

The Sun

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00. DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses (which may be changed when necessary) for one cent a month. Order through your newsdealer or THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Hill and Parker.

This is the most interesting statement in the speech delivered yesterday by the Hon. DAVID B. HILL at the Broome county fair:

We have an ideal candidate for President in the person of Judge Arthur H. Parker. He needs no introduction to the people of this State, who know him well. He did not seek the nomination, but accepted it at great personal sacrifice and as a duty which he believed he owed his country and his party.

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

Will There Be a New Alignment of the European Powers?

Although Emperor WILLIAM II. denies that he has any present intention of tendering his good offices as mediator in the Russo-Japanese war, it by no means follows that he might not try to stop the conflict if the Czar's desire that he should do so were privately made known to him.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

By whom was the nomination of Judge PARKER sought, if it was sought by Judge PARKER? The preliminary campaign for the nomination was certainly conducted with intention; likewise with some degree of political artfulness.

From whom, then, was the nomination accepted at great personal sacrifice, as a duty which the candidate believed he owed his country and his party?

POLEON was unable to effect, a combination between France, Austria and Italy, would, if it were backed by England, be recognized at the present time as much more than a match for a coalition of Germany and Russia. The events of the war in the Far East have completely disillusioned military experts as to the value of Russia's fighting power on sea or land. Even Turkey, feeble as she is, would not now hesitate to grapple with a country which thus far has shown itself unable to cope with the Japanese. Scarcely any competent observer of the deplorable inefficiency exhibited in the management of Russia's resources can doubt that in a European war her army would be worsted even by that of Austria, which, though smaller, is admirably organized, equipped and trained.

No friend of liberty and progress will deny that it is well for Europe that the bubble of Russian prestige should have been pricked. The discovery that the Muscovite colossus, which so long has been dreaded as the indestructible prop of reaction, has feet of clay and is by no means an object of terror can hardly fail to have important international consequences and should naturally lead to a new alignment of the European Powers.

A New Use of Advertising.

Advertising on a great scale and under a thoroughly organized system is a new means of obtaining population which has been adopted in Canada by both the Dominion Government itself and by enterprising towns and territories. The methods are explained in 'Printers' Ink,' a paper devoted especially to advertising as an art.

Mr. CLIFFORD SIFTON, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, was the originator of the system, and it has been used by him primarily to attract settlers to the vacant lands of the Northwest Territory of Canada—a vast fertile plains lying north of the 49th parallel and between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

Until this territory was advertised so extensively its advantages for settlement were unknown except to very few of the Canadians themselves. It was generally supposed to be a barren and inhospitable region. Accordingly, Mr. SIFTON proceeded to organize a "huge campaign" to advertise it to the world, and more especially to American farmers, as an area which "possessed the physical foundation for an agricultural empire unapproached both in richness and extent."

He established agencies in our Western States to give information in regard to the region and exhibit its products; advertised in hundreds of newspapers; published reports of the prosperity of settlers already obtained; organized parties to visit the lands, including in them especially professors in our agricultural colleges, and employed clever writers to describe the rolling plains and their extraordinary fertility. Money, says our authority, was spent judiciously, liberally, by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The consequence was that the total immigration to Canada, which in 1896, the year before Mr. SIFTON took office, had been only 14,865, increased to 123,364 last year. In 1896 only a little over one hundred immigrants came from the United States; last year "the American influx" was more than 49,000.

Meanwhile, local and municipal authorities in the Canadian Northwest Territory were stimulated to supplement Mr. SIFTON'S "huge campaign" with vigorous advertising of their own, with the result that villages speedily grew into busy and prosperous towns.

This example of the value of special and extensive advertising as a means of drawing settlers and trade to a region or to particular communities has developed a new system of advertising—"municipal advertising," as it is called—and our American towns are finding their advantage in pursuing it.

The question of the best means of attracting settlers to the South is now discussed earnestly in all those States. Generally land even in the States of greatest agricultural possibilities is cheaper than in any other part of the Union, yet in the exceedingly rich State of Georgia, for example, the population increased in the last ten years at a less rate than even the average birth rate of the South to give careful study to the methods of advertising so successfully employed in Canada?

