# **EXTRA SESSIONS** IN PRIOR TIMES

Review of an Interesting Phase of Our National History.

REASONS FOR THE VARIOUS CALLS

The Prolonged Debate on the Congress Clause in the Constitution. The First Extra Session Was Called in May 1797, President John Adams. Other Extraordinary Assemblages of the Law-making Power.

The constitution, article II., section ?. provides that "the president may, on extraordinary occasions, conven oth houses or either of them." As originally reported by John Rutled.. of South Carolina, from the committee on detail of the Federal convention of 1787, article III, was as follows

The legislative power shall be vested in a congress, to consist of two sepa-rate and distinct bodies of men, a house of representatives and a senate, each of which shall in all cases have a negative on the other. The legislature shall meet on the first Monday in De emter every year.

When that article was taken up for consideration, James Madison, of Virgiata, desired to know the reasons of the committee for fixing by the constitution the time of meeting of congress, suggesting that only one meeting should be held every year, leaving the time to be fixed or varied by law. Goverreur Morris, of New York, moved to strike out the sentence, as it was improper, he thought, to tie down the legislature to a particular time. Nathaniel Gorham, of Massachusetts, thought the time of meeting should be fixed, as otherwise states would be at a loss to adjust thereto the times of their elections. In New England states the annual time of meeting had been long fixed by their charters and constitutions, and no inconvenience had resulted. He thought it necessary there should be one meeting at least every year as a check on the executive department. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut was opposed to striking out the words. Rufus King, of Massachusetts, did not think there was a necessity for a meeting each year. A great vice in our system was that of legislating too The most numerous objects of legislation belong to the states. Those of the national legislature were but few. The chief of them were commerce and revenue.

### MR. MADISON OBJECTED.

Mr. Madison renewed his objection to the provision, and added as a strong consideration that it might happen that the congress might be called together by the public exigencies and finish their session but a short time before the annual period, in which case it would be inconvenient to reassemble so quickly. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, believed "that an annual meeting should be required as essential to the preservation of the constitution. The extent of the country will supply business, and if it should not, the legislature, besides legislative, is to have inquisitorial powers which cannot safely be long kept in a state Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was decided for fixing the time, as well as for frequent meetings of the legislative body. "Disputes and difficulties will arise between the two houses, and between both and the the time be changeable. Frequent meetings of Parliament were required, at the Revolution in England, as an essential safeguard to liberty. So also are annual meetings in most of the American charters and constitutions. There will be business enough to the great extent and varying state of affairs in general will supply objects."

Edmund Randolph, of Virginia was against fixing any day irrevocably, but as there was no provision made anywhere for regulating the periods of meeting and some precise time must be fixed, until the Legislature shall make provision, he could not agree to strike out the word altogether. stead of which, he moved to add the following words: "Unless a different day shall be appointed by law." Mr. Madison seconded the motion, and it was agreed to by a vote of 8 to 2, New Hampshire and Connecticut voting in

the negative. Mr. Morris moved to strike out "December" and insert "May." "It might frequently happen that our measures ought to be influenced by those in Europe, which were generally planned during the winter, and of which intelligence would arrive in the spring. Mr. Madison seconded the motion. "He preferred May to December, because the latter would require the travelling to and from the seat of government in the most inconvenient season of the year." Mr. Ellsworth was opposed to May, saying: "The summer will interfere too much with private business, that of almost all the probable members of the Legislature being more or less connected with agriculture." On the question to insert "May," the ayes were 2 (South Carolina and Georgia). and the noes were 8. The amendment of Mr. Randolph were thereupon agreed

Article III., as reported, was further amended by striking out the words 'each of which shall in all cases have a negative on the other" and by adding the words "unless they shall by law

appoint a different day." This, in the final revision, became clause 2, section 4, Article 1., with the substitution of the word "Congress" for "Legislature." The judgment of Mr. Madison, that the extent of the country would "supply business," was vindicated by the first congress. The first session-convened on March 4, 1789-did not adjourn until Sept. 29, a period of 210 days, while by act of Sept. 29, It fixed the day of meeting of the first session on Jan. 4, 1790, that session lasting 221 days. By act of March 2, 1791, the Second Congress convened on Oct. 24 of that year, sat until May 8, 1792. and, by act of May 5, convened the second session of that Congress on Nov. 5. Prior to the Fourteenth Congress there had been five "extra" sessions called, and by act of Congress the time was changed from the first Monday in December, in seven other Congress-

es to about the 5th of November. The provision that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them," was in the report of Mr. Rutledge from the committee on Detail, save the words "or either of them." It led to no debate or contest, its necessity being apparent by the experience of the Continental Congress and the belief that exigencles should be provided for.

