SEAL QUESTION IN SENATE.

BILL PASSED PROHIBITING KILLING OF SEALS BY AMERICANS.

Chairman Davis Says There Is Hope of an International Agreement—The Civil Service Law and Secretary Gage's Proposed Civil Pension List Attacked in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day was somewhat more industrious than it has been at any previous day of the present session. It sat till twenty minutes past 4, and after a lively discussion passed the bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals by citizens of the United States in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who said that it was in aid of pending negotiations, and that the State Department felt confident that, in due process of time, an international agreement would be brought about between the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan which would effect the desired result of preventing the extermination of fur seals. It was shameful, he said, to be obliged to confess that American citizens were, perhaps, as much as the citizens of other nations engaged in the practice of pelagic fur sealing.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota criticised the bill as imposing restrictions on American citizens which did not apply to English subjects, and said that the acts of English sealers would have, in more ancient times, furnished sufficient cause for war. His remedy for the evil would be to kill all the seals, and thus dispose of the question. He offered an amendment that unless Great Britain shall enter into an agreement with the United States that shall be effectual in preserving the Alaska seal herd on or before the 1st of June, 1898, the Secretary of the Treasury shall take and kill every fur seal, male and female, on the Pribylov Islands.

Mr. Davis protested against the conception and execution of Mr. Pettigrew's amendment, and said that the United States should stand through all this business "with clean hands." It was not wise, he said, in legislation of this character, to indulge in threats.

Mr. Pettigrew said that the United States had tried for four years to get Great Britain to enter into an agreement for the preservation of the fur seals. He regarded it as humiliating for the United States to await the pleasure of the British Government on the subject of fur seals or on the subject of recognizing the Cuban patriots. "I do not know," he said, "that any communication will come from the State Department saying that we shall not interfere with Cuba until Great Britain is willing, but that is the reason we do not interfere, and that is all there is to it." He also reminded Senators that a bill on the lines of his amendment had passed the House in 1896, and that a report in favor of it had been made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) remarked that the Committee on Foreign Relations was more bellicose last session than it was now. [Laughter.] He thought that the Senate ought to hesitate before passing this bill, and thus legislating against Americans.

After further discussion Mr. Pettigrew's amendment was rejected, without division, and the bill was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 14.

The joint resolution appropriating $250,000 for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the Valley of the Yukon was taken up. An amendment was adopted authorizing the purchase and use of reindeer and the importation of reindeer drivers, and then the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with the understanding that it shall be reported back and acted on to-morrow.

The bill for a preliminary organization of the Census Bureau was afterward taken up and made the text of a long discussion on the Civil Service law, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts being the only pronounced defender of the law. The question under discussion was the proposition to leave the appointment of all officials to the discretion of the Director of the Census.

Mr. Lodge quoted from magazine articles written by Mr. Porter, the Director of the last census, and other authorities, which showed conclusively, he said, that it would cost a great deal more money to carry on the census under the system proposed by the committee than it would cost by placing the work under the Civil Service law.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) gave his opinion (he having been Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Census) that the peculiar work of the census could be much better done, more cheaply done, and brought to an end more quickly without the interposition of the Civil Service Commission than with it.

Mr. Lodge quoted from a speech of Mr. McKinley in the House of Representatives in 1890 saying that the merit system was here to stay, and that the Republican party was held to any one thing more than to another it was the maintenance of the Civil Service law and its efficient execution.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) expressed the opinion that the civil service system had been extended unreasonably, and that it needed curtailing.

The discussion was closed with the remark by Mr. Carter that immediately after the holidays he would endeavor to secure consideration of the bill.

More bills were introduced in the Senate to-day as follows:

By Mr. Perkins—Granting right of way to the Alaska Railway and Transportation Company. The road is to run through Chilcoot Pass.

By Mr. Faulkner—Granting right of way to the Cook's Inlet, Tanana and Yukon Railroad.

By Mr. Frye—Appropriating $40,000 for a revenue cutter for service on the Yukon River.

