Democratic Watchman. Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9, 1900.

P. GRAY MEEK

following rates :

her greater knowledge of child hood insures the youngsters better treatment than they get from the other sex. But most women TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- Until further notic are firmly convinced that everybody's chilthis paper will be furnished to subscribers at the dren but her own are "little beasts." \$1.00

From the Bloomsbur g Columbian

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## A Fund to Reimburse a Faithful County Official

A CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Let us All be Sharers in the Burden that Has been Placed Upon a Former Sher iff for Having Done What Sober Men Believe to Have Been His Duty. Unless We Come to His Aid Former Sheriff John P. Condo Will Have to Pay \$1,400 for Endeavoring to Apprehend an Out Law.

The decision which Judge Beeber, of the Superior court of Pennsylvania, has just handed down in the case of H. M. Goodman, Adm'r of etc., of Emma C. Goodman, Dec'd., vs John P. Condo, H. H. Montgomery, William Garis, John L. Dunlap, James Cornelly and Joseph Rightnour, confirms the decree of the common pleas court of Centre county and fastens upon our former sheriff a burden that he has no reasonable cause iness portion of the place, were consumed to bear. It is the sequel of the great Ettlinger traged, that occurred at Woodward on March 6th. 1896.

The frightful occurrences of that day and the one preceding it are still vivid in the minds of those who were in the usually peaceful little village of Woodward. William R. Ettlinger, either because of imaginary persecutions or petty differences with his caping. Lukban, by taxing the natives neighbors had made himself so obnoxious as to come under the mandates of the law. On the 5th of March a bench warrant was issued for him and while attempting to arrest him he shot constable John Barner, then ripped his throat from ear to ear. This murder was committed in the house occupied by Ettlinger, which was the property of Emma C. Goodman's estate. The people of that vicinity were horror stricken when they learned of the crime from the constable's assistant, who fled from the house when his chief fell dead. Many of them ran to the scene with the intention of rescuing the fallen officer, but they were met by a shower of bullets from Ettlinger, who had barricaded of the Forty-third regiment drove out 150 his house and defied arrest.

The sheriff of the county was called upon and with a posse of men from this place left for Woodward on a special train provided by the county commissioners. They arrived at the scene that night at 9 o'clock and were on duty all night to keep the murderer from escaping. When morning dawned the sheriff, with a party of deputies, advanced toward the house to make the arrest, but they had no sooner gotten within range than a load of buck-shot was sent into them; one of the missiles having passed through the hat of one of the officers. Every subsequent attempt to approach the place was met and intend to maintain garrisons in by the same shower of leaden notices to keep off. How many lives might have been sacrificed no one can tell.

Finally, when all their ingenuity had failed to accomplish its purpose it was decided to burn him out. The building was fired and shortly afterwards Ettlinger's little children were cast from it. Then his shackled wife escaped, but he remained; firing into the officers until he realized that he must either die like a rat in a trap or give himself up to the law. Just what his purpose really was no one will ever know, for with the flames eating their way closer and closer to him he jumped from his cellar way, immediately the sheriff and a few others rushed toward him, but before they reached his side he threw his left hand to his head and sent a pistol ball crashing into attacked the First battalion of the Forty. his brain. It was such an intensely dramatic scene that all stood appalled for a moment, then there was a rush to rescue the dead body of constable Barner from the burning killed, but details of the engagement are building. And scarcely had the last of those who entered stepped from the door when lacking. a territic explosion sent the whole end of the structure, wrecked in thousands of firebrands. It was the result of another of Ettlinger's hellish designs. He had m. ed his large force about the top of the town and house with dynamite to blow up any party that might have forced its way in.

This is a brief story of the tragedy. The entire county felt relieved and there was try, which occupied a large convent as a universal approval of sheriff Condo's course in having accomplished what he did without the loss of a life. No one, for a moment thought that he would have to pay for the casualties are unknown.

