OUR WAR GOVERNOR,

of Andrew G. Curtin by

Col. A. K. McClure.

LINCOLN'S TRUST IN HIM.

nitude of the Rebellion.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESERVE CORPS.

ble With Cameron.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Audrew G. Curtin has written the mos

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

their heroism in the struggle for the preservation of our free institutions. Nor am I unmindful that Pennsylvania has within her borders the great battlefield 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

White Pennsylvania heroism was making itself immortal on every battle field of the war, the civil administration of the State

was more intimately involved with every issue growing out of the war than that of any other State of the Republic. Pennsyl-

vania was second only to New York in

population and physical power, and first of

all the States in the importance of her posi-

tion and in molding the policy of the

States and their relations to the parent Government. Bordered by slave Commonwealths from her Eastern to her Western

lines, and more exposed than any of the

other loyal States of the Union to the perils

of war, her people were conservative to the utmost limits of positive loyalty to the

unsullied freedom to the Union.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

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

The Troops That Were Rejected.

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. Pennsylvania and the whole loval North had been cut off from all communication with the National Capital for several days by treasonable rioters in Baltimore, who burned the railroad bridges and prevented all railroad or even telegraphic communication with Washington. In this grave emergency, although Pennsylvania had furnished every man called for by the Government, and had offered many more than the quota, after the Glowing Tribute to the Work called for by the Government, and had offered many more than the quota, after the
most careful study of the situation with
General Robert Patterson and Colonel Fitz
John Porter, then serving as Assistant Adjutant General, and a number of civilians
who were heartily sustaining Curtin in his
arduous labors, it was decided to assume the
responsibility of calling out 26 additional
regiments for service under the general
Government, because it was believed by all
that they would be needed as speedily as
they could be obtained.

The requisition for troops made by Pennsylvania was in pursuance of the unanimous
judgment of the military and civil authorities then at Harrisburg, and it was not
doubted that the Government would grate-His Early Recognition of the Mag-

Brushes With Secretary Stanton and Trou-THE ORIGIN OF THE ORPHANS' SCHOOLS

jutant General, and a number of civilians who were heartily sustaining Curtin in his arduous labors, it was decided to assume the responsibility of calling out 26 additional regiments for service under the general Government, because it was believed by all that they would be needed as speedily as they could be obtained.

The requisition for troops made by Pennsylvania was in pursuance of the unanimous judgment of the military and civil authorities then at Harrisburg, and it was not doubted that the Government would gratefully accept them. The response to Curtin's proclamation for volunteers was unexampled, and in the few days during which Harrisburg was without communication with

ment 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.

He had around him a number of leading men of both parties who cheerfully gave their time and ceaseless labor to assist him. Among those I recall who sat in his councils 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, R. Biddle Roberts, Reuben C. Hale, and John B. Parker, and Craig Biddle and Joseph 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.

estly pressed upon the Government the prompt exchange of prisoners.

Conflict of Stanton and Curtin.

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 well-fed men?" To which Curtin replied with all the earnest-ness of his humane impulses: "Do you dare to depart from the laws of humane warfare in this enlightened age of Christian 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 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 warfare in this enlightened age of Christian 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.

Bench Show in Pittsburg.

FACTS ABOUT LOCAL FANCIERS. How Dogs Are Registered and Facts About

Exhibiting Them. SOME OF THE WORLD'S BEST ANIMALS



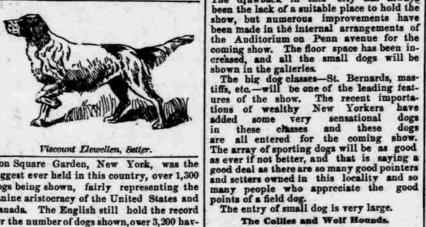
this city Tuesday, March 15, is al ready attracting great attention The show season lasts from the be ginning of the year tween them and Paul Gladstone, though he has other dogs almost equally well-known to the canine fanciers.