By Mr. Perkins—Amending the Copyright law by increasing to six the number of copies of a copyright book to be furnished by the author. The extra books are to be distributed to libraries in different parts of the country.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all correspondence in reference to the legal rights of Collectors of Internal Revenue to appoint their official deputies, either from or outside of the eligible list.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, asking the President to send to the Senate a copy of his instructions to the special commissioners to Europe to negotiate the holding of an international bimetallic conference.

The special Deficiency bill for mileage of Senators and Representatives, and salaries of certain House employees, which passed the House yesterday, was laid before the Senate and passed.

At the request of Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) a speech on civil service reform, made by Mr. S. S. Cox in the House of Representatives on March 12, 1878, was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Senate.

A bill was reported and passed directing the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report upon the subject of a statue to the late Admiral Porter, its general design, reasonable cost and appropriate location in Washington.

House of Representatives.

The Civil Service law was the principal theme of discussion in the House to-day pending the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said the law as administered now is a humbug and a fraud upon the country. The Commissioners told the Appropriations Committee that the law was being violated now, and had been in the past, by promoting clerks for purely political reasons, and they said they would be glad to have the law amended so as to prevent this. He suggested that the law be amended by confining its operation to clerks within the salaries of $1,000 and $1,800, which was the original intention.

The action of the Treasury Department yesterday in reducing to $75 a month a number of inefficient clerks, whom the officials could not make up their minds to turn out, met a vigorous protest from Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.), who severely criticised the statement of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to the effect that the reductions meant virtually the establishment of a civil service pension list in that department. Mr. Moody said that while he was a friend of the merit system he was ready to abandon it if it should appear that the logical result of its application to the business of the Government was the establishment of a civil pension list. The people, he said, would vote such a system out of existence, 100 to 1. For himself he did not believe that a pension list was the logical concomitant of the merit system.

Several gentlemen, notably Mr. Quigg of New York, expressed their belief that it was and rightly so.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana vigorously supported Mr. Moody, denouncing the action of the Treasury Department and asserting that the true civil service reformer was the true and consistent opponent of a pension list.

The Appropriation bill was then read by paragraphs for amendment. The salary of the Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury was reduced from $5,000 to $4,500, making the law conform with the appropriation which has been made in recent years.

Gen. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment that, so long as the gold standard was maintained by the Government, the salaries provided for in the act should be scaled 25 per cent., and made a 10-minute speech in support of it. The amendment was rejected on a point of order.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado was agreed to, 70 to 23, reducing from 50 to 40 the number of watchmen employed at the State, War, and Navy building. The discovery that the force since the completion of the building, upon the recommendation of a sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee with present Chairman Cannon at its head, after a thorough investigation of the needs of the service, had been fifty-eight privates, two Lieutenants, and a Captain, seemed to surprise many Republicans who voted with Democrats and Populists in making the reduction.

According to the notice he gave in his introductory statement, Mr. Bingham, for the Committee on Appropriations, moved to reduce the number of clerks in the Pension Bureau by ninety-five, of several classes, and the appropriation for salaries by $115,500.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) inquired if all these ninety-five clerks to be dismissed were Democrats.

Mr. Bingham could give no information on that point, save as contained in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions. That official stated that if permitted to make the proposed reorganization untrammelled, "and that, I take it," said Bingham, "applies as well to the gentleman's party as to my own," he could effect it without detriment to the efficiency of the service.

After further debate the amendment was agreed to, also an amendment requiring the Clerk of the Supreme Court to make semi-annual reports of the receipts of fees of his office.

Ninety of the 115 pages of the bill having been disposing of, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

General Increase in the Value of Imports and Exports for the 11 Months of 1897.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Statistics obtained by the Treasury Department were published to-day showing a general increase in the value of imported and exported goods for the month of November and for the eleven months of the current calendar year. The exports of merchandise in November amounted to $116,630,290, as compared with $109,072,839 in November, 1896, and the imports to $52,958,051, as against $50,043,288 for the same month last year. During the last eleven months the exports were valued at $974,612,895, an increase of $85,961,580 over the amount for the same months in 1896. The imports were valued at $691,091,090, an increase of $68,492,194 over those for the first eleven months of last year.

