

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1892.

OUR WAR GOVERNOR.

Glowing Tribute to the Work of Andrew G. Curtin by Col. A. K. McClure.

LINCOLN'S TRUST IN HIM.

His Early Recognition of the Magnitude of the Rebellion.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESERVE CORPS.

Brushes With Secretary Stanton and Trouble With Cameron.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Andrew G. Curtin has written the most brilliant chapters in the annals of the history of our great civil conflict by his official records as Governor of Pennsylvania. I am not unmindful, in paying this high tribute to the great War Governor of the Union, that there are many Pennsylvania names which have become memorable for their heroism in the struggle for the preservation of our free institutions. Nor am I unmindful that Pennsylvania has within her borders the great battlefields of the war, and that the names of such Pennsylvania heroes as Meade, Reynolds, and Hancock are inseparably linked with the decisive victory that gave assured safety and unswerving freedom to the Union.

15, 1861, summoning 75,000 three-month men to the field.

This call of Curtin was made without the authority of the general government and entirely without the knowledge of the President or Secretary of War.

He had around him a number of leading men of both parties who cheerfully gave their time and ceaseless labor to assist him.

These men were not only his councilors by day and night to strengthen his hands by voluntary service on his staff, were such men as the late Thomas A. Scott, John A. Wright, E. B. Roberts, Leuben, C. Hale, and John R. Parker, Craig Bidle and John E. Potts, who yet survive.

These men, as well as the military officers on duty in Pennsylvania with General Patterson, all heartily concurred in the policy of the Governor, and shared his vindication at an early day.

Even before the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought on the 21st of July, two of the Reserve regiments were called for by the Government to march to Cumberland to the relief of Colonel Wallace, and the regiments commanded by Colonel Charles J. Biddle and Colonel Simmons, and a battery of artillery were on the march the same day the report was received, and soon thereafter the Tenth Regiment followed.

Notwithstanding this refusal to entertain the question of accepting these troops, Curtin again ordered the Reserve Corps to the Government on the 18th of July, just before the battle of Bull Run, and the same day brought orders from the War Department that four regi-

ments of the nation's peril, and the bill creating a loan and organizing 15 regiments of the Reserve Corps was passed by an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature.

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estly pressed upon the Government the prompt exchange of prisoners.

Stanton grew impatient and even insolent, retorting to the Governor's appeal: "Do you come here in support of the Government and ask me to exchange 30,000 skeletons for 30,000 well-fed men?"

To which Curtin replied with all the earnestness of his humane impulses: "Do you dare to depart from the laws of humane civilization?"

Curtin and Meredith carried their appeal to Lincoln, who shared all of Curtin's sympathies for our suffering prisoners, and who exerted himself to the utmost only to effect a partial exchange.

In 1863, when Curtin was a candidate for re-election, Stanton gave most earnest support to his cause, notwithstanding he rarely spoke of Curtin personally except with bitterness.

Curtin keenly appreciated what Stanton had done and went to Washington, soon after his election, with the purpose of paying his respects to Stanton and thanking him for the hearty support he had given him.

A mutual acquaintance who knew that Curtin was in Washington to pay his respects to Stanton, happened to meet Stanton during the evening and spoke with much reluctance to entertain the question of his presence there to visit and thank the Secretary of War.

Stanton replied in his cynical way: "Yes, Pennsylvania must be a very loyal State to give such a victory to Curtin." This was repeated to Curtin the

Executive Mansion,

Washington, April 13, 1863.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, My dear Sir, If after the expiration of your present term as Governor of Pennsylvania, I shall continue in office here, and you shall desire to go abroad, you can do so with one of the first class missions.

Yours truly, Lincoln

FAC SIMILE OF LINCOLN'S LETTER TO CURTIN.

Washington, thousands of patriotic men were crowding the trains from every part of the State for Harrisburg to enter the military service.

Senator Sherman Agreed With Curtin.