TWELVE "EXTRAS" IN ALL.

The power of convening Congress "on extraordinary occasions" has been exercised by nine Presidents, viz.: John

Adams, Jefferson (twice), Madison (twice), Van Buren, Harrison, Pierce, Lincoln, Hayes (twice), and Cleveland, making in all twelve "extra" sessions during the century of our existence as a nation under the Constitution.

The first "extra" session of Congress was called by President John Adams, and convened on Monday, May 15, 1797, and was the first session of the Fifth Congress.

It was called on account of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with France, on the pretext, on the part of the French Directory, that the Jay treaty was a violation of our part of Minister to France. Mr. Charles C. just and injurious than their former

Mr. Dayton, of New eJrsey, was again elected speaker, and, there being a decided Federal majority in each branch of congress, the president's recommendations were promptly carried out. Several important measures were passed, including acts for the organization of the militia and providing for a naval armament, the session closing on the 10th of July, after fixing Nov. 13 as the time of meeting of the second ses-

The next "extra" session was the first vened by President Jefferson on Mon-

day, Oct. 17, 1803, The "extraordinary occasion" necessituting, in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, an extra session of congress, was In the execution of this mandate the 19, 1814. intendant proclaimed that New Orleans forbidden that port unless carried on by Spanish subjects in spanish bot-

Speaker Macon was re-elected without opposition, and as both branches were friendly to the administration by large majorities, the treaty made by Monroe, Livingston, and Pinckney was promptly ratified by the senate, the delicate negotiations with Great Brit

a bill for the execution of the treaty. acts authorizing the president to take esion of Louisiana under the treaty with France concluded at Paris in the Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.

The attack upon the Chesapeake by the Leopard and the seizure of alleged deserters from the British navy under the "right of search" claimed by Great Britain, together with unsettled differences with Spain, induced President Jefferson to call an "extra" session of the Tenth congress, on Oct. 26, 1807.

The earnest recommendation of the president for the passage of an "embargo act"-the most vigorous legislation affecting private property ever en- a sphinx-like mystery." acted by congress-was promptly con-22 to 6, and by the house by a vote of conclusion through the treaty of Ghent, 82 to 44. Other important measures, on the day before Christmas. Its last especially those making liberal appropriations for gunboats and for coast Military operations were declared sus-and harbor defenses, and also those re-pended; calls for additional troops were systems, were passed during this session, which closed April 25, 1808.

# IN WAR TIMES.

The next "extra" session was called by President Madison, who convened the Twelfth congress on the 4th day of require it. The Western country and November, 1811, to consider questions growing out of the condition of foreign affairs, especially resulting from the British orders in council, and the our commerce. The affair of the Little ting the United States into an armor

bearing interest were authorized to the declartaion of war against Great government was as fully prepared for

the emergency as possible The session terminated July 6, 1812, the second sesion being fixed for Nov. 2 following, and the first session of the solemn compact in relation to the Thirteenth congress being set for May French West India possessions. Our 24, 1813. Henry Clay was re-elected speaker by a vote of 89 to 54, represent-Pinckney, had been expelled from ing the administration vote, or major-that country by the Directory, which ity, in the house. He resigned on the had issued further orders for depreda. 19th of January, 1814, and Langdon tion on American commerce more un- Cheves, of South Carolina, was chosen as his successor. The oppositon to the ern and middle states, and a new embargo act was passed applying to all vessels. In August, 1814, occurred the sack and burning of Washington, the excuse for which was given out as the necessary destruction of the Capitol building and the government archives.

DAYS OF DEFICIT.