The exports of gold coin and bullion last month were $699,340, an increase of $266,000 over November, 1896. There was a decrease in these exports for the eleven months of the current year, however, amounting to $24,041,824. The imports of gold coin and bullion in November were $2,505,308, a decrease of about $5,000,000. For the last eleven months the amount of these imports was $26,918,837, a decrease over the corresponding period of 1896 of $73,275,330. The exports of silver coin and bullion in November amounted to $4,979,277, a very slight increase over those for November, 1896. For the eleven months these exports were $52,551,963, a decrease of $3,691,828. The imports of silver for November were $1,544,305, approximately what they were in November, 1896. For the eleven months they were $11,017,012, a decrease of $27,704.

A PLEA FOR CUBA.

Mr. Dearmond Urges the House to Adopt the Senate Belligerency Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.) made an eloquent speech in the House to-day, favoring the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. He said:

"Every hour that we delay action upon that resolution we are lending aid to oppression from beyond the water, and we are doing what we may do to stifle freedom and the struggles of patriots here within sight almost of our own shores. The idea that there is some obligation resting upon this country to be gentle and considerate in its dealings with Spain, when that gentleness and that consideration for the Spaniard is merely and torture and death for the Cuban, that idea, it seems to me, is not well founded in American manhood or American patriotism. How great would be the stain upon our national honor, how great would be the loss to the cause of freedom the world over if, by our indifference, by our disposition to placate the Spaniard and to defeat and ruin the Cuban, that hopeful struggle for freedom should end in naught, and that desperate effort to perpetuate tyranny and outrage upon the Western Hemisphere should triumph.

"I hope, as an American, not as a partisan, that the House may grant the privilege of having a vote on that Senate resolution, that declaration of freedom, that declaration of patriotism, that splendid tribute of American manhood to American manhood, and we shall inspire the struggling people of Cuba with new hopes and new aspirations in the storm of conflict through which they are passing, so glorious and so memorable in the history of the human race."

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Anti-Trust Resolution and the Postal Savings Bank Question Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A resolution against trusts was discussed for about an hour this morning at the meeting of the National Board of Trade. The delegates were divided on the propriety of taking action as an organization, and the question was referred to a committee, with instructions to frame a resolution in more definite and detailed language. The committee will report the new resolution to-morrow.

The Chicago Board of Trade delegates introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of postal savings banks, and this, too, caused a long discussion. The question of the disposal to be made of deposits received by the postal banks was the one most earnestly discussed. Consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President McKinley arrived in Washington shortly before noon to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet and their wives who attended the funeral of the President's mother in Canton, O. As soon as he arrived at the White House, the President began to look over the large mass of mail which awaited his attention. Several routine matters from the departments also required examination and approval, and it was announced that no visitors would be received by Mr. McKinley until next week. The regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting was not held to-day. The President sent to the Senate a list of appointments in the Diplomatic and Consular service and promotions in the army and navy made during the recess of Congress.

CANTON, O., Dec. 15.—The special train bearing President and Mrs. McKinley, the Cabinet members, and others had covered only ten miles of its eastward trip last night when Louis Moinet, a laborer, who was walking along the track, was run down and killed. Moinet was about 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

American Laborers Deported from Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Complaint has been made to the Bureau of Immigration of the alleged deportation from Beaverstone, Ontario, of ten American laborers. It is alleged that the Canadian officials took this step on the ground that "retaliatory measures" were justified. Commissioner Powderly said to-day that steps have been taken to investigate the case in order to obtain substantial facts to support a diplomatic negotiation, if such should be found to be necessary. He said that he could not understand the claim that the deportation, if it took place, was taken as a measure of retaliation, for the immigration agents of this country have taken no action against Canadians working in this country, so far as he knew.

Mr. Powderly said that some deportations have been made in the cases of immigrants crossing the line from Canada, but that the persons affected were foreigners, attempting to evade our Alien Labor law by stealing into the country through Canada.

The Monetary Convention to Meet Again on Jan. 25.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Indianapolis Monetary Convention will be called together again on Tuesday, Jan. 25. This action was decided upon to-day at a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Mr. H. H. Hanna presided.