To the utter surprise of the Governor and the commander of the department the first communication received from Washington, after the receipt of the request for additional troops had been forwarded, was a blunt refusal to receive any of the regiments under the new call; and to emphasize the attitude of the Government and its appreciation of the magnitude of the war, Secretary Cameron stated in a dispatch to the Governor, not only that the regiments could not be received, but that it was more important to reduce than enlarge the number.

His inaugural address was prepared entirely by himself before he came to the State capital to assume his official position. Before he delivered it, he summoned to his council a number of the most intelligent and considerate men of both parties in the State, but after careful and dispassionate reflection upon every sentence of the document, it was not substantially changed in any particular, and the highest tribute to his history could be paid to him in the fact that the position of his great State, and its relations with the general Government as defined in that address, were accepted by every loyal State and imitated alike by the loyal judgment of the nation and by the arbitration of the sword.

What Curtin's Previous Record Was.

Curtin stood single among the public men of Pennsylvania in 1860 as a popular leader. His strength was with the people rather than in political invention. He had made himself conspicuously known to his great State by his services as Secretary of the Commonwealth, when that office was charged with the control of the school system. It was he who first organized a distinct department in the State and elevated every school, and he succeeded in great measure in liberalizing our educational system, and starting it on the high way to its present matchless advancement.

When the great battle of 1860 was to be fought, Pennsylvania was in a doubtful State, and as her vote in October would be the unerring finger board of national victory or defeat in November, it became not only a State but a national necessity for the Republicans to nominate their most available candidate to lead in that pivotal contest.

troops, when, as subsequent events proved, and with one voice, demanded the nomination of Curtin, and there would have been no other name presented to the Convention but for the peculiar political complications arising from General Cameron being a candidate for President before the same Convention, and bitterly hostile to Curtin. But despite the peculiar power of Cameron as an organizer and manager of political conventions, he was finally compelled to assent to Curtin's nomination without being able to obtain an earnestly united delegation in his favor for President.

Curtin's Relations to Cameron.

The appointment of Cameron to the Lincoln Cabinet was regarded by Curtin as an unfortunate and would have made very strained relations between Lincoln and Curtin had not both been singularly generous in all their impulses and actions. But there never was a shadow upon the relations of these two men, although often disappointed in the political action of the national administration and at times keenly grieved personally because of political honors unworthily conferred upon them from those who he deemed most worthy of them, for a moment lost sight of his paramount duty to give unflinching support to the Government in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The two men of the country who are distinguished upon record as having appreciated the magnitude of the war when it first began, are General Sherman and Governor Curtin. Sherman was judged a lunatic and relieved of his command in Kentucky because he told the Government the exact truth as to the magnitude of the Rebellion in the Southwest and the forces necessary to overthrow it. Curtin proved his appreciation of the necessities of our imperiled Government by issuing his proclamation on the 25th of April, 1861, calling 25 additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to serve for three years or during the war, in addition to the quota furnished by Pennsylvania under the President's call of April

ments should be sent to Hagerstown and the remaining, exclusive of those in West Virginia, should be sent to Baltimore.

These regiments were equipped at Harrisburg, Easton, West Chester and Pittsburgh, and the Governor at once ordered them to march as requested by the Washington authorities. His answer to the request to forward the troops was in these words: "All the regiments have been ordered to Harrisburg in obedience to your dispatch just received, and on arrival will be immediately forwarded to the seat of war, as previously ordered. If there is not time to muster them in at this place, mustering officers can follow them into the field. Had these troops been on the march had not the Government persistently refused to accept them, it would have given an overwhelming preponderance of numbers to the Union forces, and doubtless reversed the disaster of that day."

The Tables Completely Turned.

On the night of July 21, when the Government learned that the army had been routed at Bull Run, most frantic appeals were made to Curtin from the Washington authorities to hasten his troops to the front to save the National Capital, and within 24 hours after the retreat of McDowell's army into the Washington fortifications, the welcome tread of the Pennsylvania Reserves was heard in the streets of the capital, and the panic was allayed and confidence restored by regiment after regiment of the once rejected troops hurrying to Washington.