W. L. Washington still retains his famous Irish setter, Diek Swiveller, though he has parted with nearly all of his younger dogs some, of whom did very well in the Chicago bench show. until early in the all the large cities are included in the circuit. In order to im-

prove the quality of the dogs, the kennel clubs in the different cities have from time to time formed national organizations which led up to that present powerful organiza-tion, the American Kennel Club, without whose certificate of register no dog can be known on the bench in this country or Canada. No dog can be registered without indisputable evi-dence of his breeding, so it will be seen that the chances for impure dogs to get into the

shows one practically impossible.

The bench show recently held at the Mad-



son Square Garden, New York, was the biggest ever held in this country, over 1,300 dogs being shown, fairly representing the canine aristocracy of the United States and Canada. The English still hold the record for the number of dogs shown, over 3,200 having been entered for one show near London. Not disputing this fact, there are as many good dogs in this country as in England and if the actual value of the exhibit in New York was placed alongside of the value of the dogs shown in the English show the difference would probably be in favor of the American, for the American fancier hows only his best dogs.

The Bench Shows in Pittsburg The bench show is no novelty to Pittsourg, though up to within a very recent period very little enterprise was shown by the parties holding the shows. The Duquesne Kennei Club gave the first really successful show ever held in this city and

The Professional Dog Handlers.



CANINE ARISTOCRATS

sister, and Moll Llewellin. 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. Mr. Boggs is very proud of this aggregation and divides his effections be-

be well represented at this show, and as most of the better grade of collies bred in this country come from about Philadelphis, the admirers of this wonderfully intelligent brute will see much to admire and please them in this department which was especilly good last season. Mr. Hanks, of Chicago, owner of the Seacroft kennels, will among other canine wonders display his Russian wolf bounds which landed first prizes at the Chicago show over our own Paul Hacke's, who, up to that time, was supposed to have the finest specimens of this noble variety of dogs in this country. A good display of bloodhounds will be on hand and the deerhounds owned by John E. Thayer, of Boston, are sure to attract a good deal of attention.

A group of bloedhound 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.

The two St. Bernard bitches, Lady Glad-Mortimer, who was one of the judges here last season, will be among the exhibitors, and Suffolk Toby, one of his fox terriers,



will, it is said, create a sensation. Toby was not in at the New York show, as his was not in at the New York show, as his owner happened to be the superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, and it might not have looked well to place him in com-petition, though his merits are becoming well known.

Frank Dole, of New Haven, Conn., sev-eral Chicago fanciers and other equally known breeders will present a big variety

Carney, Sir Montez and other good ones will be seen.

John Reed, who will superintend the show, is an Englishman who came to this



George Raper, Judge of the Non-Sporting Doga.

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 will officiate here. She is 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 eard herself for this show.

show.

George Raper, 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.

ments, 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 bench show winner. Mr. Davidson will be the third judge for the Pittsburg show.

Executive=Mansion,

Washington April 13. 1863.

Moon. Andrew Gilbertin.

My dear sons.

If, after the espection of your present term as governor of Pransylvenia, I shale continue in office here and you shale derive to go alroad, your can are so with one of the first class missions.

Moons true

Minosh.

All Eyes Were on Pennsylvania.

In January, 1861, when Curtin was inaugurated as Governor, not a single Northern State had officially defined its relations to the Union, or its attitude as to the threatpolitical power could not but make its impression on every State of the Union, North and South. Few of the present day can have any just appreciation of the exceptional delicacy and grave responsibility of the position of the new Governor of Pennsylvania. An ill-advised utterance from him might have wantonly inflamed the war spirit of the South or chilled the loyal devotion of the North. He was called upon to define, in advance of all the other States, by armed treason, and there were no pre cedents in our history to guide him in foreeasting the action of the most important State of the North.

His inaugural address was prepared en-tirely by himself before he came to the State capital to assume his most responsible trust. Before he delivered it, he summoned to his council a number of the most intelli-gent and considerate men of both parties in the State, but after careful and dispassion-ate reflection upon every sentence of the document, it was not substantially changed in any particular, and the highest tribute that history could pay to his statesmanship is 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 vindicated alike by the loyal judgment of the nation and by the arbitrament 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 officer was charged with the control of the school system. It was he who first organized a distinct department to extend and elevate our schools, and he succeeded in greatly liberalizing our educational system, and starting it on the high way to its present matchless advancement. As early as 1844 he had made himself known as one of the most eloquent stump speakers of the State, and from that time until his nomination for Governor in 1860, he was in the forefront of every political contest, and was greeted with boundless enthusiasm by his political follow-

ers wherever he appeared.