In spite of the fact that the second session of the Thirteenth congress, which adjourned April 18, 1814, had fixed the commencement of the third session on the "fourth Monday of May, 1814," session of the Eighth congress, con- President Madison was compelled to convene congress in extra session at a still earlier day in order to provide for treasury deficiencies, as well as to consider negotiations then on foot with Great Britain to decide "whether it the secret cession of Louisiana by the should require arrangements adopted King of Spain to France, the intendant to a return of peace or order the more of Louisiana being instructed to make effective provisions for the prosecuting the formal delivery precisely as it was of war," and by proclamation of Aug. held by France when ceded to Spain. S the third session was convened Sept.

It assembled under peculiar circumwas closed as a place of deposit for stances. The city had been nearly demerchandise, foreign commerce being stroyed, and out of the heap of rubbish could be seen the blackened walls of the capitol, firm enough, however, to be used for rebuilding. Congress procured a temporary shelter and proceeded to consider the three great questions which embarrassed it: First, a large treasury deficiency; second, disaff etion of the New England states, third house with equal promptness passing gin, which meant either an henorable Lence or a not victores tross ution During this session the unpopular of the war. Most of the banks outside bankruptcy was repealed, and several of the New England states had susimportant measures passed, including pended specie payments. Massachusetts alone kept its notes ranged as high as 40 per cent. Treasury notes were again resorted to, tax bills were preceding April, and an act "erecting numerous, including subjects not theretofore recorted to, and a direct tax way laid.

The Hartford convention aggravated the situation, and though its full proceedings have never been published-its scaled journal, when opened, being found to contain a meagre sketch of formal proceedings-enough is known to show that a deliberate attempt was made by representative Federalists to procure a separation of the states. use the illustration of a distinguished writer, "the Hartford convention, hardening into stone, reserves for all ages

Fortunately, our quarrell with Great curred in by the senate by a vote of Britain was brought to an amicable session closed in an exuberance of joy. lating to the judicial and public land countermanded; the militia was speedily discharged, and the State Volunteer act repealed. Dallas's bank scheme was postponed, and congress provided for the immediate wants of the treasury by a temporary loan and a new issue of treasury notes, by the acts of February 24 and March 3, 1815.

VAN BUREN'S CALL.

The next "extra" session was the first session of the Twenty-fifth congress. French edicts, which seriously affected which was convened on the 4th of September, 1837, by President Van Buren. Belt was deemed likely to lead to war. The general and almost simultaneous the bitter feeling growing out of the suspension of specie payments in the attack on the Chesapeake not having month of May was the occasion of this subsided. The president earnestly momentus sussion which closed on the urged upon congress "the duty of putsion which Jackson', empirical system and attitude demanded by the crisis, of finance, commencing with the distriand corresponding with the national bution among the states of the surplus, spirit and expectations." The "war had hastened, "burst in a moment the spirit" of the day was strikingly mani-fested in the eletion of Henry Clay, as which trade had painted its image in speaker, over William W. Bibb, of rainbow colors, and scattered ruin far of state. The details of its provisions and wide." With our debt paid off and our commerce so happily developed but as it passed (the senate, 26 to 23, served three years in the senate, he that, in place of former specie remitwas compartaively unknown, the countaines. American fabrics had found ered a compromise measure. The yeto try quite generally confusing the their way to the ports of China and which followed aroused a storm of inspeaker-elect with Matthew Clay, of South America to purchase return car-Virginia, "So much," says Schouler, goes, our merchants had reached the bill for a "Fiscal Corporation"—writ"for a three years' record at this epoch climax of prosperity. American manuin the United States senate, where owl- | facturers had absorbed a large amount like seniority blinked down impetuous of capital for the foreign as well as perfidy, due to his intense hatred of cited that "distrust and apprehension youth." It was during this session at domestic markets. Railway and canal Clay, and every member of his cabinet concerning the financial situation Mr. Clay took the floor in support of building, which absorbed large sums of resigned, save Webster. The address which pervade all business circles have the senate bill for 25,000 additional money, with the pressing demand for of the Whig members of congress read-troops when the defeat of that measure seemed certain, his spirted and elo- ed the growth of new American cities lowed by his being burned in effigy our merchants, stop the wheels of