The convention will be called again in Indianapolis, where the original gathering was held on Jan. 12, 1897. All the cities which were then invited to send delegates will be invited to do so again, and an even larger attendance is expected than at that time. The report of the Monetary Commission will be made public some time before the meeting of the convention, and it is the purpose to present it to the convention for its consideration.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Eighty-one fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day, among them being the following:

New York—Constableville, Lewis County, Henry J. Hinton; Corona, Queens county, Murdo McPhail; Middle Village, Queens county, Thomas E. Pennell; Westford, Otsego county, Waldo Skinner; Westville, Otsego county, John M. Cady; Woodhull, Steuben county, Delancy Colvin.

New Jersey—Chatsworth, Warren county, Eugene Castner; Netcong, Morris county, J. S. Young.

Holiday Recess of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House to-day passed a concurrent resolution, which was reported by Chairman Dingley from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for a holiday recess from Saturday, Dec. 18, until Wednesday, Jan. 5. The Senate concurred.

EXTENSION OF THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster Van Cott in Washington Urging the Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York was in Washington to-day to secure the support of the New York Congressmen for a bill providing for the extension of the New York Post Office on the Mail street side. Mr. Van Cott said that he had obtained from the Park Board the privilege of using the space on Mail street now occupied by the sidewalk on condition that the department would lay a sidewalk of equal width along the street. This will give the Post Office about twenty feet additional width on that side, and will be of great benefit to the office, which is now hampered to a large extent on account of the crowded condition of the office. Mr. Van Cott also saw Postmaster-General Gary and First Assistant Heath, and both are heartily in favor of the proposition, and will use every means to further it.

It will be necessary to have Congress pass on the matter before it can be done, as the department has no authority to erect the building without permission from Congress. It is not certain as yet what kind of a building will be erected, but Mr. Van Cott is anxious to secure all the space possible, and it is probable that something more than the shed which was at first contemplated will be erected. The opening of the station at Howard street and Broadway will relieve the congestion in the main office to some extent, but the department has within the past year thrown into New York much mail formerly handled at different points, and thus caused the office to be more overcrowded than usual.

PROPOSED NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Women Taking Hold of the Work First Proposed by George Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—More than 150 ladies interested in the establishment of a national university, to be known as "The University of the United States," an exclusive post-graduate university, that shall complete the American system of public education, and lead the world in research and investigation, were present at the opening meeting this evening. The principal address was made by Senator Thurston, who said that ever since the Father of His Country first advanced the proposition of having a national school, free from all religious and political organizations, the men of the country have been talking ineffectively about the proposed school, but now that the women have come forward, something will be done, and the matter will be pushed forward to completion. He said men are always talking about the ways and means, but it takes the women to come to the front and find out the ways and means. Having paid an eloquent tribute to George Washington, he congratulated the ladies of the association on their perseverance and progressiveness. It was expected that Secretary Sherman would be present, but on account of sickness he was unable to attend. He sent a letter, however, which informed the ladies that he was in hearty accord with their plans.

A permanent organization was effected this morning by the election of officers of the George Washington memorial. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston was chosen President and Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage of Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN RICH.

George Paterson's Eccentric Life in Coytesville—Mystery of His Wealth.

George Paterson of Coytesville, N. J., died on Tuesday morning of alcoholism. Although he is said to have possessed an estate worth nearly $80,000, he lived in a shanty little better than a barn.

Fifteen years ago he drove into Coytesville from New York, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. John Brogan, and her children, Louise and Edward. They settled in an old rookery at the corner of Washington and Third streets. Four or five years later Edward, who was about 30 years old, died. No physician had attended him, and there were circumstances which caused an investigation by the Coroner. It was proved that the young man died from natural causes, however. Then Paterson and his sister moved to a house in First street. This dwelling was somewhat better than the other, but its condition was such that Louise Brogan used to say that she studied astronomy through the holes in the roof. Not long afterward Mrs. Brogan died. Dr. Joseph Huger of Fort Lee attended her, and he ascribed her death to alcoholism.