When the great battle of 1860 was to be fought, Pennsylvania was accepted by all as a doubtful State, and as her vote in October would be the unerring finger board of na-tional victory or defeat in November, it became not only a State but a national neces sity for the Republicans to nominate their most available candidate to lead in that piv otal contest. The Republican people, almost as with one voice, demanded the nomination of Curtin, and there would have been no other name presented to the Convention bu for the peculiar political complications arising from General Cameron being a candidate for President before the same Con-vention, and bitterly hostile to Curtin. But despite the peculiar power of Cameron as an organizer and manager of political con-ventions, 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.

Washington authorities.

After a bitter contest, in which some prominent Republicans opposed the Governor's recommendations, a bill had been passed by the Legislature some weeks before, appropriating \$500,000 to provide for the defense of the State, and he had issued his call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature as early as the 20th of April, to meet the great issue of civil war. He revoked his proclamation for additional regiments called for by General Patterson's requisition, but much more than one-half the number called for had already voluntered, and were practically in charge of the State for organization. When the special session of the Legislature met on the 30th of April he sent an earnest message calling for the organization of the volunteers then in camp into 15 regiments as a State corps, but to be subject to the call of the United States in any emergency. It was this brave action of Curtin that gave us Curtin's Relations to Cameron.

The appointment of Cameron to the Lincoln Cabinet was regarded by Curtin as unfortunate and would have made very strained relations between Lincoln and Curtin had not both been singularly generous is 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, or withheld from those he deemed most worthy of them, he never he deemed most worthy of them, he never for a moment lost sight of his paramount duty to give unfaltering support to the Gov-ernment in the great struggle for the main-tenance of the Union.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,
The two men of the country who are distinctly 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 site of the proposed.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,
whose heroism crimsoned nearly every battlefield of the Army of the Potomac. These different cocasions and appealed to both Stanton and Lincoln for 'the exchange of its positive declarations that they could not and would not be needed. It was a most heroic policy on the part of Curtin. It involved a loan of \$3,000,000, when the credit of the State was severely strained, and every partisan or factional foe was inspired to opposition by the known fact that the national 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 whose heroism crimsoned nearly every battlefield of the Army of the Potomac. These different occasions and appealed to both Stanton and Lincoln for 'the exchange of its positive declarations that they could not and would not be needed. It was a most heroic policy on the part of Curtin. It involved a loan of \$3,000,000, when looking wholly to military success, perment 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 c

Washington, thousands of patriotic men were crowding the trains from every part of the State for Harrisburg to enter the mili-Senator Sherman Agreed With Curtin.

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 notice of this requisition 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 troops could not be received, but "that it was more important to reduce than enlarge the number." Earnest appeals were made to the President and the War Department from the Governor and General Patterson to have these troops, or at least part of them, accepted, but every such appart of them, accepted, but every such ap-peal was met with a positive refusal. John Sherman, then as now, Senator from Ohio, was a volunteer aid on General Patterson's staff, and he fully agreed with the authori ties at Harrisburg that it was of the utmost importance to the government that the ad-ditional Pennsylvania troops be accepted. In view of this important political posi-tion and presumed influence with the Presi-

ent and Secretary of War, he was hurried to Washington as soon as communications were opened to make a personal appeal for the acceptance of the troops. On the 30th of May, five days after the requisition had been made, he wrote General Patterson from

PAC SIMILE OF LINCOLN'S LETTER TO CURTIN

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

These regiments were encamped at Pittsburg, Easton, West Chester and Harrisburg, 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 battlefield of Bull Run, as they could have been 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 Turne 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 on Pennsylvania avenue, and the panio was allayed and confidence restored by regiment after regiment of the once rejected troops hurrying to Washington.

of May, five days after the requisition had been made, he wrote General Patterson from Washington, stating that he had entirely failed to persuade the Government to accept any part of these new regiments.