Brother Elwell Must Know the Wome Nine Towns Have Been Garrisoned. With the Forty-Third and Forty-Seventh Regiments A woman running for school director al-A Thousand Insurgents Were Encountered During Trip. Americans Lost One Man. ways tries to convince the easy voter that

MANILA, Feb. 5 .- 2.50 p.m. -Brigadier General Kobb's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar, has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles and over 5.000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows, were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed seventy natives, eleven of whom had rifles. The others were villagers armed with wooden

swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured \$9,000 in gold, enemy's money, and forty muzzle loading brass cannon. At Calbagog and Samar the enemy evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing fighting, scattering them to the

mountains At Catbalogan, Lukban, the Tagalog general fired the place with kerosene just enjoy our glorious heritage. before the Americans landed and then

fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses, half the bus The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading. The next day Major Allen, with

three companies of the Forty-third regi-ment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukban was heading in hope of es. has accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the American pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing non-combatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found entrenched and resisted. Lieutenant Johnston and twelve scouts

of the enemy and captured the town. The insurgents in these towns were

mostly Visayans who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Luzon.

The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupa-The Tagalog chiefs influenced them tion. against us, but, when they perceive we are much more powerful than the Tagalogs to open the islands to commerce. it is be it may be truly said. lieved the rebel party will lose its popular-

The Americans are gladly accepted by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

## The Forty-Seventh in Trouble. Holding off the Insurgents in a Convent.

MANILA, February 6 .- The insurgents fifth infantry, near Nice. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant

Ships arriving from Legaspi reported that the insurgent General Pana concentrated a made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh infanundersigned, who will acknowledge the fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The

A corporal and four men while patroling the railroad near Mabalacat recently dis appeared and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a corporal killed.

FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

The Schools of the County Co-operating in the Monument. Supt. Gramley Issues a Call to Work for the Monument Fund.—A day set apart for the Promotion of the Work. Scholars, Parents and Teachers to Join Forces in Observing a Memorial Day. A Sketch of Curtin's Life.

TO THE TEACHERS OF CENTRE COUNTY. At the last annual session of the teachers' institute the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved : That in furtherance of the proposed addition to the regular duties of Secretary Resource : That in furtherance of the proposed monument to be erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Centre county, in the war of the rebellion, with which a statue of the late Gov. A. G. Curtin is to be connected, we recom-mend the observance of a "Memorial Day" some time during the present term, the date to be fixed by the county superintendent. Schools were added, and under his administration the school system of the State reits modern development.

The object of this action is to acquaint the boys and girls with the unswerving paa result of the agitation of the slavery questriotism of Gov. Curtin, and the active part tion, he naturally took a leading position he took in the cause of the public schools, and to teach them to revere the memory of made its candidate for Governor. This those who sacrificed their lives that we may honor was the more conspicuous because of

Gov. Pollock, recognizing the eminent and because the future of the party, virtuqualifications of Hon. A. G. Curtin, ap- ally born with his nomination, almost entirely upon his success pointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, a position which he filled with signal honor and ability, and in addition to the two doubtful States, Pennsy lvania and the duty of Secretary proper, he was ex-of- Indiana. Both of them held their state ficio Superintendent of Public Schools. In election in the October preceding the November election, and it was therefore essenthis position he took special pride and latial, nationally, that these two States bored zealously, and was instrumental in should declare for the Republican candiinaugurating great improvements in the date to insure his election. When the concommon school system

Centre county was the home of Hon. A. jority of the delegates. But it was morally G. Curtin, "Pennsylvania's War Govercertain that Pennsylvania could not be car. nor," who ranked with the ablest lawyers, ried for the Republicans with Seward as the presidential candidate; for it had been greatest statesmen, and most benevolent. charged, and was believed, that he had been citizens of his time. His career as Goverelected Governor of New York as a Whig, nor was filled with acts of kindness and upon an understanding with Bishop Hughes beneficence in behalf of the State, and he that the school fund of the State was to be was ceaseless in his devotion to the interests divided with the Catholic educational in and wants of those whom the State had given for national defense. "The desolate the death of the Know-Nothing party, were hearth-stone and the moans of the bereaved bitterly opposed to him. It will thus be excited his sympathy, and he devised a system of care and instruction for the orphans of the fallen which should make the whole country. State their guardian and support." This was possibly the crowning act of his life. "He was the soldier's friend and made his orphans the children of the State." Of him

"One of the few immortal names That were not born to die."

