

SWITZERLAND'S PRESIDENT.

He was Formerly a Soldier in the United States Army.

Col. Emil Frey, the new President of the Swiss Republic, whose term of office began with the new year, was a volunteer soldier in the United States army during the civil war.

Col. Frey was born at Ariesheim, Switzerland, October 24, 1838. After attending the excellent schools in Basle he entered the University of Jena and took foremost rank as a scholar in his special branches of study. At the federal military school of Switzerland he took the usual course of an officer's training and then sought practical experience in the line of agricultural science in Germany, extending his observations and studies in that line to America, where, in 1861, when the civil war broke out, he was found practically engaged as a farm hand in Illinois, familiarizing himself with the agricultural methods of the great West.

Although he had only come to the United States to remain temporarily, his inborn military ardor got the better of him and he enlisted, being enrolled at Chicago and mustered into service July 8, 1861, as a sergeant with Company E, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, to serve three years. August 29, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant and transferred to Company C, and January 1, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, from which, upon tendering his resignation, he was honorably discharged, to be mustered in as captain of Company H, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, September 20, 1862. At Gettysburg he was, with many others, captured July 2, 1863. Upon being taken prisoner he was sent to Staunton and then Richmond, Va., where, in March, 1864, Capt. Frey, together with First Lieutenants C. W. Pavey and L. Markbreit, Second Lieutenant W. C. Manning and Major N. Goc (subsequently Secretary of the Navy), was selected as hostage for certain Confederate prisoners and taken to Libby prison. The five officers were placed in the dungeon known as the "black hole," where they remained nearly three months. The health of these hostages becoming seriously impaired by reason of their scanty food, long and close confinement, they were, upon the recommendation of the medical authorities at Richmond, sent to Salisbury, N. C., and eventually to Danville, from where, on the following August 20, Capt. Frey was again placed in close confinement in Libby prison in Richmond, in alleged retaliation for the treatment of Capt. Gordon, of the Confederate army, who had been regularly tried by a military tribunal, convicted and sentenced to death, the execution of which sentence, however, President Lincoln suspended, and meanwhile Capt. W. G. Stewart, of the Confederate army, was placed in cell confinement as a hostage for the threatened retaliatory execution of Capt. Frey.

Finally, January 14, 1865, Capt. Frey was paroled at Alkin's Landing, Va., and upon reporting for duty, after recuperating somewhat, was sent to



President Frey.

his regiment and duly mustered out of service as Captain of Company H, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, June 3, 1865, having been brevetted Major United States Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war" March 13, 1865.

The shattered condition of his health and his long absence from home induced Col. Frey to return to Switzerland, where he engaged in editorial labors, and soon became an active and prominent factor in the so-called social or progressive democracy, being repeatedly elected to Congress, and was one term Speaker of the House of Representatives or National Council.

In 1882 it was decided to establish a full diplomatic mission at Washington. Col. Frey was unanimously selected as Switzerland's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, where he served with an enviable record until 1887, when he resigned to return to Switzerland.

He was immediately re-elected to Congress, and was subsequently made Chief of the Military Department, equivalent to Secretary of War in the United States.

So satisfactory were his labors in the Swiss Cabinet or Federal Council that he was honored with the Vice-Presidency of that body, and in conformity with usage rarely departed from, as a matter of unwritten civil service sequence in Switzerland, Vice-President Frey at the recent annual election held by the Federal Assembly (Congress in joint session) for executive officers of the Government, he was elected President of the Swiss Confederation for the Presidential term of one year, commencing January 1, 1894.

Hon. Tom Johnson.

Congressman Tom Johnson is the son of a Kentuckian who was a Colonel in the Confederate army. The son rapidly grew rich through street railway patents and franchises, and he is now financially interested in several important manufacturing enterprises. He became an unwilling convert to Henry George's land theory some years ago. Having read "Progress and Poverty," and being unable to meet its arguments to his own satisfaction, he turned over the book to his lawyer, and asked him as counsel to read it and render an opinion traversing its argument. But the lawyer, after reading the book, assented to the argument, and Mr. Johnson, having made further personal examination of the question, enrolled himself among the disciples of Mr. George. Mr. Johnson and Mr. George have been close friends for some years.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

CURRENT GOSSIP REGARDING CHARITY, BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

New Ideas of Helping the Poor—The Charitable Pawnbroker—An Unhappy Philanthropist—The Business Situation—Political Wirepulling.

Special New York Letter.

The present period of stress has been remarkable in many ways, and in none more than in the practical intelligence and helpfulness that has been applied to the problems of aiding the deserving poor. One of the latest suggestions is that of reforming the laws governing the business of pawnbroking. Some practical philanthropists, recognizing that the pawnbrokers' shops are the real banks of loan for the poor, are convinced that the business should be so supervised and controlled that only reasonable charges can be collected from those whose necessities require the pawning of personal effects.

As at present conducted, the profits of pawnbroking are enormous. The business is merely organized rapacity and plunder. The pawnbroker takes no chances of loss, charges an interest that is simply robbery, and in most cases becomes the owner of the goods pawned at a mere tithe of their actual value.

The proposition is to organize pawnbrokers' shops on the charitable plan, of simply making them pay expenses. The new style pawnbroker will be a philanthropic old gentleman, who will allow something like the value of articles pawned, and charge only a legal rate of interest for the money loaned. There is no doubt that there should be a better legal regulation of the pawnbroking business, and such State supervision as would tend to drive out of it the vultures and sharpers who now prey on the necessities of the poor. The business is necessary, and should be conducted on legitimate business lines.