quent speech saving the bill, the first and centres of trade. In the very midst instance of a speaker taking part in the of this change. Jackson commenced his debates of the house. During this ses- fight on the National bank. The result sion many important measures were was the dismantlement of the bank by out of the 118 sessions of Congress held passed in harmony with the president's the removal of the public deposits in recommendations, plans of internal rev- 1833, although the finance committee of enue were considered, and custom the senate in March, 1830, had unanimduties were doubled. Treasury notes ously said they were "satisfied that the country is in the enjoyment of a uniamount of \$5,000,000. A 6 per cent. loan form national currency, not only sound of \$11,000,000 was granted, so that upon and uniform in itself, but perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the gov-Britain by the act of June, 1812, the ernment and the community, and more sound and uniform than that possessed

by any other country. In the seven years from 1830 to 1837, the nominal capital of State banks had increased from \$110,000,000 to \$225,-000,000. The "specie circular" directing that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment of the public lands, discriminated against the depreciated paper of the State banks he had created, while to culminate the crists and crash of national ruin came a great glut of merchandise from Europe, made possible by the unfortunate Clay compromise act of 1833; for having imported more than they could well dispose of, our merchants-since Amerlean credit was sadly impaired-had to draw on their banks for specie to ship neross the Atlantic.

It was under such serious conditions that the Twenty-fourth Congress convened in extra session. Mr. Polk was re-elected Speaker by a narrow majority. The President's message recited the disastrous events of the preceding six months and the deficit in the Treasury. The only measure or relief proposed by President Van Buren was the plan on scheme of "independent," or, as was more commonly styled, the "sub-treasury," which was acomplete divorce of the government and all its operations from banks. That proposition failed, and Treasury notes (act of Oct. 12, 1837) were issued, though less in amount than recommended for by Mr. Van Buren. Another measure of temporary relief postponed the payment of the fourth surplus installment to the States. A few minor measures of temporary relief were passed, but both parties were content to wait until the fall elections, which, as a rule, were

JOHN TYLER'S EXTRA. The next "extra" session was that of the first session of the Twenty-seventh Congress, which was convened by President Tyler on the 31st of May, 1841. The occasion of this session was declared in the proclamation to be sundry important and weighty matters principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country. The popular impression, however, was that the Sub-Treasury was to be set aside for some sort of a national bank.

The death of President Harrison one month after his inauguration, and the accession of Vice-President Tyler to the Presidency, with the complications growing out of the change of policy on the part of Mr. Tyler from that mapped out by his predecessor, produced great bitterness in Congress against him, so that the session was barren of any important legislation. John White of Kentucky was chosen Speaker by a viva voce vote-an unusual proceeding. President Tyler's message aroused the suspicion of the Whig leaders that treachery was meditated by its author. It urged that no tariff legislation be attempted at present; the sub-treasury law should be replaced and a "suitable fiscal agent" substituted, while he expressed his disgust that irresponsible State banks had multiplied so fast of late. It was generally accepted as a national bank message, as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Thomas Ewing) distinctly proposed a national bank. Henry Clay knew better, and he submitted his plan, which proposed the repeal of the sub-treasury act, the incorporation of a national bank, provision for raising an adequate revenue by means of new duties and a temporary loan, and a few minor matters. An act was passed (July 21, 1841) authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000, and Mr. Clay reported a bill from the Finance Committee repealing the sub-terasury act, which became a law Aug. 13, 1841-the first distinctive national act passed by the Whig party.

Secretary Ewing in response to a request from the two houses of congress. transmitted a plan of a "Fiscal Bank of the United States," in which he had the aid of Mr. Webster, then secretary and the house, 128 to 97) it was considdignation, but his veto of the second a thunderbolt. It demonstrated Tyler's Aug. 7, the President in a preamble re-Clay, and every member of his cabinet | concerning the financial situation ing Tyler out of the party was fol- to our people, and threaten to cripple

throughout the entire country, but it manufacture, bring distress and priparty, and placed Henry Clay in the

White House four years later. The failure of the Thirty-fourth congress (which adjourned Aug. 18, 1856) to make provision for the army for the ensuing fiscal year, necessitated an "extra" session, which was accordingly called by President Pierce, and met on the 21st day of August, three days after the close of the first session.

