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 ofthe Swiss Republic, whose term of of-fice began with the new year, was a volunteer soldier in the United States army during the civil war. Col. Frey was born at Arlesheim, Switzerland, October 24, 1838. After attending the excellent schools in Basie he enjoyed the University of

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 Arerica, where, in 1861, when the civil war broke out, he was found practically engaged as a farm band 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 bet-ter of him and he enlisted, being enrolled at Chicago and mustered into service July S, 1861, as a sergeant with Company E, Twenty-fourth Illi-nois Infantry, to serve three years. August 29, 1861, he was appointed secnois Infantry, to serve three years. August 29, 1861, he was appointed sec-ond lieutenant and transferred to Company C, and January 1, 1862, was pro-moted to first licutenant of Company H, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, from which, upon tendering his resig-nation, he was honorably discharged, to be mustered in as captain of Com-pany H. Eighty-second Illinois Infan-trr, September 26, 1862. At Gettys-burg he was, with many others, cap-tured July 2, 1863. Upon being taken prisoner he was sent to Staunton and then Pichemond Va. where, in March then Richmond, Va., where, in March, 1864, Capt. Frey, together with First Lieutenants C. W. Pavey and L. Markbreit, Second Lleutenant W. C. Manbreit, Second Lieutenant W. C. Man-ning 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 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 Salis-bury, N. C., and eventually to Dan-ville, 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, conwicted and sentenced to death, the exe-cution 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 Cant Free

threatened Frey. Capt. Frey. Finally, January 14, 1865, Capt. Frey was parolled at Aikin's Landing. Va., and upon reporting for duty, after comporating somewhat, was sent to



NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

CURRENT GOSSIP REGARDING CHAR-ITY, 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 more than in the practical intelligence and helpfulness that has been applied to the problems of alding the deserv-ing poor. One of the latest sugges-tions is that of reforming the laws governing the business of pawnbrok-ing. Some practical philanthropists, recognizing that the pawnbrokers' shops are the real banks of loan for the poor, are convinced that the busi-mess should be so supervised and conness should be so supervised and controlled that only reasonable charges can be collected from those whose necessities require the pawning of per-

sonal effects. As at present conducted, the profits of pawnbroking are enormous. The pawned at a mere tithe of their actual value.

value. The proposition is to organize pawn-brokers' 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 ar-ticles pawned, and charge only a legal rate of interest for the money loaned. There is no doubt that there should 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 char-ity is receiving more practical and in-telligent consideration than ever be-



New Style Pawnbroker.

New Style Pawnbroker. fore. There is a general recognition of the sound principle that indiscrimi-nate charity begets idleness and men-dicancy. 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 crimi-nals by my well-intentioned but fool-ish charity, and now I feel that to give ish charity, and now I feel that to give even to the needy is only to destroy their last remaining power of self-help. ugh 1 know

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



Going to Start Up

Sleighs !

The funny aspect of the situation is afforded by the newspapers, which are supporting the Tammany Congressionsupporting the Tammany Congression-al candidates while furiously attack-ing that organization. Mr. Croker is said to wear a wise smile these days. It is said he is laying plans to com-pletely undermine Mr. Fairchild's new "State Democracy," which appeared on the scene with such a tooting of trumputs but which scena it have a trumpets, but which seems to have re-tired at least temporarily into profound seclusion. Certainly the new organization has as yet shown none of the qualities that are essential to a suc-cessful revolt against Tammany. MILTON 8. MAYHEW.

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

At Great Falls, Mont., the murcury 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 theumatism 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.

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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.

W. KITCHEN,

BLOOMSBURG, -- Penna.



President Froy.

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 Switzer-land, where he engaged in editorial labors, and soon became an active and prominent factor in the so-called social or progressive democracy, being re-pentedly elected to Congress, and was one term Speaker of the House of **Repr**esentatives 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 Cabinot or Federal Council that he was honored with the Vice-Presidency of that body, and in con-formity 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 dected President of the Swiss Con-federation for the Presidential term of one year, commencing January 1, 1894.

Hon. Tom Johnson.

Congressman Tom Johnson is the son of a Kentucklan who was a Colonel in the Confederate army. The son rapid-ly grew rich through street railway patents and franchises, and he is now unancially interested in several im-portant 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 ergu-ments to his own satisfaction, he turnsl over the book to his lawyer, and asked him as counsel to read it and render an opinion traversing its argu-But the lawyer, after reading ment. the book, assented to the argument, ind Mr. Johnson, having made further personal examination of the question, enrolled himself among the disciples of Mr. George. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jeorge have been close friends for some years.

cannot help giving. I am building up a constituency of mendicants, who ab-solutely 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 philanthro-pists 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 Well street feland of mine has his

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 sym-pathizes with the sorrows of the rich?

I honestly believe I am a subject for charity. Isn't my about in a condition of despair. I tell you there is no pov-

hair getting gray? It is so long since I have actually made a dollar, and my surplus is running so low, that I am

erty like the poverty of the rich, and I know that there has been about as much

11 spair 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 hypothecated 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 busi-ness 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 over-flowing. Capital is getting anxious-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 importu-nate 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 enexprises. There has been quite an rodus of big financial men during he 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 fun-ny aspect. The special elections for Congress in the Fourteenth and Fif-ternth districts, embraced in this city,

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Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It con-tains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, mar-ried or single, should know about her-self. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For



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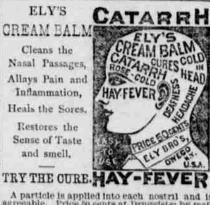
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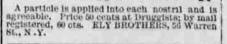
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