In 1894 Louise Brogan was found dead. Paterson was arrested, but the Coroner's jury found that the girl came to her death from suffocation brought about by drunkenness. Then Paterson gave up his hovel. Going to the home of Alexander McDermott, a laborer who lived across the street, he asked to be taken into the household.

"I'll never sleep under that roof again," he said. "The rats are too thick, and then sometimes I see strange sights."

McDermott yielded to the request, and since then Paterson has had a comfortable home. He will be buried from McDermott's house to-day. The body will be interred at Edgewater, although it is said that Paterson had a family lot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Where this eccentric man got his money no one in Coytesville knows. Although he was often drunk, he never grew confidential. His lawyer, John McMann, who lives in Brooklyn, is probably the only person who knows Paterson's history. So far as is known he left no heirs. The people of Coytesville speak of him as intelligent, good-natured, and occasionally generous. At the time of his death he was building a $2,500 house for himself and the McDermott family. He was 64 years old.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Board of Officers Appointed to Formulate a Plan of Reorganization.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The National Guard is to be reorganized in the near future, if the plans of Adjt.-Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast are carried out. Gov. Black, at the Adjutant-General's request, issued to-day an order convening a board of National Guard officers to revise the State military code, in order that a reorganization of the Guard might be possible. The board will meet in the Adjutant-General's office at noon on Monday. The members of this board, appointed by the Governor, are: Col. Fred Phisterer of Albany, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Samuel M. Welsh of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment; Col. William L. Ladd, Jr., of New York city, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Col. McCosky Butts of the Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Jacob W. Miller of New York city, commander of the Naval Militia; Lieut.-Col. Ezra De Forest of the Twenty-third Regiment; Major Charles Francis Roe of Squadron A, and Capt. Lewis E. Goodier of the Forty-fourth Separate Company, Utica.

Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast said that the keynote of his scheme was to provide for the appointment by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a permanent Major-General, who shall have entire control and supervision of the drill, discipline, armory and field service of the Guard. The present brigades and brigade commanders will remain, but the whole Guard will form one division, so far as the supervision of the permanent commanding officer is concerned. On the staff of the permanent commanding officer would be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief of Ordnance, Engineer, Judge Advocate, Surgeon-General, and three aides. The natural consequence of the Major-General having his own staff would be the abolition of the Governor's staff with the exception of the Adjutant-General, who is a constitutional officer. The latter would be the Governor's personal representative in the military department of the State and would have charge of the financial, supply, and like departments of the Guard.

A DISGRACEFUL FAILURE.

A Loan Company of Toronto Paid Dividends Long After It Was Insolvent.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—The liquidator of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company that suspended payment last month made a statement to the court to-day, which showed the affairs of the company to be in a disgraceful condition. The worst fears of the creditors and shareholders have been realized and many stockholders, especially those who held 20 per cent. of stock on which they are now liable for the other 80 per cent. per share, may be ruined.

The trouble, as reported by the liquidator, was due to the total disregard and ignorance of a proper system of keeping the accounts, which led to the company taking credit for $361,000 more income than it actually earned. The company continued to pay handsome dividends long after it was insolvent. The total debentures of the company amounted, at the time of the failure, to $1,056,170, and the deposits were $285,032.

Rees's Father Gets Control of His Gas Stock.

FIFE'S LANDING, Dec. 15.—It was given out by the Phoenix Gas Company here to-day that William O. P. Rees had at last succeeded in securing all the stock of the corporation owned by his son, Howell P. Rees, who is now confined in some private sanitarium. Rees and his father were at swords' points because of the son's business dealings.

Caucus of Populist Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Populist Senators and Representatives will hold a caucus to-morrow night to talk over the questions now pending before Congress and outline a policy thereon.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Open Evenings until Christmas.

WITH the advent of Wanamaker's came a new element into the Holiday Life of New York. Not a Gothamite's Christmas is complete unless he has seen Wanamaker's. No home is so beautiful in Christmas decorations but that the family may add something to the inspiration of their holiday spirit by coming here. That is a fact to remember.

THE immense Santa Claus looms up in the centre of the Rotunda. The good genius of Christmas ought to be big—he stands for a great heart.

Over and around him is the vast bower of green and holly—hundreds of bunches and thousands of yards of wreathing.