It was not within the power of the Government to depose Governor Curtin and order him to some military barracks as a lunatic, but it could rebuke him for proposing to furnish a large number of additional 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

Curtin's relations with Stanton were never entirely cordial, and at times embarrassing, but Lincoln always interposed when necessary and almost invariably sustained Curtin when a vital issue was raised between them. The fact that Lincoln supported Curtin against Stanton many times greatly irritated the Secretary of War, and doubtless intensified his bitterness against the Pennsylvania war Governor. In one

doubtless intensified his bitterness against the Pennsylvania war Governor. In one notable instance only, in which Curtin and Stanton locked horns in bitterness, did Lincoln hesitate to sustain Curtin, but Lincoln was overruled by his military commanders and bowed to their exactions with profound reluctance. In the winter or early spring of 1864 Curtin, always alive to the interests of humanity, and feeling keenly the sorrows of the

tin, always alive to the interests of humanity, and feeling keenly the sorrows of the Pennsylvania soldiers who were in Southern prison pens suffering from disease and starvation, went to Washington on three different occasions and appealed to both Stanton and Lincoln for the exchange of prisoners as the Southern Commissioner proposed.

troops, when, as subsequent events proved, the Government had the most pressing need for them. Fortunately for the Government and tor the complete vindication of the broad sagacity and heroic fidelity of Curtin, he resolved to perform his duty to his State and nation, regardless of the Washington authorities.

After a bitter contest, in which some prominent Republicans opposed the Government and send it to Washington to-night. Do not fail." Thus the war authorities that had treated with contempt the appeals of Curtin to accept, the troops he had called for when cut off from the National Capital, in a few months thereafter sent the most their own folly, by forwarding the troops he had organized in defiance of their protection.

same evening, and the result was that Cur-tin's visit to the war office was indefinitely postponed and Stanton died without having received the thanks that Curtin had intended for him. Soon after the war was over, however, Stanton seemed to have over, however, Stanton seemed to have justly appreciated Curtin, as he wrote him a voluntary and most affectionate letter, reviewing the great work he had done as Governor of Pennsylvania, thanking him for his patriotism and fidelity, and offering a full apology for anything that he might have done to give him unpleasant recollections.

Lincoln played a most conspicuous part in Curtin's second nomination and re-election. 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 the first man suggest his own retiremen fice of Governor, if the Democrats would present the name of General William B. Franklin, a gallant Pennsylvania Democratic soldier. I was present when Curtin first made this suggestion to a number of his friends, and he made it with a degree of earnesiness that impressed everyone. He said that it was vastly more impertant to thus unite the whole Democratic party with the Republicans on an honest war platform than that any party or any individual should win political success.

Of Curtin's renomination there was no doubt whatever if he permitted his name to

doubt whatever if he permitted his name to doubt whatever if he permitted his name to be used, and it became merely a question how he could retire gracefully. Entrusted with this mission, acting entirely upon my own judgment, I went to Washington, called upon Colonel Forney and told him my mis-sjon. I said: "Senator Cameron will desire the retirement of Curtin because he is his the retirement of Curtin because he is his enemy: I desire it because I am his friend; may we not co-operate in bringing it about?" Cameron was sent for; the matter was presented to him, and he at once said, with some asperity, that "Curtin should be got rid of." I suggested that if Lincoln would tender to Curtin a foreign mission, in view of his broken health, it would solve the difficulty and enable Curtin to retire.

Forced Into the Campaign.