Meantime, railroads have greatly enlarged and improved their methods of advertising. The quantity of railroad advertising in the daily papers, the 'Printers' Ink' tells us, has increased fully tenfold since 1895, and instead of the old time conventional announcements, the advertising has been made readable and attractive.

Canada's Duty on Rails.

Canada's imposition of a duty of \$7 a ton on steel rails can be regarded only in the light of an interesting experiment whereof the outcome will have an important influence on her national policy. An issue is involved which must be determined by actual experience.

About a year ago the Dominion Parliament passed a provisional measure under which, certain specified conditions being complied with, an Order in Council should extend to Canadian manufacturers of steel rails a protection of \$7 a ton. Such order was not to be issued until some Canadian mill should be the actual producer of rails of an officially approved quality and in sufficient quantity to meet the reasonable demands of the market. Compliance with these terms was a possibility with two Canadian enterprises, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney and the works at Sault Ste. Marie. At that time the Sydney company hoped to have its rail mill in operation at an early day, and the Soo company was on the verge of bankruptcy. The Sydney company was also in a serious condition financially. Its stock had fallen to a fraction of its earlier quotations. Millions of dollars had been invested in these enterprises, and their fate hung almost entirely on Government assistance in the form of tariffs and bounties. Without the assurance of such protection, it was virtually impossible to obtain money for

the rehabilitation and establishment of either of these properties.

Y. J. Jones, with protection and the aid of bounties, the iron industry of Canada is still distinctly experimental. In moving the resolution for the \$7 a ton protection, Mr. R. L. BORDEN, the Conservative leader, said: "Canada possesses, not in one place but in many places, all the materials which are necessary for the manufacture of iron and steel." This is beyond question as a statement of fact.

Canada's major interest for the present seems to be in the development of her vast agricultural resources rather than in an attempt to rival or even to compete with England, the United States and Germany in the department of manufactures on an extensive scale. One of the most important factors is cheap transportation. Canada's productive areas lie in a ribbon of three thousand miles in length and a few hundred miles in width. A long haul is required for a great part of her agricultural products, and she is largely lacking in that advantage of a profitable local traffic which pays so considerable a share of the profits of the American lines with which Canadian lines must compete. Under such circumstances, any increase in the cost of railway construction and maintenance must be regarded as of doubtful wisdom.

Moreover, while there is no doubt of the accuracy of Mr. BORDEN'S statement that Canada "possesses all the materials necessary for the production of iron and steel," it has not yet been demonstrated that those materials can be brought together and converted into rails, beams, bridges and other forms at a cost which will stimulate, and not suppress, the general industry of the country. The works at Sydney obtain a considerable supply of ore from Newfoundland, and the Soo works must bring their coke from the American side.

Canada's desire for full economic independence is legitimate and commendable. The present move is an experimental step in that direction. Its result will be watched with interest. The outcome may place our neighbor in a position which will enable her to dictate trade terms to us and to England, or it may demonstrate, to her satisfaction and to ours, the advantages to herself and to us of arrangements dispensing in large part with that barrier which now stands between the natural and manufactured products of Canada and the United States.

Mr. Pallas's First Report.

Mayor McCLELLAN'S newspaper, the 'City Record,' printed yesterday the first report made by the Hon. JOHN J. PALLAS, Commissioner of Parks for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. Mr. PALLAS tells what he found in his department upon taking charge of it. It will be remembered that his predecessor as Park Commissioner was the Hon. WILLIAM R. WILCOX, with whose management of the department the public found little or no fault. But Mr. PALLAS finds fault. His report is for the three months ending with March 31, and he declares:

"The condition in which the Park Department of the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond was found by the incoming administration Jan. 1, 1904, surprised me beyond measure. Every day of added experience in connection with the department could have permitted its affairs to reach such a condition of inefficiency and confusion. In reaching this conclusion I am supported by the results of an examination by the Commissioners of Accounts and by the complaints made by the Civil Service Reform Association."

The payroll for the last week in December, 1903, was \$11,104.13, which would not be justified, says the Commissioner. Nor, says he, did the men on the payroll earn their salt:

"It is chief purpose seemed to be the making of time and the drawing of pay. A most flagrant instance was the case of a foreman, under whom many men received full time and made no pretense of doing any work at all. Cases were found of men who carried their own time books and turned in their own time, but concerning whose work no one could give any information, not even themselves."