One dispatch from the War Department thus appeals to Curtin: "Get your regiment at Harrisburg, Easton and other points ready for immediate shipment. Lose no time in preparing. Make things move to the utmost. Another dispatch said: "Tomorrow won't do for your regiments; you must have them to-night. It is of the utmost importance." Another appeal to him said: "Stop the regiment at Green Castle

same evening, and the result was that Curtin's visit to the war office was indefinitely postponed and Stanton died without having received the thanks of Curtin which he intended for him. Soon after the war was over, however, Stanton seemed to have justly appreciated Curtin, as he wrote him a full apology for anything that he might have intended for him. Soon after the war was over, however, Stanton seemed to have justly appreciated Curtin, as he wrote him a full apology for anything that he might have intended for him.

Proposed to Support a Democrat.

Lincoln played a most conspicuous part in Curtin's second nomination for Governor. So profoundly was Curtin impressed with the necessity of uniting all parties in the support of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, that he was very anxious to suggest his own retirement from the office of Governor, if the Democrats would present the name of General William B. Franklin, a gallant Pennsylvania soldier.

Of Curtin's renomination there was no doubt whatever if he permitted his name to be used, and it became merely a question how he could retire so gracefully. Entrusted with this mission, acting entirely upon my own judgment, I went to Washington, called upon Colonel Forney and told him my mission, and he said: "I am glad to hear of the retirement of Curtin because he is his enemy; I desire it because I am his friend; we may not co-operate in bringing it about, but I shall be glad to see it done." He presented to him, and he sat aside, with some asperity, that "Curtin should be got rid of."

Forced into the Campaign.

To this Cameron agreed, and within half an hour thereafter he was at the conference appearing before him together, accompanied by Forney. Lincoln closed the conference by suggesting that as it seemed to be my duty, I should go to see the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1863.

My Dear Sir—If, after the expiration of your present term as Governor of Pennsylvania, I shall continue in office here, and you shall desire to go abroad, you can do so with one of the first class missions. Yours truly, Lincoln

This letter I delivered to Curtin. The announcement was at once made to the Associated Press that a foreign mission had been tendered to Curtin, and that he had accepted it, and that he would not be a candidate for re-nomination for Governor. The popular demand for Curtin's renomination came with great emphasis from every section of the State that within a few weeks after his declination he was compelled to accept the candidacy, and was nominated in Harrisburg by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, and after one of the most desperate contests ever known in the State was re-elected by over 15,000 majority, even with his soldiers disfranchised. Lincoln's interest in that struggle, and his congratulations to Curtin upon his re-election were repeated for often.

It was on Thanksgiving Day of 1863 that Curtin first conceived the idea of State provision for the care and education of the orphaned and fatherless soldiers. While on his way in Harrisburg to hear Dr. Robinson's Thanksgiving sermon, he was met by two shivering and starving children, who pleaded with him for relief. He was so deeply impressed and his sympathies so keenly aroused by the children that he heard little of the eloquent sermon.

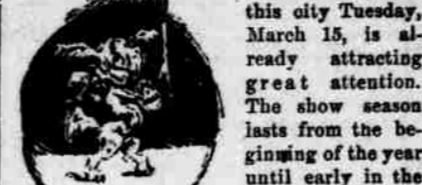
CANINE ARISTOCRATS

Who Will Be on View at the Coming Bench Show in Pittsburg.

FACTS ABOUT LOCAL FANCIERS.

How Dogs Are Registered and Facts About Exhibiting Them.

SOME OF THE WORLD'S BEST ANIMALS



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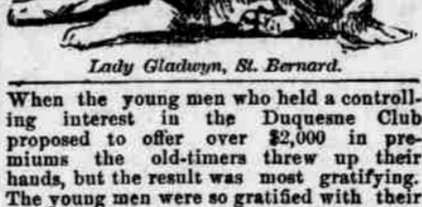


When the young men who held a controlling interest in the Duquesne Club proposed to offer over \$2,000 in premiums the old-timers threw up their hands, but the result was most gratifying.

The dog breeding interests of Pittsburg are by no means inconsiderable and a good authority has been quoted as saying there were about 150 dogs of all classes owned hereabouts, and that would do credit to any ordinary bench show.