That were not born to die." February 22nd, 1900, is designated as went to Chicago with A. K. McClure chair-'Parents' and Memorial Day," and it is hoped every school in the county will pre- It would be hard to picture the important pare appropriate exercises for the occasion, and make special efforts to secure the cooperation of parents, friends and veterans; the contest in Lincoln's favor. thus giving to patrons the privilege to see the work done in the schools, and at the same time show honor and reverence to the outside of New York were willing to forego soldiers and sailors that fell in battle.

acceptable to Mr. Curtin and Henry S. To show our further appreciation of the Lane, the candidates for Governor in the heroes of the civil war, it is suggested, yea two October States.

urged, that a collection be taken, and may ELECTED GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. it be a liberal one. Contributions are to be forwarded to the Curtin turned his attention to the duties of

same through the county press, or through Club monument committee.

was Henry S. Lane in Indiana.

and his efforts in behalf of General Taylor visited them in their camps, not with pomp were everywhere recognized as contributing to his election. In 1852 he was again upon personal intercourse. In the hospitals he the electoral ticket, and in the forefront of gave words of hope to the wounded and the battle for the Whig party. In 1854 his suffering, and bore messages of affection to leading position as a man and politician and from loved ones at home. No letter was so well recognized that his party from a soldier at the front, whether officer desired him to become its candi-date for Governor. He declined the honor, but gave his best efforts to the or private, was ever received without being promptly answered. It mattered not how impossible was the request, if it could not election of Mr. Pollock, who, after his suc- be granted the reason was kindly told. In cess, appointed him Secretary of State. In every time of suffering and discouragement those days this position was one of greater the soldier felt that he who represented the power and influence than at present, for in power and majesty of the Commonwealth at home was mindful of him. Wherever of State those of Superintendent of Public were sickness, or wounds, or death, there was the official agent of the State to perform every duty to the living and the last ceived a strong impetus in the direction of rites to the dead. The bodies of the dead were brought back to sleep with their In the years from 1854 to 1869, when the kindred, and their names enrolled in the Republican party was springing into life as lists of the martyred patriots.

Nor was the solicitude of the Governor confined to the soldier. He beheld his in the stirring events which attended the family broken, and left without support birth of the new party, and in 1860 was and protection by his death. The desolate hearthstone and the means of the bereaved excited his sympathy, and he applied himthe all important questions then pending, self vigorously to the originating of a system of care and instruction for the orphans ally born with his nomination, depended of the fallen slain, which should make the State their guardian and supporter until of sufficient age to provide for themselves.

The election of Lincoln depended upon He was successful in his humane and patriotic endeavors. The Legislature gave an attentive ear to his appeals, and voted liberally millions of money for this worthy object. The fruit of this expenditure will be most abundant. A body of well-instructed and morally trained young men and women will be given to the Common wealth, instead of an equal number of the offspring vention met at Chicago, it was apparent of ignorance and want, which otherwise that Seward was the choice of a large mawould almost inevitably have been the result. When he shall be laid in an honored grave, no prouder line will be found in scribed upon his tombstone than this : "He made the orphans of the soldiers the children of the State !"

RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

In 1863, Governor Curtin was, from his arduous labors, broken in health, and was stitutions. Hence the native Americans in compelled to give himself, for weeks at a the Republican party, who came to it after time, to the exclusive care of an eminent physician in New York. President Lincoln appreciating his services, and recognizing seen that at the outset of Mr. Curtin's cathe necessity of a change of climate and emreer as the Republican nominee for Goverployment, formally tendered him a first nor, his own position as well as the position class foreign mission, which the Governor signified his willingness to accept when his of his State attracted the attention of the term should expire. But in the meantime The Pennsylvania delegation in the Preshe was nominated for re-election, and reidential convention of 1860 was instructed linquishing his intention of going abroad. for General Simon Cameron, with John he accepted the call of his fellow citizens, McLane, of Ohio, as its second choice. The and again entered upon the canvass. Thousands of voters were beyond the limits necessity of carrying Pennsylvania in Octoof the Commonweath, facing a still defiant ber for the success of the Republican ticket foe; but they generally favored the re-election of Governor Curtin and he was elected man of the Republican state committee, by a "returned" majority of about 15,000. It was the aspiration of his friends that he should be made United States Senator part which Mr. Curtin and his position at the end of his second gubernatorial term played in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. but the influences which had ever been hos-He and Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, decided tile to him prevented. Soon after General Grant's election, Governor Curtin was nom-While the convention was largely in fainated and confirmed as Minister to Russia, and spent nearly four years at St. Petersvor of Mr. Seward, most of the delegates burg their preference, and nominate a caudidate

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN IN 1872.