Forced Into the Campaign. To this Cameron agreed, and within half an hour thereafter we startled Lincoln by an hour thereafter we startled Lincoln by appearing before him together, accompanied by Forney. Lincoln closed the conference by suggesting that as it seemed to be my affair, I should call to see him in the morning. I did so, when Lincoln handed me the following autograph letter, tendering Curtin a first-class mission to be accepted at the close of his Gubernatorial term:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1863. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin:

My DDAR 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,

ABRAHAM 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; that he had signified his acceptance of it, and that he would not be a candidate for renomination for Governor The popular demand for Curtin's renomination came with such emphasis from every section of the State that within a few weeks after his declination he was compelled to accept the candidacy, and he was nominated in Pittsburg 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 exhibited unusual interest in that struggle, and his congratulations to Curtin upon his re-election were repeated for several days and often as quaint as they were sincere. The secret of Curtin's re-election in 1863 was the devotion of the Pennsyvania soldiers to him and his cause. This letter I delivered to Curtin. The

tion of the Pennsyvania soldiers to him and his cause.

The Appeal of Two Children.

It was on Thanksgiving Day of 1863 that Curtin first conceived the ides of State provision for the care and education of the orphans of our fallen soldiers. While on his way in Harrisburg to hear Dr. Robinson's Thanksgiving sermon, he was met by two shivering and starving children, who piteously appealed to him to relieve them of their distress, saying that their father had been killed on the Peninsula and that their mother was broken in health by her efforts to provide for them. He was so deeply impressed and his sympathies so keenly aroused by the children that he heard little of the eloquent sermon.

Such was the beginning of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools which have lasted now for nearly 30 years; which have educated thousands and thousands of the war orphans of the State, and are still performing that humans mission to the few yet in our midst. In this sublime beneficence to the helpless children of our heroes, Pennsylvania stands single and alone among the loyal States, and there has not been a class of orphans in any school in Pennsylvania that has not lisped the name of Curtin with affectionate revenue.

A. K. MCCLUER.

gave Pittsburg some prestige in dog circles

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 young men were so gratified with their success last season that they have doubled the amount, and the total will be still further swelled by specials offered by other clubs and merchandise prizes offered by local business men, so that the value of the prizes to be dispensed by the judges at the coming show will not be less than \$5,000.

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 that would do credit to any ordinary bench show. The illustrious Count



Noble is known all over the United States through his decendents and S. L. Boggs' Paul Gladstone is equally well known among the breeders of English setters in this city. W. L. Washington was at one time equally well known as a breeder of Irish setters. The Denny brothers, Frank and James O'Hara own a fine kennel. John Moorhead, Jr. the owner of Streetham Moorhead, Jr., the owner of Streatham Monarch, the best bull terrier in the world, and other prize winning dogs is a rising luminary in the canine world.

The Professional Dog Handlera.

There are several St. Bernard breeders about town, and as for small dogs, why the town is 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. In addition to owning Paul Gladstone, the king of all field trial winners, S. L. Boggs, of the Mt. Washington kennel, is the owner of Viscount by Moss out of Nora III.



and the brother to Count Noble, the most artistically bred Llewellyn setter in this country. Mr. Boggs was lucky enough to run across this superb dog when he was in England, and spent nearly two months dealing with R. Llewellin before he would consent to part with the dog. In all England no dogs can be found to rival those of Mr. Llewellin, and Viscount was the only dog ever imported to this country from this kennel up to last fall, when Mr. Boggs purchased from the same owner Nors. III., Viscount's dam. Victress Liewellin his

LAST WEEK!

The Collies and Wolf Hounds.

The different Philadelphia kennels will

When bench shows were first held in this country they were patronized almost exclusively by men, but in New York, Boston, Chicago and other large aities nowadays the society people make up the big end of the attendance. This was more especially true of the recent big show in New York City. Where the evening attendance was characterized by the number of persons present in full dress. The drawback in this city has always been the lack of a suitable place to hold the show, but numerous improvements have been made in the internal arrangements of the Auditorium on Penn avenue for the

Of making and laying all carpets free of charge. :::::

BUYYOUR CARPETS THIS WEEK

HOUSEHOLD Credit Company, 723 & 725 Liberty St. Cor. Eighth, head of Wood St.

WE CARRY!

The most complete line of carpets in the city. You must see, our beautiful

VELVETS AND MOQUETTES.

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!



PITTSBURG'S MOST ACCOMMODATING CASH OR CREDIT HOUSE.