CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

This Is The
Christmas Store

This is an all the year around store, serving you always with better values than are procurable any where else. This store is literally a treasure-house of holiday gifts. Every civilized country has furnished its share of the wonderful holiday array of merchandise. This is a comfortable store where everything that brains could ever invent, experience suggest or money accomplish has been done to make your shopping easy and pleasant.

Merry Christmas Gifts

For Baby
For Brother
For Sister
For Papa
For Mamma
For Grandma
For Grandpa
For Uncle
For Aunt
For Cousins
For Friends

Magic Lanterns

This amusing and instructive toy is well represented by the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the city.

11½-in. Magic Lanterns.....50c
12½-in. " " 75c
14-in. " " ..$1.25

BETTER GRADES.

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13-in. " " ...$2.75
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Kinetoscope complete with 1 dozen slides and 3 films $5.00

Dolls

Of every description in a grand assortment of sizes ranging in price from

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With all in between grades

The Newest Fancy Neck-wear

For the holiday season consisting of the New rose Point lace collars in a great variety. These elegant collars are the newest things shown in ladies' neckwear.

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Pure linen hand embroidered turnovers.....35c
Regular $1.00 line of fancy neckwear special.....75c
Keiser collar and cuff sets in white linen in many fancy designs, strictly hand made.....1.25

New Holly Dresden and Persian Ribbons

In a great variety now ready. Brighten up that fancy work with a choice piece of ribbon.

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Shams, Doilies, Scarfs, Squares and Centerpieces.

In the largest assortment we have ever shown. The display includes the choicest pieces of the newest designs and at prices lower than you will find elsewhere. Hand Embroidered Squares of pure Irish linen, hemstitched borders, embroidered corners, sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches.

1.25 to 3.00

With choice in between grades.

Linen Handkerchiefs

Warranted pure linen in all grades from

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A line of slightly soiled and mussed handkerchiefs, special

Half Price

Holiday Gloves

The derby pique gloves are sewed by skilled pique sewers, under the accurate eye of expert examiners. The derby glove fits to perfection and the wearing qualities are unsurpassed. No more serviceable glove made. Every pair guaranteed and fitted. If you don't know the size of her hand you can get a glove certificate for a gift so she can be fitted correctly.

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A line of the celebrated Blaritz gloves which sell regularly at $1.25 are offered for a few days at the very special price of.....88c

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The handsomest and best boas to be found in the city are here

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For that new waist or gown. We are showing an exceptionally fine assortment of the newest effects in

Figured Velvets, Paon Velvets, Figured Chiffon, Peou de Cygne Silks

In a great variety of colorings.

Suit Sale

Commencing tomorrow we inaugurate a stupendous sale of ready-made garments eclipsing all former efforts.

Jackets, Suits, Skirts

Comprising this season's newest effects. This sale is one to be remembered as the greatest in value giving and 'twill be well to be here early to get the choice of this elegant assortment.

COMMENCING TOMORROW

Half Price

Jos. Meyers & Sons

THE WHITE CORNER (TRADE MARK)
SALEM'S GREATEST STORE

Lounging Robes

A very complete assortment of the latest styles of lounging or bath robes made up of Terry Cloth, and Eiderdown, making a most acceptable gift to the male member of the family.

3.50 to 10.00

Neckwear

No where else can you find such a fine assortment of the newest neckwear in all grades and colors to suit any purse or taste

FOUR-IN-HANDS, IMPERIALS
In a great variety.
25c 50c 75c

ENGLISH SQUARES
The finest neckwear going.
75c $1.00 $1.50

Men's Hose

Specially bought for the holiday season. The best lot ever shown in the city.

25c to 1.50

Wednesday Only

Special Sale No. 206—For Wednesday we offer a line of matted and framed

Pictures

Ready to hang up. Frames alone worth what we ask for the picture complete

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OVERCOATS

We honestly believe that unless you have seen the overcoats for men in our stock you have no idea of what has been accomplished in ready-to-wear clothing. We KNOW that nowhere else in Salem is clothing of this grade to be found. The overcoats we are selling are RIGHT inside as well as outside. The good looks they have they will keep BECAUSE THEY ARE TAILORED. It is the tailoring that makes them fit, that gives you comfort in them. It is the tailoring we count on bringing you back again and again. The overcoats in which we have so much confidence cost no more than the ordinary kind. In no place is the tailoring skimped to lower the price.

