### How to Get Plenty Of Honest Money.

Plan of Judge William Lawrence to Force an International Bimetallic Agreement.

Instead of declining, as some eastern authorities predict, interest in the currency question is steadily growing and the conferences were at three different places rency question is steadily growing and the constraint of the constraint. These constraints of the constraint of the co

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, favorable to international bimetallism.

Judge Lawrence's Address.

By common consent of nations gold and sliver has been used as coin money from the earliest ages. When our Republic was founded the coinage act of Congress of April 2, 1792, made gold and sliver money a full legal tender in payment of debts, with sliver as the unit and standard of value on a ratio of fifteen of sliver to one of gold, and authorized the unrestricted coinage of both metals. Subsequently the commercial value of an ounce of gold became equal to that of about sixteen ounces of sliver, when the act of Congress of June 28, 1834, made the ratio 1 to 16,002, which was changed by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 1 of gold for 15,988 of silver, which has continued ever since to be the ratio. The pure gold in a dollar is 23,22 troy grains; the pure silver is 371.25 grains. From 1834 to 1878 gold was substantially our only coin money, because, until 1574, the commercial value of the gold in a dollar. Sliver buildon and the small amount of coined dollars, almost as rapidly as produced, were exported, because they commanded a premium in Europe. In order to prevent the export of subsidiary coins congress provided by law for a reduction of nearly one-tenth of the amount of sliver thorein.

And here is a fundamental principle to which I call your special attention, proved by reason and experience—that wheneve, the commercial value in the world's markets of either gold or silver is greater than its coinage value in any one country it will leave that country for the foreign market. The silver in an American dollar during the year 1833 was of the average commercial value of gold or only .625 cents; it is now of the value of 637, cents. If a law should now be made for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States on the ratio of 15 to 1 of gold without any similar law in at least some other nations the effect would be that our silver coin would remain with us, our gold coin would speedily leave the country an

a full legal tender, except where otherwise specified in the contract, and provided for the purchase of buillon and coinage by the government of not less than two nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver per month. The maximum, if coined, would have used about the total produce of our silver mines. In practice the minimum amount was coined. The gold standard of the act of 1873 still remained.

The causes of the decline in the commercial value of silver are well known. In 1870 Great Britain was the only gold-standard, mono-gold money nation of the world by law. In 1871 Germany adopted the gold standard, and substantially demonetized silver; Holland followed in 1873, the Latin Union in 1876, Span in 1875, and later Austrit-Hungary. There are now sixteen bimetallic nations, fourteen silver nations, six mono-gold nations, but seven more gold-standard nations having some—alimited amount, as in the United States, of full legal tender—silver money—making thirteen gold-standard nations, including the United States. For twenty years past the principal nations of Europe have been engaged in demonetizing silver, and thus sits commercial value has been depreciated and the supply of silver coin reduced. The effect of the process has been to depreciate silver, to appreciate the value of gold, and as its purchasing power was thus increased the price of all other properly has been reduced. Under this process there has been a general decline all over the world in the scilling value of property. This has been one cause of the decline in the value of farms, of farm products and other commodities in this and other countries. This decline practically increased the burden of debts. The conspiracy against silver was put in operation by the great creditor nations of Europe and by creditor classes against debtors and against the owners of land and other property, all following the lead of Great Britain, the great creditor nation of the world, whose interest it is to destroy the silver money of the world to thereby double the

Fighting the Gold Men.

In an effort to avert the giant conspiracy two means of relief or remedy were tried: First—The government at Washington united in several monetary congresses of representatives of the principal commerrepresentatives of the principal commer-cial nations with a view to agree upon a just ratio between gold and silver and to restore silver to its place as money equally with gold in all nations. All these conferences failed, the last, in 1872, be-cause England and other nations persisted

A Delicious Breakfast !

and cream: then ---

General Amount In

Stock, Coined Circulation
or Issued, In Treas, Aug 1, 1894
Gold coin. \$572,975,589 \$73,872,912 \$499,103,577
Standard sliver dollars, 419,756,298 368,796,668 50,959,540
Subs idiary
sliver ... 76,221,063 17,970,261 58,250,802
Gold certificates ...... 66,050,639 103,470 65,947,229
Sliver certificates ...... 336,519,504 12,027,766 324,491,738

Nat'n'i bank notes ..... 207,539,066 4,895,465 202,643,601 Totals ....2,240,145,271 582,571,032 1,657,574,229