The differences between the two nouses in regard to that bill related to the amendment submitted by Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and adopted by a close vote, which prohibited the employment of the army in the enforcement of any enactment of the territorial legislature of Kansas until such enactment had been affirmed or approved by congress. The house again passed the bill with this provision, to which the senate would not agree, and a new bill was thereupon passed and approved without this provision, the session terminating on the 30th of August

### LINCOLN'S CALL.

The next "extra" session was the arst session of the Thirty-seventh congress, convened on the 4th of July, 1861, by President Lincoln.

It was called, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, on account of "the opposition to the laws of the United States, and their execution," in certain southern states named, "by combinations too being Republican and of the negative about four months after his election. powerful to be suppressed by the ordi- vote being Democratic. The senate inby the powers vested in the marshals of the bill, in which it was declared elect, who has personal knowledge of by law.

The session closed on Aug. 6, 1861, after passing many important measures for the increase of the military administration in respect to the policy states.

congress was called by Mr. Hayes, and majority of Republican senators voting convened on the 15th day of October, age and three-fourths of the Demo-

the failure of the Forty-fourth congress to make the usual appropriations for the army and for the ensuing fiscal year, the difference between the houses being the house provision in the nfth section of the bill which imposed restrictions upon the president in regard to the use of troops in Louisiana and South Carolina for the purpose of installing and maintaining the Packard and Chamberlain governments in said states. Besides passing the Army bill (without the above restriction) and a deficiency bill, nothing of importance was done, the session terminating or the 3d of December, 1877.

The final adjournment of the Forty fifth Congress without making the usual necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial service, and for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. necessitated an "extra" session of the Forty-sixth Congress, which was convened by Mr. Hayes on the 18th day of March, 1879.

Several important measures were passed during this session besides the appropriation bills above named, including an act placing quinine on the free list, one to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, the act creating the Mississippi River Commission, etc. the session closing on July 1, 1879.

During the session Hayes vetoed fiv bills, viz., army and legislative, etc. bills; a bill to prevent military interference at elections; a bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and a bill to pay fees of marshals and their deputies, none of which was passed over his veto, both branches of Congress being Democratic. The session was characterized by very bitter political debates in both houses relating to the use of troops at the polls.

# THE LAST ONE.

The Twelfth and last "extra" session was convened by President Cleveland, and met on Aug 1, 1893, as the first session of the Fifty-third Congress. The House of Representatives was Democratic by a large majority, having 218 members, the Republicans 127, and the Populists and opposition 11 Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, though a pronounced "silverite," was re-elected speaker without opposition from President Cleveland, the "consideration" for his neutrality being, it is said, the appointment by the Speaker of William L. Wilson of West Virginia as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means

In his proclamation of June 30, convening Congress in extra session on

saved the Whig party from destruc- vation to our farmers, and withhold tion. This "extra" session, but for from our workingmen the wages of President Harrison's untimely death, labor; that the present perilous condi- it was-besides the repeal of the purwould have strengthened the Whig tion is largely the result of a financial chasing clause of the Sherman actpolicy which the executive branch of the Covernment finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress." Therefore, to the end that the people might b relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress the President considered that an extraordinary occasion, the assembling of Congress on the 7th of August fol-

> In his special message to Congress of Aug. 7. President Cleveland urged the repeal, of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver act, which compelled the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion. He spoke of the "alarming and extraordinary business situation" and of the "unfortunate financial plight," and amplified this view, and also urged that Congress would take other legislative action that should "put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the Covernment to fulfill its pecuntary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries,

On Aug. 11 Chairman Wilson intro-duced a bill to repeal the purchasing the obstructions placed in the way of the bill was passed by yeas 239 to mays election to the house of representatives, nary course of judicial proceedings, or serted a substitute for the last clause into money of equal intrinsic and ex- lation. and naval establishments, for levying a | changeable value, such equality to be direct and an income tax, etc., both branches being in full accord with the administration in respect to the policy to be pursued toward the seceding states.