Minister Curtin returned home in 1872, and took part in the liberal Republican movement which nominated Horace Greeley. He was very prominently spoken of The presidential convention over, Mr. for the second place on that ticket, and was the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation his own campaign with characteristic enerin the Greeley convention for President. gy, and his brilliant personal canvass is still His connection with the Liberal Republiremembered with enthusiasm. He was can movement, and the fact that his power any channel designated by the Veteran elected in October, by a large majority as and influence in the Republican party, which were eminent whi le rem

building destroyed. He fired it upon the advice of hundreds of sober men, after mature deliberation and when no other plan seemed possible.

No one supposed that the Goodman heirs would be compelled to suffer the loss, either, but it was generally believed that the county would pay it without question. And this was the evident intention of the commissioners, but when the Goodmans presented their bill the value of the house was so over-estimated that the commissioners declined to settle on such a basis. This resulted in three suits being instituted. One. against John P. Condo and his deputies; the others, against Condo and his bondsmen and the county. They were entered for the August term, 1897, and reached trial at the November sessions, 1898. At that time the case against Condo and his deputies was taken up first and went to the jury; the court having first propounded four questions for it to answer. The members of the jury were under the impression that they were merely fixing the value of the building and returned with a verdict of \$865.00. That tician succumbed to his wound at 6.40 they had no idea that sheriff Condo was to be made pay it was clearly demonstrated by several of the jurors who called at this office to protest against the assertions made in an editorial published in the WATCHMAN of Dec. 16th, 1893, under the caption "Mulcting a Sheriff for Doing His Duty." Probably not one of the twelve men who passed upon it at that time thought that the sheriff ought to pay it. In fact, those who spoke to us declared, emphatically, that such would be an injustice. The court had reserved points of law, however, upon which it decreed that sheriff Condo and his deputies were r esponsible.

This decree was handed down on August 28th, 1899, and a new trial refus ed. Immediately Messrs John G. Johnson, J. C. Meyer and Jno. M. Dale, attorneys for the sheriff, carried an appeal to the Superior court, with the result that judge Beeber has just handed down.

It is not with any intention of questioning the equity of the case or reflecting upon' the courts that have passed upon it that this fund has been started. It is common sense, however, that will point out to most men that a great injustice is being done an official who was in faithful pursuit of his duty. Centre county never knew a better sheriff than was John P. Condo. He left Bellefonte in January, 1897, with the confidence and esesm of all who had business or social relations with him. On Saturday, Jan. 2nd, '97 former judge Furst arose, voluntarily, in the court room and spoke such words of praise as are seldom heard of any man. His honor, judge Love, followed judge Furst with ecomiums of equal warmth and sheriff Condo retired from official life.

It is such a man who must now pay the \$865.00 for the Goodman house, in addition to the costs that run the bill up to nearly \$1,400.00. And it is for this man that the WATCHMAN calls upon the public for re-imbursement. He makes no appeal, but Centre county cannot afford to have a faithful officer thus mulcted. He saved the lives of many-in all probability-and now must pay dearly for it. He restored order and quiet to a terror stricken community and must suffer the consequences of a law defying desperado's murderous act for doing it, unless we rally to share the burden.

Confident that the people of Centre county will not be willing to permit such an outrage we make this call upon your generosity.

Subscribe whatever you feel you are able to give towards the fund, which is to be known as the People of Centre County's Re-imbursement to a Faithful Sheriff. Money taking shape. or subscriptions can be forwarded to this office or to the Jackson, Hastings & Co. bank, which will be make the depository of all funds and the list of contributors will be published from week to week.

The work has started off enthusiastically already and we call upon every person in Centre county to take it up for the honor of the county. Any sum will be acceptable, because it will record the substantial sympathy of the donor.

Don't stand back is this laudable work. Those who had witness fees or other costs that have not been drawn, who care to contribute all or a part of them to the fund can do so. It will be the same as a cash contribution. Send along a relinquishment of the claim.