The whole question of public charity is receiving more practical and intelligent consideration than ever before.



New Style Pawnbroker.

There is a general recognition of the sound principle that indiscriminate charity begets idleness and mendacity. A friend of mine narrates an interesting incident bearing upon this question. Calling upon a lady of large wealth, and one of the leaders of society, he found her in an agitated and tearful condition. On asking the cause of her grief, she replied: "I am in despair over the use I have made of my money. I have tried to do good with it, but I find I have done nothing but evil. It seems as if to give money to the poor was to do them an irreparable wrong. I have made drunkards and idlers and criminals by my well-intentioned but foolish charity, and now I feel that to give even to the needy is only to destroy their last remaining power of self-help. And yet, although I know it is evil, I cannot help giving. I am building up a constituency of mendicants, who absolutely depend upon me for a living. It won't do—it is wrong and wicked—and yet I don't know how to stop it. If I should die to-day I would turn loose upon the community scores of dependents, who would have to starve or beg or do worse to get a living."

It is to this class of real philanthropists that the problem of supplying the means of self-help to the needy is now being taken up as a solution of the great work of aiding the poor.

A Wall street friend of mine has his own views of hard times. "It is all very well," he says, "to talk of the sufferings of the poor, but who sympathizes with the rich?"

I honestly believe I am a subject for charity. Isn't my hair getting gray? It is so long since I have actually made a dollar, and my surplus is running so low, that I am about in a condition of despair. I tell you there is no poverty like the poverty of the rich, and I know that there has been about as much suffering and despair in Tuxedo and Madison avenue this past year as there has been in the East Side. I am only afraid that my credit won't outlast the crisis, for I tell you, my boy, we rich fellows have hypothesized about everything we possess to get through this pinch, and unless a change comes soon there will be some funny revelations."

There is a general feeling in business circles that a return of good times is now due. There has been plenty of money in the banks for some time, and their coffers are now fairly overflowing. Capital is getting anxious to invest—and the situation is such as to afford investors plenty of confidence. There is without doubt a general shortage at the present time in most lines of manufactured goods, and the demand is becoming important for a supply of this deficiency. It is this condition that is starting up so many factories and mills, and that holds out hope to investors in new enterprises. There has been quite an exodus of big financial men during the past week to the localities where their manufacturing plants are located, with a view to a partial or complete resumption of business.

Local politics presents a rather funny aspect. The special elections for Congress in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts, embraced in this city,

have given Tammany an opportunity to show whether or not the late raid against "the Wigwag" has weakened that institution. The districts are enormously Democratic, and the Tammany leaders, in Col. W. L. Brown and Isidor Strauss, have put forward two men who are acceptable to the Anti-Snappers. This makes the contest a square party fight. The Republicans believe the business situation will help them, and are determined to cut down the Democratic majorities.



Going to Start Up.

The funny aspect of the situation is afforded by the newspapers, which are supporting the Tammany Congressional candidates while furiously attacking that organization. Mr. Croker is said to wear a wise smile these days. It is said he is laying plans to completely undermine Mr. Fairchild's new "State Democracy," which appeared on the scene with such a tooting of trumpets, but which seems to have retired at least temporarily into profound seclusion. Certainly the new organization has as yet shown none of the qualities that are essential to a successful revolt against Tammany.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

To create an appetite, and give tone to the digestive apparatus, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

At Great Falls, Mont., the mercury has been known to drop 25 degrees inside of five minutes.

A Missouri girl has a foot fifteen and one-half inches long.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's PILLS are easy and gentle in effect.

Salmon fishing is prohibited in the State of Washington between 6 P. M. on Saturday and the same hour on Sunday.

LYDIA E.



PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

Is a positive cure for all those painful Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoea than any remedy the world has ever known. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are cured by its use. Under all circumstances, some derangement of the Uterus, or Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence freely answered. You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring a "PRETTY HOWDY-DO" and "Sleighs!" with an illustration of a man and a woman.

Sleighs! Sleighs! Sleighs!

We have just received an invoice of new sleighs. Stylish PORTLAND CUTTERS, Comfortables SWELL BODIES, Light and Heavy BOB SLEDS. The material and workmanship are the best, and the prices as low as the lowest.

Don't wait to buy a sleigh until the good sleighing comes, for the supply is limited.

D. W. KITCHEN, BLOOMSBURG, - - Penna.

Advertisement for Free Trials of Vigorous Health for Men, featuring Prof. Harris' Pastille.

Advertisement for Prof. Harris' Pastille, highlighting its benefits for nervous debility.

Advertisement for Ely's Catarrh Cream Balm, describing its use for nasal passages and inflammation.

Advertisement for Patents, offering legal services and protection for inventors.

Advertisement for Penroyal Pills, claiming to cure various ailments and improve health.

Advertisement for Thomas Gorrey, Contractor and Builder.

Advertisement for J. R. Smith & Co. Limited, Piano makers, featuring Chickering, Knabe, Weber, and Hallet & Davis pianos.

Advertisement for Patents, detailing the process of obtaining and protecting intellectual property.

Advertisement for Ely's Catarrh Cream Balm, emphasizing its effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for Patents, offering comprehensive legal assistance for inventors.

Advertisement for The Bloomsburg Steam Dye Works, offering services for mens' suits, dresses, and coats.

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