Totals ....2,240,145,271 582,571,032 1,657,574,229
The population of the United States, Aug. 1, 1894, was estimated at 68,519,000, and the circulation per capita was \$24.19.
The Sherman law gave employment to more than 100,000 miners, who, in turn, made a market for farm products. It was well understood to be a "temporary measure," awaiting an international agreemnt which would restore bimetallism to the nation, and by the demand thus made for sliver buillion increase its commercial value until it would be on a parity with gold on the ratio of 16 to 1, if possible; if not, on such just ratio as may be agreed not, on such just ratio as may be agreed on. It was a wise measure in view of con-ditions then existing.

buillen to depreciate our silver coin; the result would be that this would cease to be a bi-metallic mation; would be a mignositive coin more yellow the material conferences.

Fullure of Conferences.

But all the international conferences failed to agree on a ratio, or for the use of the gold coin in the United States was \$83,50,500 and silver \$412,522,777 |
Free coinage would enlarge the volume of silver coin money by selling gold abroad to be coined into silver here: it would not not be gold on the silver coin money by selling gold abroad to be coined into silver here: it would not make any of the treasury should, on demand to be coined into silver here: it would not add to the commercial or intrinsic value of silver coin money by selling gold abroad to be coined into silver here: it would not make the coined of the commercial or intrinsic values of silver coin money by selling gold abroad to be coined into silver here: it would not gold to be used in make in the coined of the commercial or intrinsic values of the gold means to buy commodities in foreign nations having a silver. A resort to free, unlimited coinage should not be adopted at least until all just means to secure bimetallism in many in this subject.

Becometizing Ave of 1873.

The act of Feb. 12, 1573, demonetized silver, repealed the law for its coinage in doinage, and made gold the unit and standard in the subject.

Becometizing average of the coinage in doinage of doinage in coing the coinage of doinage of doinage of the unit and standard of the coinage of doinage of doinage of the coinage of the coinag

should keep a "gold reserve" sufficient to redeem all paper currency and sliver dollars. When President Cleveland was elected on a platform requiring reduced tariff duties, which would increase imports and require an export of gold to pay adverse balances of trade, the fear that the gold reserve could not be maintained caused a run for gold, and the panic of 1833 was precipitated, with all its fearful results. These were the conditions that confronted us. Political parties differed as to the mode of dealing with the conditions. In presenting these modes I do not seek to arouse any political party feeling, but only to state facts and reasons.

Cleveland's Policy.

Cleveland's Policy.

Cleveland's Policy.

President Cleveland's policy, and that of the Democratic party in congress, is that for which he and his party are responsible. If a large body of those who placed him and the congress he has had "on his hands" in power do not concur in the policy pursued—if they have been betrayed, the remedy is in their own hands, devolving on them a duty higher than all party considerations. What has been done and left undone is well known. President Cleveland called congress together Aug. 7, 1933, and, with the exception of a brief recess, it remained in session until Aug. 28, 1894, a period of nearly thirteen months. The president recommended the repeal of the Sherman law, and it was repealed. Since then there has been no law authorizing the coinage of silver dollars. The demandon our silver mines for silver for their coinage has ceased Silver is denogation. mandon oursilvermines for silver for their coinage has ceased. Silver is depreciating. The President has made no recommenda-tion for any measure which will open our mines or make a demand for silver, or in-crease our silver money. The congress which he has had on his hands has made crease our silver money. The congress which he has had on his hands has made no law on this subject, and it will not. No effort has been made by the president or his congress to persuade or coerce foreign nations to unite in restoring silver to its place as money equally with gold. For all practical purposes—I regret to say—the Democratic party has joined the conspiracy against our silver mines, the conspiracy which enhances the value of gold, depreclates property, makes 45-cent wheat and adds to the burden of the debtor class. Beyond all question the gold monometalists of Wall street—a nowerful part of it—joint conspirators with Great Britain, found in President Cleveland an effective ally. His portion of congress, dumb and silent, either at their own accord or at his bidding, are for all practical purposes equally allies in the conspiracy. Glittering generalities, either in debate or in the act of Nov. I, 1893, repealing the Sherman is aw, cannot deceive the public. Not words, but action is needed. Barren declamation gives no relief to a suffering

To begin with, Quaker Oats

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people. "Christ cursed the barren fig tree and it withered." Where can we look for the power and the will to bring honest bimetallism?