The great balls flashing their red, white and blue electric lights revolve at the rotunda ends, and Santa Claus laughs at them all the time.

Mimic monkeys swing on ropes all about the great figure, and play monkey-shines on the tops of the surrounding fixtures.

Have you seen the Rotunda?

CATS—LIVE CATS. Third floor. They have made a downright sensation. High-bred Angoras. There is a fashion in the colors of aristocratic cats. New York wants light colors, but Pittsburg and Chicago want dark colors. Soft coal, perhaps. Nearly all of the cats now here are of fashionable New York colors—natural, not dyed.

Have you seen the Cats?

The Tableau of *"Santa Claus's Dream"* is on the Fourth Floor. All the holidays of the year pass before his vision, with Christmas as the crowning festival. Maybe you'll ask why Good Friday is represented by a black savage?

Have you seen the Tableau?

HAVE you heard the Orchestrions? Have you seen the Pictures? Have you lunched at the new Restaurant?

Curio Tables and Cabinets. A BEAUTIFUL piece of furniture is more than a gift—it often becomes an heirloom. Curio tables and cabinets are gifts of this sort—and forty styles are here, rich with inlaying and beautiful decorations. Prices $25 to $52.50.

$25—Vernis Martin table, with shaped top 16 by 16 in., highly decorated, fancy shaped glass sides, and quilted satin-lined bottom.

$27—Solid mahogany, clover leaf top 19 by 19 in., fancy shaped bevel plate glass sides and top, brass-trimmed, plush-lined.

$30—Mahogany, 21-in. round inlaid top, French legs, glass sides and top, plush-lined.

$39—Solid mahogany curio table, inlaid top 20 by 30 in., glass sides and top, French legs; plush-lined.

$40—Mahogany decorated curio, shaped top 22 by 22 in., round glass sides and top, one glass shelf, fancy brass ornamentation, plush-lined.

$48—Vernis Martin curio, shaped top 21 by 21 in., serpentine glass sides, bevel plate glass top, glass shelf, plush-lined, brass ornamentation and hand-painted decorations.

$50—Solid mahogany curio, fancy shaped top 17 by 23 in., swell front glass sides, French bevel plate glass top, glass shelf, French legs, brass ornaments, plush-lined.

Fourth floor.

Fur Neck Pieces. THE elegance of neck furs makes them favorite gifts—and being favorites has sent the prices of some scarce kinds skyward. Among these are stone marten and Alaska sable (trade-term for skunk); but we have handsome collarettes of the latter fur for $22.50; and 6-inch collarettes of fine stone marten, with pointed fronts, trimmed with eight tails and two heads, for $35. The latter in mink fur is $22.50:

COLLARETTE BARGAINS.

A few novelty collarettes in choice electric seal or astrakhan, elaborately trimmed with plaited chiffon, that were $20 to $32.50, are to be closed out at

$15 and $20 each.

Also some handsome imported collarettes of black or green velvet, trimmed with gray mouffion, that were $25 to $40,

now $10 and $15.

NECK SCARFS.

Electric chinchilla, in the new "Leah" shape, with seven squirrel tails at end, $10.

Same, with stone marten tails, $13.50.

Full circular scarfs in electric seal, with eight large tails, $6.50.

Alaska sable scarfs, with tails, $5, $6.50, and $12.50 each.

MUFFS.

Canada seal, wool seal, or astrakhan, $2.25.

Beaver muffs, $6.50.

Second floor.

Books. NEW books, American and English, reach our counters every day, where a special place is set aside for them.

"THIS COUNTRY OF OURS" was read by a million readers as a serial in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Every serial reader of it wants to be an owner. And every American home

needs a copy, for it is a book of reference concerning our government. Civics is a study that has started on a healthy growth. Very shortly only stupid people will be ignorant of the business systems in the offices of government. What a book for a practical Christmas gift!

But popular books are only one feature of the Wanamaker book store; the stock includes also the finest books in limited editions, the standard authors in fine bindings, special holiday books, etc. The much-abused word "complete" has a new meaning here.