$10 to $25

The Philippines From A Soldier's Standpoint

A description of the Philippines, its inhabitants and their customs, is not an uncommon thing, but it will bear repetition when written by one who has lived among our "little brown brotaers" for a period of nearly three years, and whom at date of writing is still among them. Again, it may be of interest when it is known that the writer is a soldier, for as a soldier a person has more opportunities to observe and study the peculiarities of the numerous tribes with which his duty brings him in contact than have been afforded the average civilian.

The idea is prevalent that the inhabitants of the archipelago are identically the same in features and customs, that they are all one race of people, with a common dialect. On the contrary, there are over fifty large tribes, with as little resemblance between some of them as there is between the Esquimaux and the African negro.

There are about sixty different dialects—even the people of the Tagalog race have different modes of speech when those of the extreme northern part of Luzon converse with those of the southern provinces.

History advances the theory that the aborigines of the islands were produced by the Malay, Indonesian and nomadic Tartar tribes, the degree of assimilation of the same causing the features and characteristics that are observed among the tribes today. The truth of this assertion cannot be doubted, for a study of the natives will reveal which blood predominates. For example, the Tagalog shows a mixture of Chinese and Malay, the Moros the Malay and Indonesian, the Negritos pure Indonesian, and so on. A description of the islands is necessary to make this article complete, so we will set aside the delineation of the people for the more pleasant topic.

To begin with, there are over 1,800 islands. The largest and most important are Luzon, on which Manila is situated; Mindanao, the land of the Moros; Samar, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cebu, Bajol and Masbate. They are all more or less of volcanic origin, evidences of which are still seen, and earthquakes are frequent. Luzon, the largest island, is a land of verdure and abundant vegetation, and is deemed by far the healthiest of the group.

It is more largely populated than the rest, especially in the vicinity of Manila, and is the home of the Tagalog. "In the days of the empire" the operations of the American troops were confined there, as it was then the seat of the Philippine dictatorship. It is here that the finest quality of hemp is manufactured from a species of the banana plant.

The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, sugar cane, coffee and all kinds of tropical fruits, to the raising of which the soil is admirably adapted. Industrious Chinese farmers are cultivating American vegetables with remarkable success, and corn fields can be seen almost everywhere. A fine specimen of the Irish potato can be grown, too, but sweet potatoes lack the taste and flavor of those grown in the United States. The Filipinos use the most primitive methods of agriculture, and there is no doubt but what the American farmer, with his advanced ideas, could make a veritable Garden of Eden out of the islands. He has every advantage in his favor—rich soil, frequent rains and a good temperature—and even when the dry season is in force the lands can be very easily irrigated. Americans are coming over here in great numbers, and American capital will be interested in developing the land. The Standard Oil Company has preceded all others in establishing an agency, and in the heart of Manila, on the Pasig river, oil tanks loom up in gigantic proportions. All mechanical appliances can be obtained over here at reasonable rates. The government offers inducements for the erection of steam railroads, and I believe a prominent engineer representing an American railroad company has looked over the facilities and made a favorable report. Coal deposits have been found by prospectors in the various mountains.

Mindanao, the second largest, is practically unexplored by reason of the hostility of the natives. It is as wild as darkest Africa, the underbrush being so thick that it is doubtful whether you could chop your way through with an ax. Venomous reptiles and wild beasts retard the progress of those that venture, and the greatest caution is necessary. What land that is cultivated will produce everything grown in Luzon, with the addition of a fine quality of coffee. Vast forests of the most valuable timber cover the land, among which will be found mahogany, ebony, rosewood and others. What space that is not taken up with these gives way to magnificent palms and bamboo. Coal, gold and numerous minerals have been unearthed. The rivers and streams are very rapid, and navigation is almost impossible. In the interior is a large lake (Malanao by name), and the only way the Spanish sailed gunboats there was to transport them there in pieces, often to be captured and sunk by the fanatical Moros. It will be impossible to estimate the exact wealth of the interior until things are more peaceful. There are valuable pearl fisheries off the coast, from which priceless gems have been procured, but the efforts of Americans to operate them have been vigorously contested by the natives.