There are two great political parties, the Democratic and Republican; there is a fractional and factional third party, the Populists. In our history no such third party ever enacted a law, none ever can. The Populists demand the free and unlimited colnage of silver and a vast government issue of paper money, equal to 550 per capita. This party makes no demand for any measure to secure united action with any of the other nations for the restoration of bimetallism. It is of mushroom growth, and, like Jonah's gourd, it will perish before the sunlight of statesmanship.

authorities predict, interest in the currency question is steadily growing and it may be fairly said that this question will be the one supreme issue of the next presidential campaign. We print below an instructive speech made by Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, last October, before the Farmers' National congress at Parkersburg, W. Va. Next week we shall print a speech by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, favorable to international bimetallism.

Indge Lawrence's Address.

By common consent of nations gold and silver has been used as coin money from the earliest ages. When our Republic was founded the coinage and altogrammer of the silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver has been used as coin money from the earliest ages. When our Republic was founded the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver has been used as coin money from the earliest ages. When our Republic an party was in power to a coinage and altogrammer of the market price each to the coin and to coin sufficient silver dollars to redeem the silver certificates. Under the law a market was made for the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United States produced 1,357,698 fine ounces of silver of the coinage of the product of our silver mines. In 1822 the silver mines of the United Sta

oreat Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement with the United States for the colnage and use of silver.

Will be found in the Congressional Record of May 10. 188, on page 540, signified States for the colnage and use of silver.

Beard of May 10. 188, on page 540, signified States for the Lotter that during the administration of Fresident Polk, in another controversy with Great Britain, the Democratic party emblazoned on their banned cratic party of surrendered, and the colon to the party of surrendered, and the colon their banned cratic party of surrendered, and the colon to the party of surrendered, and the colon to the party of surrendered and the colon to the party of surrendered and the colon to the colon to

Objections Answered.

It may be said England would refuse to buy our cotton. If so, we would manufacture all; her mills would nearly all close, for she could not obtain cotton supplies elsewhere. England only buys American cotton, wheat, beef and pork when her necessities require. If she would refuse to buy of us our refusal to buy her manufactures would build new factories here that would make an ample home market for all our farm products. England and her colonies produce nothing with which we cannot dispense; our industries were never so prosperous as when the embargo during the war of 1812 shut out British products. In due time we can produce all needed

so prosperous as when the embargo during the war of 1812 shut out British products. In due time we can produce all needed wool—in the meantime we can buy of South America, allied to us by locality, institutions and interests. We buy sugar and tropical products, not from England, but from other countries; our tea and coffee do not come from British countries. We are master of the situation.

An international conference of the bimetallic nations would be crowned with success. This would make such a demand for silver as to increase its commercial value and secure bimetallism on a just ratio. Free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not make suificient demand for silver to materially improve its commercial value, but if all the bimetallic nations would respectively agree to the unlimited coinage and use of all silver mined in each, excluding that mined in the mono-gold nations, the commercial and coinage value of silver would seen rise to the nurity of gold on a face. mined in the mono-gold nations, the com-mercial and coinage value of silver would soon rise to the parity of gold on a just land normal ratio, or, rather, the value of the two metals would meet on a just level. The increased demand for silver would increase its value. With a larger use of silver the demand for gold would be less, and would meet silver on a common level. They would "meet on a level and part on the square." The United States could then set the ball in motion for dis-criminating and prohibitory duties; other bimetallic nations would follow. The dis-criminating duties, by cutting off trade with the mono-gold nations, would vastly enlarge our trade; the loss of the trade of gold nations would be more than made up by that of the bimetallic nations.

by that of the bimetallic nations

by that of the bimetallic nations.

Our Republic is not dependent on any foreign nation for its existence, or for its ability to grow in wealth, commerce and power. It is dishonorable and cowardly for our nation to permit the mono-gold nations to dictate our monetary system or prescribe the terms on which our commerce shall be carried on. We should say to them, "We are for honorable reciprocity. If you will take our silver and our gold, we will trade with you on the same terms as the most favored nations. If you persist in closing our silver mines, we will close your factories." Why should we drain our country of gold to enrich the conspirators who are seeking our commercial and financial ruin?