The mere announcement of the WATCHMAN's intention to start such a fund was enough to bring forth the following generous offers

A Friend -	-	-	-	-	\$50.00	
The Democratic Watchman		-	-	-	25.00	
M. Fauble & Son		-	-	-	10.00	
Thos. H. Harter	-	-	-	-	5.00	
Montgomery & Co	-	-	-	-	10.00	
					100.00	

## Hon. William Goebel is Dead.

The Democratic Leader Succumbed to His Wound at 6. 40 O'clock on Saturday Evening. The End Came Peacefully.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4 .-- William Goebel is dead. After a battle for life, in which even his bitterest enemies were forced to acknowledge his courage and deter mination, the Democratic leader and poli celebration will be carried to the town hall. o'clock last evening. which has a much greater seating capacity

He had been sinking gradually all afterthan any of the schools rooms. noon, with an occasional slight rally, but so surely marked for death that his physi-For the benefit of those teachers and cians thrice predicted before sunset that he who do not have any work on Curtin at hand we republish the following sketch of could not live five minutes longer. Yet he did, fighting up to the very last minute his life from the WATCHMAN of Oct. 12th, for existence, and with his last words a re-1894. assurance to his attendants who had warned him so many times that his hours were EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN'S CAREER.

The end came very peacefully and quietly. He breathed his last at 6.40. His 1815. brother, Authur, and his sister Mrs. Braunacker, of Hartwell, O., were in the room

at the time. INTERMENT IN FRANKFORT.

The remains of Governor Goebel were buried yesterday in Frankfort, in the cemetery where lie the remains of Daniel

Boone, Vice President Richard Johnson built in Pennsylvania. He emigrated from and several Kentucky Governors, eminent Ireland seven years before settling in Bellejurists and soldiers. fonte, and brought with him to this coun-Although the burial took place in Franktry wealth and a good education, obtained fort, in accordance with the wishes of the

at the French capital. His second wife was the daughter of Andrew Gregg, who served friends of the dead man, the funeral servces were held in Covington, his home. as United States Senator, member of Con-The remains were taken to Covington Mongress, and Secretary of State. So, in birth and advantages, Governor Curtin was favorday on a special train accompanied by the relatives of the dead man, the legislative ed above the lot of most men. He had committee, judges of the court of appeal and every advantage of education that the other political friends. Tuesday morning they were conveyed to Odd Fellows' hall schools and academies of Bellefonte afforded, and after a term of school at Harrisburg, in Covington, and from 8:30 in the mornended his academic education at Milton. ing until 10 in the evening laid in state.

At the time of his graduation William Funeral services were extremely simple, in W. Potter who was afterwards in Congress, deference to the wishes of the family. was practicing law in Bellefonte, and with Wednesday morning the remains were him young Curtin began the study of law. taken back to Frankfort and placed in the He finished with Judge Reed, then one of big ball room of the Capitol hotel, where the greatest attorneys of the State, after they laid in state that day. graduating from the law department of

Dickinson college, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in his native place, and Plans for the raising of funds by popular subscription for the erection of a monument to Governor Goebel's memory are rapidly

Artificial Lumber.

ica has been formed with a capital of \$12.-

began the practice of the law in 1837. He at once took a leading position in his profession, but was noted as an advocate rath er than as a close practitioner. His powers

as a speaker naturally turned him in the The latest novelty in the building line direction of politics, and when only twenty-three years of age he made a State repuis artificial lumber. It is the invention of Oscar L. Gardner, of Brooklyn Patents have been obtained in the United States, tation as an orator in the campaign "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." ardent Whig, and in 1844 made a canvass Canada. Australia and all over Europe. The Artificial Lumber company of Amer-

of the State for Henry Clay. EARLY POLITICAL CAREER.

000,000 and the building trade is about to The reputation he had made as a speaker be revolutionized. Artificial lumber is in 1840, in behalf of General Harrison, gave made from straw into long fibre boards him leading rank on the stump in 1844. and is fire proof, non-conductor of heat or His success in this campaign stamped him cold, air tight, will not warp or split, free from cracks, deadens all reverberations, but of keen wit and humor, and of politicfrom cracks, deadens all reverberations, gives back no echo, obviates the use of al foresight far beyond his years. From lath and plaster, saves labor and material, this campaign Mr. Curtin's political adhas more uses than natural wood, rivals vancement dated, and his reputation as an mahogany and oak in durability, has a advocate grew. beautiful finish and is cheaper than wood. In 1848 he was a presidential elector,

C. L. GRAMLEY. County Superintendent. fied from the day he assumed the position to which he had been elected, in the intel-

ligence with which he dealt with the grave The foregoing call of county superintenduestions forcing themselves upon the ent Gramley is sufficiently explanatory and Executive of a great State, with the nation it is hoped there will be a rousing response upon the threshold of a sectional war. He to it in the schools of the county. Already was guided by wise counselors and was himself discreet, conservative, and able in the discharge of his important and delicate many of them are making preparations for a proper observance of the day and especiduties, during the trying days when all ally commendable is the plan that the were endeavoring to peaceably prevent reschools of Millheim have adopted in combellion. He was patriotic, firm and even bining for a joint exhibition and in order to stubbornly courageous when all efforts failed and the war came. accommodate all who care to witness it the

A PATRIOTIC INAUGURAL. In his inaugural address in January, 1861, Governor Curtin said :

AT CHICAGO IN 1860.

