

A record number of applicants received succor in 1870, with many others dismissed. Among the latter were non-Swiss, unworthy people, single men, who had to 'give way' to women and children. Still others received private assistance, and some were given transportation to New York.

One Mr. Schmidt, 203 Quarry Street, offered meals for 15¢ to people recommended by the sbs, and supper, lodging and breakfast for 50¢ (1871). A special meeting allocated \$100.00 to Mr. Koradi for quick transfer to the most needy in Chicago, Consul Endriss reporting that most Swiss there lost everything in the conflagration, and were grateful for any help.

The Meeting of February 1872 took notice of the prevalent smallpox, with increased demands for help from the Society. The 'Old Men's Home,' it was revealed 1873, requested \$150.00 to admit a person. This was considered too much for the man in question, 'too uncertain a character,' but another boarding and lodging house was located for him. The President's Report for that year emphasized the 'monetary crisis' and considerable 'stoppage in business,' which were bound to tax the Society heavily. Indeed, assistance rendered jumped to 622 cases, with \$786.45, which records were to be broken anew only two years hence. At least, the membership too had risen to 116, which record was not upset until 1922.

In 1876, Bernhard Speiser offered meals for 5¢, 10¢, 15¢ for needy Swiss. In and around Philadelphia, between 4000 and 5000 francs were collected to help the victims of inundations in Switzerland, with the 'Swiss Centennial Headquarters Society' splendidly collaborating.

Asked to join the Winkelried Foundation, President Koradi opined in November 1877, the sbs could not join in a body, but the low 'fees and dues' for life insurance were attractive to individuals. The year was called one of 'extra urgency,' with a 'dull state of business.' There had been many young Swiss among the applicants, while, on the other hand, contributions fell short.

An appeal from New Orleans (1878), for relief to the awful consequences of the Yellow Fever in Louisiana, was answered with a check for \$100.00. There was a consistent loss in members, now at 72, with assistance still high, with 572 cases, \$695.70, or almost \$10.00 per member. But there was enough side-income to close the books with a gain of \$335.67. The members were requested to notify the Society of employment opportunities. And gratefully acknowledged were gratuitous ser-

vices of the physicians, Drs. J. Schwartz, Jos. F. Koerper, G. Winkler, E. Dwight; of the apothecaries Henry Cramer, L. Koch and E. Heming; the solicitors and legal advisers E. T. Whitman, F. Ditman and J. G. Rosengarten.

To reciprocate favors of the German nationality group, some underprivileged German children were invited to the Christmas Party 1879, the gifts consisting mostly of clothing.

The membership was encouraged to contribute funds for decorating Tell's Chapel on Lake Uri. The collection brought 260 francs.

Note was taken at the Annual General Assembly of 1881, of the larger numbers of immigrants, Swiss and others. Many were young, robust men, and good workers, but totally ignorant of English. For the first time in many years, the Society sustained a loss, amounting to \$224.63. The unusual number of applications from destitute immigrants had the treasury almost depleted by February 1881. St. Mary's and the German Hospital reported caring for 'large numbers of Swiss' that year, and asked for contributions. The applications remained many, the funds low, the dues slow. The October Meeting constituted a Committee of Relief for victims of the Elm Landslide (Tschingelnberg), also several floods, to collect funds from Swiss and other friends. The response was 'hearty and liberal,' Consul Koradi reported at the General Meeting 1882, producing over \$1800.00, for which he brought thanks from the Federal Government and the people.

For some time the Directors were occupied with the case of three Swiss, convicted to 15 months in the Western Penitentiary under the Tramp Act in Lebanon County. Solicitor Rosengarten's report was unfavorable, and the matter was dismissed. Another legal case developed almost simultaneously. In this case the man was committed to the Eastern Penitentiary for 14 years, 8 months, for a serious offense in Adams County. He claimed innocence. Mr. Oberer's preliminary investigation was encouraging, and Solicitor Rosengarten was put on the case, who engaged another attorney in Harrisburg. An appeal was made to other Swiss societies to help defray the costs, with the sbs willing to assume one-third. A pardon failed in June, but in December the man's release was effectuated, prompting Governor John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, a member, to convey his appreciation for the Society's successful effort, in which, however, he himself had taken an active interest.