A number of special sets, at various prices, may give you holiday suggestions.

Shakespeare's Works, edited by Richard Grant White, 12 vols., gilt tops, $7.50.
Waverley Novels, Edinburgh edition, 25 vols., gilt tops, $15.
Kingsley's Works, 12 vols., $10.80.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., $2.50.
Motley's Dutch Republic, 2 vols., $1.50.
The Wonderful Story of Old, 2 vols., $1.50.
Charles Lamb's Works, 5 vols, gilt tops, $2.65.
The Household Atlas at $1 is one of the marvels of modern bookmaking.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

House Dresses. NEAT, pretty dresses for maids or waitresses, of standard calicoes, trimmed with white braid; full skirt, body lined, perfect shape, well made. Put up in boxes, $1.75 each.

Second floor.

House Coats, $3.75. ONE hundred men's handsome plaid house coats today for $3.75 each—and they're $5 coats.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Oriental Rugs. MANY real antiques are among the Daghestan and Shirvan rugs now shown here at $15 to $35. They are in perfect order, of regular proportions, and are softened in color by generations of use by the nomads of Persia. Former use gives them present value.

Kis-Kelim rugs, equally good for table covers, floor rugs, couch covers, and wall hangings. Our collection is large and so well chosen that connoisseurs are constantly praising the skill shown in the choice.

Rugs are the Sheik's bank, to be drawn upon in hard times. His needs make your chance. They also have entered Christmas orders.

Third floor.

Skin Rugs. THE relation of Manchuria goats to an American Christmas is a topic of interest. Hair-bearing and fur-bearing animals from jungles and ice-floes say, "Dying we salute you." They send their coats to soften floors to your feet; the touch is agreeable, grateful, and so the Christmas list takes in Animal Skin Rugs. They go thus:

GOAT SKIN RUGS.

$1.75—Unlined, 30 by 60 in.
$3.75—Lined, 30 by 60 in.; 36 by 72, $5.75.

MOUNTED ANIMAL SKINS.

$9—Red fox, half head, fine bushy tails.
$12—Red fox, whole head, open jaws, fine bushy tails.
$9—Lynx, half head, almost no tail.
$12—Lynx, whole head, open jaws.
$22.50—White fox, whole head, beauties.
$9—Tiger and wild cat, half head.
$12—Tiger and wild cat, whole head.
$9—Wolf, half head.
$12—Wolf, whole head, open jaws.
Also full assortment of sheepskins in all colors.

Third floor.

Tapestries. ANTIQUES cost fortunes. Some are beautiful in color, quaint in design, interesting as curios. All are costly as representing ancient art.

Tapestries are coming again—never should have gone. You can get them—pretty, odd, quaint, and not common, for a trifle. Christmas claims them in the schedule of gifts.

Little woven bits to stick on the wall, 65c., and so on to fine big pieces for chimney breasts, screen covers, hall decorations, at $9. Dozens of interim sizes at between prices.

Ten subjects, stone prints, 29 by 48 inches, at $3. "Greek Maiden at the Fountain," "Sunshine in the Window," "Jolly Friars a-la-Heidelberg," are among the selection. Their uses are more varied than the list of subjects—a house with the whole collection wouldn't be overstocked.

Tapestry paintings. High grades of work by a competent French artist—subjects from the masterpieces of modern French art. $25 to $125. Orders taken for special subjects.

Third floor.

Sofa Pillows. THEY abound all over our store. They are vital to hospitality. Bench, lounge or sofa without down pillows is forbidding with scant courtesy. What is home without a score of sofa pillows?

The Christmas spirit laughs all over the Upholstery, plays football with the Sofa Pillows, and predestines them to uses as holiday gifts.

Among them are the following coverings:

Marie Antoinette lace applique, on satin, $15 and $16.50.
French Tapestry, silk and tinsel, corded, $8.
Silk Damask, fancy figures, with cord, $3 to $8.50.
Silk Damask, fancy figures, with satin ruffles, $7.50.
Oriental prints, fancy figures, $1 to $12.

Don't try to examine them all if you want to escape a headache.

Third and other floors.