TIRESOME PLAIN SKIRT.

ariations Are Gladly Accepted by the

Plain skirts have been worn until ev ryone is fairly sick of them, and while they will be the fashion for some time yet many of the new models show de cided change in having bands, ruffles, folds and big bows. The plain skirt is a difficult one to have satisfactory. The right length is almost impossible to at tain in order to be becoming about the feet; they have to be long enough to be almost ungraceful (the skirts, not feet) correct flaring easily attained and the foot is shown to the best advantage. To fit properly around the bottom of the And a man's cry for mercy! Then high skirt a dress should be cut open three times on the front and side breadths for about two inches. This will give the proper spring, and, of course, such slits are absolutely impossible on a plain skirt, whereas a ruffle hides them deskirt, whereas a ruffle hides them de-lightfully. The Spanish flounce, but a very narrow Spanish flounce, will be —F. L. Stanton. very narrow Spanish flounce, will be

the model for many wash goods. It will be open in two or three places to show ruffles beneath. It is the best model after all for any wash gown, as it gives stability and firmness such as a mere hem is utterly powerless to accomplish

HONEY IS FOOD.

History Shows That It Was Always Es teemed for Good Qualities.

A correspondent who inquires as to the value of honey as food will find her

Honey has been known from the earliest times. The Scriptures make mention of it and Pagan writers celebrated its virtues. It was called "the milk of the aged," and was thought to prolong life. Honey was also used in the embalming of the body after death. This food, as useful as it is delicious

was esteemed most highly by the Greeks, who celebrated its virtues alike in prose and verse, so that the fame of Attic honey has been transmitted un impaired to our own day. Used in all kinds of pastry, cake and ragouts, it was also estdemed as a sauce. Pytha goras, in the latter portion of his life was a vegetarian, and lived wholly on bread and honey, a diet which he recommended to his disciples. And this gentle philosopher reached the ripe age of ninety years before he departed from

The true source from which honey is derived was only discovered in later years. Virgil supposed that its delic-lous sweetness fell from heaven upon flowers in the shape of gentle, invisfble dew, a belief which he shared with Pliny and even Galen. It was left to modern observers to study with en-thusiasm plant life and bee life, and

failed in New York because it was written by Oscar Wilde. Actresses who are bicyclists include

Pauline Hall, Dorothy Morton, Louise Moore and May Irwin. Albert Chevaller, the well-known English impersonator of costermonger char acter, will probably visit this country next

"Kismet, or Two Tangled Turks," the title of a new comic opera, words by Richard F. Carroll, music by Gustave A

"The Indiscreet Mrs. Brown" is the title of a new comedy by Mrs. Pacheco, which Charles Dickincon has accepted for

William Gill and Robert Fraser's new melodrama, "Human Nature," will be pro duced in New York city during the com ing summer.

will not devote much attention to Shakes peare. He has a new romantic drama for next season. Robert Downing next season will ad-

Otis Skinner says that henceforth he

to his repertoire a tragedy by Sardou and a play called "The Narragansett," dealing with the Puritans and Indians. Courtney Thorpe is to star next seaso in "Ghosts," "The Story of a Sin" and "The Light That Failed." Ida Jeffries Goodfriend will be the leading woman. Alexandre Dumas' latest play, "La Route de Thebes," is finished, and has

been accepted by the Theatre Francais nalists. A dispatch from Munich reports that Herr Panizza has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on the ground of

the profanity of his drama, "The Council of Love." The management of the Castle Square theatre, in Boston, has formed a combine with the street railway company in that city, whereby the patrons of that theater

can ride more cheaply than all the rest of A feature of the Cotton States' Expo sition in Atlanta, Ga., will be the produc tion of a spectacular play based on the career of Hernando De Soto and his band

of Spanish cavallers in the early history of America. The Paris Charivari makes a novel sug The Paris Charvell and with the theatre hat nulsance. It asks: "Why not separate the audience as in a church, placing

rate the audience as in a church, pla the women on one side and the men on the other side of the house?" The latest feat of the strong man of vaudeville company in Vienna is the car-rying around the stage of a platform upon

which are a full-sized upright plane and a performer, playing upon the same, while the Samson raises his feet in exact time. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau pay \$1,500 week to Sarah Bernhardt and an equal amount to Lillian Russell. Ada Rehan receives \$900 a week, and on Monday after noon John Drew put \$500 in his inside pocket. Fanny Davenport's income from 'Grismonda' is nearly \$3,000 a week.

"The Queen's Necklace," a spectacular drama in five acts, has been played to crowded houses in Paris for several months. Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew have secured the American rights and wil mount the play in even more elaborate fashion than the original production. The play deals with a court intrigue, in which Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI and Cardinal de Rohan figure prominently. Mrs. Potter will play Marie Antoinette and Mr. Bellew will impersonate Cardinal de Rohan. The play will be produced her

Where Money Talks. From the New York Weekly.