Lucky men! Mr. PALLAS declares that he found men appointed as "assistant gardeners" and "mowers" detailed to clerical duties. Some of the "mowers" would not know a scythe if they saw one." Mr. PALLAS says to turn the rascals out instantly, and he writes:

"Considerable progress had been made in this direction when a complaint was received from the Civil Service Reform Association on the subject. While at first it seemed peculiar to this association, which had been bound to the violation of the law two years, and only aware to make complaint against the men who entered the service, it subsequently developed that the case of the previous administration, themselves responsible for the development of the abuse, had instigated these complaints against their successors while the latter were doing their utmost to remedy the matter."

The old story of the man who cries "Stop thief!" Consider the demagogic ingenuity of the men who sought thus to attract attention to their misdeeds. Mr. PALLAS got over his astonishment in time to walk over to the greenhouses, where he found specimens of "the Chinese palm fan, from the leaves of which the palm leaf fans of export are made, also bearing fruit which resembles big clusters of green grapes"; "cinerarias, in glorious blaze of maroon, purple, rose, white and magenta"; "the Indian azalea, also very attractive"; "the orchids, with their brilliant shades and rich colors," and many other things good to look upon. He poked up the bug hunters in the department in this fashion:

"The force of the entomologists of the department was drafted for the work of snow removal on many occasions, when the exigencies of the work required it. The entire remaining time was given to ridding the trees of cocoons, egg masses, scale insects and debris from the trees of downtown parks, including Bryant, Madison Square, Union Square, City Hall and Battery parks."

He looked at the Speedway and found that his predecessor had made a serious mistake when he "resurfaced" the roadway "with up-State loam at an expense of more than \$20,000." Mr. PALLAS says:

"Countless thousands of small and some large stones worked up through the surface of the drive, to the consternation of the drivers of valuable horses. By the slow and expensive process of hand picking, following the use of rakes whenever possible, about fifty double truck loads of stones were removed, and it is impossible to say when the

will be reached. For many days it was necessary to keep four laborers constantly patrolling the driveway with pails, picking up these dangerous pebbles."

If Mr. PALLAS doesn't take care he may be sent for trespass for invading some antipodean gravel bed. There are "consternation" and "astonishment" and "surprise" in Mr. PALLAS'S report, and it may be complimented as the most amusing piece of light literature Mayor McCLELLAN'S newspaper has ever printed.

The "Labor Vote."

That frolicsome old myth the "Labor Vote" is on deck again. Just before the primary elections the word was passed around that in its efforts to defeat the Hon. P. HENRY MCCARREN in Kings county Tammany Hall was to have the united support of the Labor Vote, because a corporation in which Mr. McCARREN is said to be interested once employed some non-union workmen.

The primary fight being finished, it appears that Mr. McCARREN not only was victorious, but actually displaced his enemies in two Assembly districts, in spite of the alleged Labor Vote.

Now the word has gone out that because the Hon. AUGUST BELMONT is a supporter of the Hon. ALTON BROOKS PARKER in the contest for the Presidency the Democratic party is to be threatened with the loss of some hundreds of thousands of the Labor Vote unless its leaders compel one of the corporations in which Mr. BELMONT owns an interest to surrender to the demands that its employees have made upon it.

With the illuminating experience of Senator MCCARREN in Kings county as a guide for their eyes the Democratic national committee and the Democratic State committee and all other committees ought to be able to assess the Labor Vote at its true value.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

Persons who write letters to newspapers to set one another right in regard to matters of history should be quite sure before they begin that these are not also matters of record. The second of the two correspondents who wrote "The Sixty and the Original Wagnerite" was nearer to the truth than the first, but neither of them was fully acquainted with facts which could easily have been ascertained from books well known to all music lovers.

The original Wagnerite in this country was surely the good CARL BERGMANN. Here is his record: The first performance of Wagner music on record in this country was that of a 'Tannhauser' by the German orchestra under BERGMANN'S direction in 1852. On Oct. 22, 1853, in Boston the same orchestra under the same conductor gave the 'Tannhauser' overture for the first time in America. On Dec. 3 they gave in Boston the first "Wagner night" in this land of the free. As only "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" had at that time been performed, the programme did not probe far into the "music of the future."