The island of Samar greatly resembles Luzon, the natives having the same agricultural pursuits. It is very mountainous and the soil has a lighter color than that of Luzon. There is not so much humidity, and droughts are frequent. Vegetables requiring a dry soil will thrive under the periodical rains and tropical heat. Little is known of the interior, and at present the crops are being neglected.

Mindoro (gold mine) is situated off the western part of Southern Luzon, in the Mindoro Sea. The climate is very unhealthy, and it is known as "the white man's grave."

It is very rich country, though, gold having been found even on the surface. It is also adjusted the most valuable tract of forestry in the Philippines. It has a very dangerous coast line, numerous ships having found a resting place on the shoals and coral reefs. The principal exports are rice, sugar, hemp, tobacco and minerals. Very little is known of the interior by reason of insurmountable obstacles in the shape of unfavorable rivers and tangled growths of thickets, which are such impediments in the path of the explorer as to necessitate traveling only in the dry seasons, when the few trails are partly open. I had the fortune, or misfortune, to be a member of an exploring expedition organized by the military authorities, but space will not permit the narration of the many hardships and strange adventures, and how, when we reached the summit of the highest mountain, we had to turn back on account of the bitter cold. There has only been one other expedition since—the government has given up the idea of being able to penetrate such an inaccessible jungle.

As to the numerous small islands, they greatly resemble the large islands around which they are clustered, and it would therefore be monotonous to give their physical peculiarities. I will utilize the remaining space by describing the natives and the large cities, and describe the islands from a political point of view.

The largest and most intelligent race in the Philippines are the Tagalogs, who inhabit the larger part of Northern Luzon, part of the southern half of Visayas, Marinduque, Burias, Luban, Tablas, Ramblom, the coast line of Mindoro, and numerous small islands in the vicinity of Luzon. Aguinaldo was of their race, and it was their race that Uncle Sam's boys were chasing a few years ago. They are smaller than the average American, but are of sturdy build. They very much resemble the Jap, with the exception that they have not the staying qualities. The Spaniards introduced the Catholic religion among them centuries ago, and they still ardently adhere to its teachings. The Tagalogs are very superstitious, and the friars fostered it, and they were thus held in check. But after a few of the rising generation were educated in Europe they received a different idea of personal and political liberty. From then on there was been nothing but strife, and so fine was their idea of invaders that after the Americans relieved Spain of her responsibility they tackled Uncle Sam, to find out that the United States soldiers were "too ignorant" to go the other way. They realize now that they never will enjoy greater prosperity than that brought about by our government. Public schools are being established everywhere, and from all reports they are making great progress. They will make good soldiers when under leaders of valor. A glimpse of the scout battalion at the St. Louis Exposition will show that they are very tidy and military looking. Most of the intelligent class are fine scholars, and great lovers of music. The principal difficulty in uplifting these people is their aversion to any kind of work, but this is common in all hot countries, being superinduced by the excessive heat. Those that work make fine mechanics. Fifteen or twenty years from now, providing the government continues its present policy, you will find over here an English-speaking people demanding admittance into the Union. As to how that would be decided I cannot say.

Unlike the Tagalogs, the Macabebes have been no trouble to the Americans. Probably this has been through their intense hatred of the ruling tribe. From time immemorial they have always been at war with the Tagalogs, and on the American occupation offered their services in bringing about the subjection of them. It was a detachment of native scouts from the tribe that accompanied Gen. Funston on his expedition, which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo and practically put an end to the game of hide and seek. They are a brave race of people and make good soldiers. A more honest and straightforward tribe is not found in the islands. They are a small tribe, comparatively, and if their numbers were increased would have compelled Spain to restore liberty to them long ago.

The Visayans greatly resemble the Sioux tribe of American Indians, except that they are somewhat undersized. It is not possible that a more indolent set of people can be found anywhere. They will not till the soil except enough to produce rice enough for them to eat.

