.75 to $6.50 a set.

Thirty-three styles in Tete-a-tete Sets; from $2.25 to $65 a set.

Fifty-two styles in Celery Trays; from 85c to $4.25 each.

Twenty-five styles in Cake Plates; from $1 to $10.

Twenty-six styles in Ice Cream Sets; from $3.50 to $25 a set.

Eighteen styles in Pudding Sets; from $2.75 to $13.50 a set.

Forty styles in Covered Muffin Dishes; from $1 to $3.50. Basement.

## Silver for the Desk

Sterling silver desk articles that are handsome and useful, that look substantial and are so. New designs. And these prices do them little justice:

Desk Sets, at $40 to $68.
Desk Calendars, at $3.75 to $15.
Taper Sticks, at $2 to $4.
Mucilage Pots, at $1.75 to $4.50.
Sealing wax Sets, at $3.75.
Inkwells, at $2 to $8.25.
Bill Files, at $1.75 to $3.50.
Pen Wipers, at $3.50 to $5.
Hand Blotters, at $3 to $5.50.
Seals, at $1 to $3.75.
Stamp Boxes, at $4 to $8.50.
Pen Holders, at 75c to $3.75.
Pencils, at 50c to $4.25.
Pencil Holders, at 50c.

Silver Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.