Blinkers—Look at that shabby millionaire. You can't judge a man by his dress.

Winkers—No, but you can judge him by

LYNCHED.

The tramp of horse a-down a sullen glen Dark forms of stern, unmerciful masked

The barren fields, dim outlined in the

# That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous symptom. It mean a lack of vitality in the blood-a decrease of the red corpuscles upon which the strength and richness of the blood depends. It comes especially in the Spring because the system has been subject to unusual demands during the cold weather. The wasted vigor must Mip Disease, Sciatic Rhoumatism, be re-supplied. That tired feeling must be overcome, or else the approaching hot weather will have most scrious effects. The best

Spring Medicine

ing up the wasted energies, restoring trouble and annoyance, and eczema J. Woolley, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

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That Tired Feeling.

"I read that one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would convince me of its merits, and I have found this true.

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it cures
That Tired Feeling by purifying, enciching and vitalizing the blood, giv
Is also was attacked with sciatic rheuIs also was attacked with sciatic rheuIs also was attacked with sciatic rheucluded I would take Hood's Sarsapang it power to carry health to every matism, my leg being drawn so that I rills. After I had taken the second organ of the body. It "makes the could hardly get around the house. I weak strong," not by stimulating, but hardly knew what a good night's rest bottle I began to feel much better and by actually giving strength, by build- was. The hip trouble caused me great I recommend Hood's to all." ELMER

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for six months. Before I began taking it I had that tired feeling when got up in the morning, also a terrible neadache and my blood was very impure. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all that tired feeling is gone, also the headache, and my blood s pure again." WILLIAM GARDNER, 10 Tower St., Fall River, Mass.

Makes the Weak Strong.

the appetite and assisting the stomach appeared on my hands. Naturally I and digestive organs in their impor-began to run down, was weak and low scrofula or salt rheum ever since we tant functions. The importance of attant functions. The importance of attending to this matter of health now before I would get any better. At rilla and commenced to get better. cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sar- last I decided to take one bottle of When we had taken one bottle and a saparilla will make a vast improve- Hood's Sarsaparilla. In three weeks half each, we were cured. My mother ment in your feelings. It will thor-oughly renovate your system and fit you for the duties and pleasures of the spring and summer.

The Wonderful Cures

other diseases which have been accom- My hip has been restored to good conplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla have dition, the sores have stopped discharg-given it the leading place in the field ing and healed up. I am able for the of medicine. When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you without trouble. I have no symptoms clas. I commenced using Hood's Sarare not experimenting. The facts all of rheumatism; that tired feeling has prove absolutely that in Hood's Sar-entirely left me. My neighbors say I aparilla you have a medicine tried look better than for many years. I trouble since." Mrs. H. B. KEADLE, others and it will do you good. Do saparilla to all sufferers, especially and be induced to buy any other. those afflicted with impure blood." druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared insist upon Hood's and only

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hip would have to be operated upon

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This was very encouraging, and I found St., Norwich, New York. that I could sleep well at night. My health steadily improved, and, of course of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema and I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla It has cured thousands of do earnestly recommend Hood's Sar-Pickaway, West Virginia.

were born. We took Hood's Sarsapaused to be troubled with headache and pains, but took Hood's Pills and was cured." James Scanlon, 54 Roxford

Hood's and Only Hood's.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for a tired, worn out feeling, and it has proved the best medicine that I have first time in three years to do my own ever taken. I had a breaking out on housework, and can walk two miles my face which I thought was erysip-

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THE CENTURY'S SENSATION IN EVERY METROPOLIS OF THE CIVILIZED EARTF

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and Ruralies
30 S. American Gauchos
50 Western Frontiers
men, Marksmen, Etc.
25 Bedouin Arabs.
20 Russian Cossacks of
the Caucasus. DETACHMENTS OF

READ THE ROSTER

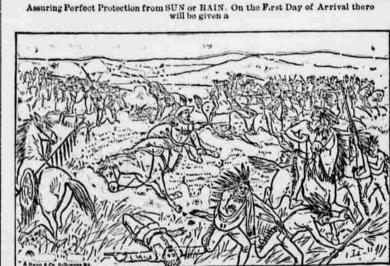
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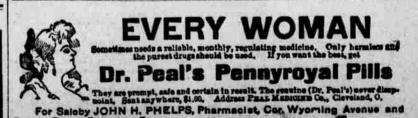
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