An "extra" session of the Forty-fifth congress was called by Mr. Hayes, and convened on the 15th day of October. This session was called on account of the failure of the Forty-fourth congress. direct and an income tax, etc., both secured by international agreement as branches being in full accord with the will insure the maintenance of the parto be pursued toward the seceding A further declaration in favor of bi-

So far as the session was concerned. barren of results, and the repeal of the law has not borne the fruit expected. It may be said that the "extra" segsion failed to accomplish any substantial relief, for the simple reason that a majority of the Democratic members of both houses of congress had no confidence in either President Cleveland or Secretary Carlisle, and that the 'lame and impotent conclusions"-or results, rather-of that "extra" session really laid the foundation of an overwhelming defeat of the Democratio

party in November last. Of the twelve "extra" sessions called, the first session of the Twelfth congress, called by Mr. Madison, was the longest (245 days), and the second sesof the Thirty-fourth congress, called by Mr. Plerce, was the shortest (ten days).

The annual expenses of congress approximate four millions of dollars, and an extra session of congress does not cost, besides the printing, to exceed \$75,000 per month, as mileage is allowed for but two sessions of congress, while the great mass of business left unfinished at the expiration of each congress will readily suggest the absolute necesclause of the Sherman act. The debate sity of providing for at least three anran until Aug. 22, and after various nual sessions of each congress. Under amendments adding provisions for the present law, a representative takes free coinage of silver were voted down. his sent just thirteen months after his while his term and salary commence

All this will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the presidentto be the policy of the United States to this anomalous condition of affairs, and continue the use of both gold and sil- has expressed his personal belief that ver as standard money, to coin both it should be corrected by proper legis-



will do the work of either.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

A handsomely illustrated Kitchen Calendar of unique design, for 1897, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-live Selected Reches by the best known teachers of and writers on cookery. Will be sent on receipt of this advertisement and six cents in stamps.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

# PENNSYLVANIA ASK FOR THE B96KLET ON RAILROAD COMPANY. Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA
Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from New York, Philadelphia and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, \$210.00; second tour, \$350.00; third tour, \$210.00 round trip, and \$150.00 one way.

FLORIDA

GIVES THE OIL. Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 25, Feb. 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions. \$50.00 from New York, and \$48.00 from Philadelphia. WASHINGTON

Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New York and Philadelphia Dec. 29, 1888, Jun. 21, Feb. 11, March 11, April 1 and 22, and May 13, 1897. Rates including transportation and two days accommodation at the best 7 ashingto the test, \$14.50 from New York, and \$11.50 from Philadelphia.

### OLD POINT COMFORT TOURS Returning Direct or Via RICI MOND AND WASHINGTON

will leave New York and Philadelphia Dec, 26, 1896, Jan. 28, Feb. 20, March 18, and April 15, 1897. For detailed litheraries and other in-formation, apply at ticket agencies, or address George W. Boyd, assistant gen-eral passenger agent, Broad Street sta-tion, Philadelphia.



For sale by MATTHEWS BROS, and JOHN H. PHELPS, Scranton, Pa.



and partiting floor, unequaled for the total, and without a rival for the anivery. Absolutely pure and delicately medicated, At drugglets, Price 25 Cents.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., Follago, O. For sale by MATTHEWS BROS. and JOHN H. PHELPS, Scranton. Pa.





AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE

FOR SALE BY THE

SCRANTON STATION.

MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Intellectual and practical training for teachers. Three courses of study besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges on certificate. Thirty graduates pursuing further studies last year. Great advantages for special studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers. Beautiful grounds Magnificent buildings. Large grounds for athotics. Elevator and infirmary with attendant nurse. Fine gymnasium. Everything furnished at an average cost to normal students of \$143 a year. Fall term, Aug. 28. Whiter term, Dec. 2. Spring term, March 16. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to

S. H. ALBRO, Principal, Mansfield Pa.,



produces the above results in 30 days. It act powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using RFVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by sarting at the seat of disease, but is agreat nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards of Jusanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mill, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund he money. Circularfree, Address FRENCH REMEDY

For Sale by MATTHEWS BROS., Drug-