"No one who know the history of Pennylvania and understands the opinions and scholars in the public schools of the county feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize in their broadest extent all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready Andrew Gregg Curtin was born at Belleand willing to observe, generously and frafonte, Centre county, Pa., April 22nd, ternally in their letter and spirit with unswerving fidelity. Ours is a National Gov-ernment. It has within the sphere of its Seventeen years before his birth his father. Roland Curtin, settled in Bellefonte and ction all the attributes of sovereignty, and began the manufacture of iron. He was a among these are the right and duty of self. pioneer in this great industry, which has preservation. It is based upon a compact now grown to such gigantic proportions in to which all the people of the United States this State. He is said to have erected one are parties. It is the result of mutual conof the first, if not the first, iron furnaces cessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State, nor combination of States, voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleaspre from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed: and it must have supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities. to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard."

SERVICES DURING THE WAR. The civil war followed close upon Curtin's inauguration as the chief executive of the State, and when the first gun was fired he sprang to the duty of raising troops for the General Government, with an energy and spirit unequalled by any other state executive. He encouraged enlistments in every possible way, and in an eloquent war

speech just after the fall of Sumpter he kindled campfires upon almost every hearth tion by the county has been recommended in Pennsylvania, and called more men into by the grand jury and approved by the service than were asked for by the General Government.

Governor Curtin's administration was conspicuous for the beneficent and merciful the men from Centre county who gave up policy adopted to temper the terrible their lives during our civil war. Whilst scourge of war. He was ceaseless in his devotion to the interests and the wants of those whom the State had given for the na- anxions to have the memory of Gov. Curtin tional defence. He went to the field and commemorated in connection with their

The wisdom of the selection of Governor the country, but which had been broken Curtin from his party standpoint was justi- during his absence, carried him into the Democratic party. He was a member of the Constitutional

Convention of 1872-73, and for a few years after had little to do with politics.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 187 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers. He was nominated again in 1880 by the Democrats of his congressional district, and was elected for two terms, retiring in 1887 near the close of his 71st year. In Congress Governor Curtin was a faithful public servant, and attracted much public attention. At one time he was chairman of the House

Foreign Affairs committee HIS CLOSING YEARS.

After leaving Congress Governor Curtin pursued a quiet life at his mountain home, this place, respected and esteemed by people of all classes. His familiar figure wa an every day sight on our streets. Tall and erect as in youth he would walk about for his daily exercise. Until within a very short time previous to his death he kept up a lively interest in the politics of the con ty and it was his influence that made his friend Dr. J. H. Dobbins the postmaster here under the former Cleveland administration and not until he had given evidence that it would prove satisfactory would the Department recommend the appointment of his successor. His time was occupied in looking after his business here and dispensing charities. No more pleasant hour could be spent than a talk with the ex-Governor, he always loved young people and gave them friendly counsel whenever an opportunity presented itself and those who enjoyed his intimacy will cherish his charming personality as long as memory lasts.

## To Be a Soldiers Monument.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY: In order to correct misapprehension and misunderstanding made apparent by many power adequate to the enforcement of the inquiries concerning the purpose of the erection of the proposed soldiers' monument, we beg to say that at the meeting of the Veteran Club of Centre county in 1894. people, will give them an honest, faithful, in the series of resolutions adopted, it was set forth:

> "That Centre county owes it to the memory of the dead and the commemoration of the virtues of those who live to see that a suitable monument be erected in a central place which will commemorate the part taken by "That, in the judgment of the veteran Club, the monument should embody, as one of its features, a statue of Andrew G. Curtin, the War Governor of the Commonwealth, so that his services may be perpetuated in connection with the monument to our dead heroes."

The monument for which an appropriacourt is to be strictly a soldiers' monument,

commemorative of the lives and services of the survivors who served in that war are

He was an