Table Covers BRILLIANT satin bedight with silken and golden embroidery. The star and the crescent, Arabic characters in rich designs from Turkey—table covers. Delicate leaf and flower work in simple gold from Japan—table covers and scarfs.

Turkish Table Covers, $9.50 to $35.
Turkish Mantel Scarfs, $7.50 to $35.
Japanese Table Covers, $9.50 to $35.
Japanese Mantel Scarfs, $1.25 to $35.

India, Persia, Turkey, Japan hold a Pan-Congress of Oriental textiles in our Upholstery Store. A benison of popularity rests upon it.

Third floor, Upholstery Store.

Exclusive Winter Jackets for Women. EVERY woman accustomed to tasteful dress is concerned in what follows. Interested in it as news, quite aside from the question of buying a jacket.

There is a most remarkable collection of imported jackets, short overcoats, for winter wear, on our second floor. No matter how many cloaks or wraps, fur capes or coats, a wardrobe may contain, a jacket is imperative.

This considers only single jackets, of which no duplicates were imported, and no copies have been made here. The variety is so great, the styles are so novel, and the tailoring is so splendid that intelligence concerning elegant jackets is impossible until after acquaintance with this stock.

Is it not a proper ambition to own an original garment, of which not a single replica exists? Is it not a pleasure to examine, try on, perhaps purchase, such a garment in a cabinet like one of our royal salons?

The foundations are velour, broadcloth, and plain beavers; the colors of the woollens are drab, black, tan, pearl, brown, reseda, olive and emerald greens, military scarlet, zouave and Indian reds, bishop's purple; the trimmings are braids on the foundation and on contrasting cloths, furs of several sorts, jet; the shapes are long and short Russian blouses and shaped jackets. Berlin and Paris struggle for the supremacy in this jacket stock. We struggle to make it impossible for you elsewhere to match the variety. Prices $32 to $125.

Imported Costumes. IT has been our privilege to show the greatest collection of European costumes that has been brought to this country this year. A profound impression was made when the prices of all from $200 to $500 were divided by two—reduced one-half.

Now all of the foreign costumes below $200 are subjected to a large reduction. Yesterday they would have cost one-half more than they can be bought for to-day.

Yesterday $60 to $190.
To-day, $40 to $126.

Each is exclusive. The majority have not even been used as models. Every costume in this collection has been made by some one of the distinguished foreign modistes, and *to-day's prices here are far less than you would pay in Paris or Berlin.*

$60 Dress, now $40.—Of blue and black grenadine, waist made blouse effect front, strapped with bands of black moire, edged with braid; vest of blue silk.
$125 Dress, now $85.50.—Of navy blue broadcloth, waist made with folds of the material, which forms sailor collar drawn in front with blouse effect; turned back revers of dotted purple velvet; vest of white satin.
$150 Dress, now $100.—Of purple Vicuna cloth, waist beautifully braid-trimmed; vest of white moire silk, covered with white chiffon; skirt braid-trimmed.
$175 Dress, now $116.—Skirt of handsome novelty goods, in rich colors; waist of green velvet, blouse effect, finished off in front with revers of lavender satin, covered with cream lace.
$190 Dress, now $126.—Of brown broadcloth, waist made with slashed Eton jacket, trimmed with black braid, showing girdle of lavender mirror velvet; vest of cream lace, turned back revers of lavender and green velvet.

Second floor.

Rubber Shoes. A MOST peculiar lot, and an opportunity. This is the story:—

The best makers in the land combined to hold prices. They did so—but overproduced on certain styles. They sold—we bought. Note the prices.

Rubber shoes are made in four grades, and the very best factories produce an extra grade, "City specialties,"—light, and as near pure gum as practicable.

Our purchase consists of PERFECT, FIRST GRADE GOODS ONLY, with a goodly proportion of specialties. No damaged, punched, or low-grade shoes in the lot.

FOR MEN.—Self-acting sandals, high and low vamps, different widths and toe shapes,

Twenty-five cents.

FOR WOMEN.—Sandals, croquet slippers, foothold,

Fifteen cents.

High cut storm slippers,

Twenty cents.

Most all toe shapes can be fitted.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.