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Noble is known all over the United States through his blood record and S. L. Boggs' Paul Gladstone is equally well known among the breeders of English setters in this city.

There are several St. Bernard breeders about town, and as for small dogs, they are full of them, some with pedigrees as long as the moral law. Joe Lewis, of the Canonsburg kennels, is probably the best known of the professional dog handlers hereabouts, and he is now doing the circuit with a big string of Pittsburg dogs.

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siater, and Moll Llewellyn. Viscount won a number of prizes in England before he was purchased by Mr. Boggs and since then he has added many prizes to his list in this country.

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be well represented at this show, and as most of the better grade of collies bred in this country come from about Philadelphia, the admirers of this wonderfully intelligent brute will see much to admire and please them in this department which was especially good last season.

A group of bloodhound puppies was one of the features of the New York show. They are all descended from the best blood in the land and their owner, Mr. Winchell, of Vermont, is very proud of the lot.

Two fine St. Bernards, Lady Gladstone and Florence, recently imported, are sure to make figures hereabouts. Mr. James Mortimer, who was one of the judges here last season, will be among the exhibitors, and Suffolk Toby, one of his fox terriers,

country in 1875, and for the past 17 years has devoted his time and attention to dogs. Mr. Reed is probably about 45 years of age, and is personally acquainted with all the modern fanciers of note, and can talk intelligently of the dogs they have exhibited.

The idea of a woman judging the big dog classes may seem strange, but Miss Anna Whitney was one of the judges here at a New Englander, and in addition to being a judge of dogs is quite extensively in the dog business herself at Lancaster, Mass., where she has a kennel of St. Bernards and pugs. Miss Whitney is about 45 years of age. That she is fair in her decisions has never been disputed. Miss Whitney is apt to prove quite a drawing card herself for this show.

George Kaper, the great English sporting authority, who only arrived in time to judge at the Madison Square Garden show and gave as much satisfaction there as he subsequently did in Philadelphia last week, will officiate for the Pittsburg show. He is unquestionably the most expert judge of dogs in the world. This distinguished foreigner, in addition to his other accomplishments, is a journalist of international repute.

John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich., is known both East and West as one of the finest judges of sporting dogs in the country, and his word is enough to settle any ordinary dispute among dog men. Mr. Davidson is a sportsman himself and knows as much about the good points of a dog in the field as he does of mere animal perfection, which is sought after in a bull terrier winner. Mr. Davidson will be the third judge for the Pittsburg show.

of bull terriers and bulldogs. It is generally admitted that John Moorhead, Jr., is sure to win the prize for the best bull terrier with Stratham Monarch, though Carney, 681r Mouton and other good ones will be seen.

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Advertisement for Household Credit Company. Text includes: 'LAST WEEK! Of making and laying all carpets free of charge. BUY YOUR CARPETS THIS WEEK. SPECIAL! On next FRIDAY MORNING, March 11, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock, we will sell a consignment of 100 Chamber Suits, well worth \$18, for \$10, \$10, \$10 TEN DOLLARS \$10, \$10, \$10. Now, remember the date and hour, for it is only for the time mentioned (no sooner, no later) that the sale takes place, and that for CASH ONLY. During the past week we have lighted many homes, not only with our lamps, but with the smiling faces of our patrons, who have been made happy with the bargains purchased from us. WITH EVERY CREDIT SALE ON WHICH A \$10 PAYMENT IS MADE, ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL LAMPS GOES FREE! SEE OUR 7-PIECE CHAMBER SUIT AT \$20. SEE OUR 7-PIECE PARLOR SUIT AT \$30. SEE OUR GREAT BARGAINS IN EXTENSION TABLES. SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LEATHER CHAIRS. SEE OUR FINE LINE OF SIDEBOARDS—NONE BETTER. HAVE YOUR CARPET MADE, LAID AND LINED FREE! 723 and 725 Liberty St. Corner of Eighth and Wood St. PITTSBURGH'S MOST ACCOMMODATING CASH OR CREDIT HOUSE.