The Illocanos are a tribe inhabiting the provinces of Ilocas Norte and Ilocas Sur, in the extreme northern part of Luzon Island. They are a little darker complexioned than the general run of tribes. They are not unlike the East Indian in features. At the beginning of the hostilities they were in league with the Tagalogs. But they found their new allies treacherous, for Aguinaldo sent 1,000 of them, armed with bolos and spears, against an American regiment. They were led to believe that they were invincible and that the Americans would fall into their hands. They fought so fiercely that 90 per cent of them were killed. Since then they look upon the Tagalogs with scorn, and the troops have had no trouble with them. Little is known of their country on account of its extreme northern position, that part touching the coast line only being traversed by Americans. They are good workers, even if they are not so intelligent as the average.

A black-eyed, kinky-haired and under-sized race are the Negritos—one could almost mistake them for dwarfs. Civilization has passed them by, for they are the same in habits and dress tons heights of their abodes. They are very friendly, though, and many a sick soldier in the wilderness has been cared for by them. Their country is to a great extent impenetrable by reason of mountain fastnesses and the precipitous heights of their abodes. They are very seldom seen outside of their own province. They still hunt and fish the same as the American Indian did in by-gone days, and are very skillful at the trade.

Far up in the mountains of Mindoro, away from the semi-civilization of the Tagalog, live the Manjanns, the most ignorant and barbaric tribe in the Philippines. My first impression of them was that they were gorillas. They are all covered with hair, and are almost nude in dress. They are cannibals, and snakes are a table delicacy to them. For shelter from the cold and mosquitoes they burrow in the ashes of their dead campfires. The Tagalogs have captured a few and utilized them as slaves, but they only live a short while in the lowlands. They know nothing of reading or writing in their dialect, and cooking utensils are unknown. What food is left over is buried like a dog buries a bone. I firmly believe a dog is more intelligent.

On the last slope of the mountain, in a valley of verdure, live the "White Race." They are known by no other name. From the records of the Spaniards, they are the remains of a penal colony established when England had possession of the islands centuries ago. Their country is very well cultivated. An expedition has since been to them, and a professor of language says that their language is a corruption of English of Elizabeth's time. I know myself that they signify yes or no by nodding their head, as we often do. The Spaniards came upon them a century ago, but the whole party is said to have been annihilated. They made a showing with bows and arrows as we came upon them, but put away their arms when they understood we were on a peaceful errand.

Away down in Mindanao are found the Moros, the fierce, fanatic Mohammedans that fought against our troops so stubbornly. The Spaniards were inclined to believe that they were descendants of the ancient Moors, but this is contradicted by historians. They are ruled by a Sultan, but his rule over all the subdivisions of the tribes is only nominal. He has very little control over the numerous tribal chiefs, or dattos, as they are called. One hears of Americans being killed almost every day. There is no actual warfare, and the situation is hard to meet. There have been several expeditions sent out, but they still persist in waylaying and killing soldiers and citizens. If this keeps on the authorities are liable to take more drastic methods, and the results in Samar duplicated.

Another of the large tribes is the Igorrotes, a wild and heathenish mountain tribe. It is from this tribe that the cannibalistic "head hunters" spring. It is not safe for small parties to be among them, especially when unarmed. Although they are peaceful now, they sometimes go on the warpath for heads. These skulls are placed in front of their dwellings on poles, and the more skulls the greater the chief. Some have become quite civilized, and numbers will be found around Manila.

Besides these tribes enumerated there are numerous others with whom I have never been, and therefore am not in a position to decide. The principal cities are Manila, the capital; Cavite, Ilcilo, Jolo Jolo and Batangas. Manila was originally a walled city, but has outgrown the walls. The residences are mostly two-story affairs, necessitated by frequent earthquakes. American business men are experimenting in the way of erecting office buildings, and it looks as though they will be successful. Manila has a fine harbor, and it is said it will be the largest port in the world, in the way of tonnage. Even now they are erecting a large pier that will rival those of New York. Hoilo has quite a large shipping, great exports of sugar, hemp and copra being the principal industries. Schools are being erected everywhere, and the people are taking advantage of their opportunities. Never before was such prosperity seen in these islands. There are good chances of advancement for people with energy and integrity. For those who wish to start anew the prospects are very good to make a showing.

At the time of writing I am preparing to make my journey home. Perhaps I may be back before this article finds publication, and I can truthfully say that I will never regret my stay in Uncle Sam's new possessions.—John F. Hartley, in Home and Farm.

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Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: 'Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her. Guaranteed by D. J. Fry, druggist. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

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