On April 21, 1855, the Philharmonic Society played the "Tannhauser" overture for the first time in New York. The conductor was BERGMANN. The music drama "Tannhauser" was first performed in America at the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery on April 4, 1859. The conductor was CARL BERGMANN, and the production was the result of three years of earnest effort on his part. "Lohengrin" was performed for the first time in this country at the Stadt Theatre on April 3, 1871. The conductor was ADOLF NEUBORFF. That was the advent of the Wagnerite in America, and BERGMANN was the father of Wagnerism in America was BERGMANN.

Plans for Spending the \$50,000 Appropriated for Their Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Arrangements are being perfected at the Treasury Department to entertain the members of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration on the occasion of their visit to this country. These delegates, who come primarily to attend the St. Louis exposition, are Members of Parliament or other national legislatures from the various countries which they represent, and there are about 300 visitors in all.

The delegates will visit the West Point Military Academy next Tuesday, going on a revenue cutter and a naval vessel, and returning to New York the same day. They will be entertained at luncheon at West Point. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the entertainment of these visitors. They will start from New York on Thursday of next week.

A Gold Plated Standard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Does the Democratic party believe in the gold standard or in a gold plated standard that might wear off? G. R. U. NEW YORK, AUG. 31.

Powerful Influences Against Roosevelt.

PUTNAM county President Roosevelt is going to lose quite a few votes owing to the cutting off of a part of the Peekskill rural postal delivery, namely, when the route was started those who abandoned portion of the route paid \$2.25 for the prescribed letterbox, had their names put on in black letters and mailed them to the necessary depot, and put them up in the road and enjoyed the rural free delivery for quite some time, when it was abandoned without provocation or warning.

Assemblyman Jaycox (now Sheriff) and Congressman Ketchum, both good Republicans, were to have it restored, but nothing was done in the matter, and their influence waned in this section, and it seems certain now that unless Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol does something Alton B. Parker will have some votes in Putnam county that he would not get otherwise, because of the way the route was started, those who feel we were wronged, and all that is left for us to do is to hold the Government responsible, and that is Roosevelt. WILLIAM MCADIE. PECKSILL, AUG. 29.

Another Feather for the N. G. N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In winning the rifle match at Fort Riley the New York National Guard has again demonstrated its superiority. With very little preliminary practice, the team travelled over a thousand miles and on a strange range and with climatic handicaps defeated the teams from the other States and the army and navy. The Regulars had been practicing for the past four months out there, in fact it was said that the match had been got up for the express purpose of retrieving their defeat at Sea Girt.

The scores by the New York team were remarkable for their high averages, the result of excellent marksmanship. There were no low scores to be honored up by a few blunders. The marksmen were all teams. The result is a demonstration of the shooting ability of the New York Guard, for behind their rifles the great masses of sharpshooters and marksmen who make the Regulars take second place in all at least that respect. And good shooting is almost everything in preparation for the coming year. A. C. H. NEW YORK, AUG. 29.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN EXHIBITS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Naturally the American display at St. Louis is the most extensive of all, yet in some lines we are beaten. In the department of chemistry, in both materials and appliances, Germany leads the world, although it is one of the youngest of her great industries. Unconsciously she has been preparing herself for this by years of study and patient research. The value of the German chemical output is estimated at about \$90,000,000 a year, one-third of it being exported. In art pottery and in some lines of more ordinary tableware the United States is outstripped by several countries. Italy leaves us in complete insignificance with her display of marbles.

An official attendant in the Manufactures Building was asked regarding the comparative interest shown by visitors in the domestic and the foreign exhibits in that department. Without hesitation he replied that the greatest interest undoubtedly centered in the foreign displays. He estimated it in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876.

In furniture and upholstery Germany and England make elaborate displays in the ratio of three to one in favor of the foreign. Some of this difference, however, may be attributed to the fact of difference in the character of the exhibits. Plumbing and sanitary apparatus, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, travelling bags and camping outfits, can be seen anywhere and at any time. Japanese bronzes, Italian marbles and Chinese carvings in wood and ivory are not often to be seen in such quantities and variety as in Germany and France. American or foreign, to the Gorham exhibit. Only those who can remember the Centennial display in this line can fully appreciate the stride that has been made in the art and in the mechanics of silver working. To-day we have a much longer lead over all foreigners than they had over us in 1876