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Per year, in advance, \$1.50
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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

Butler

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

NO. 26

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, \$5 per inch.

From the fact that the Citizen is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county...

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BUTLER, LEANS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD
Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Kearsy, etc., at 7.25 a. m., and 1.30 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Trains leave Butler for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.40 a. m., and 1.30 p. m.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.21 a. m., 9.49 and 1.20 p. m.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.50 and 8.20 a. m., and 12.31, 4.31 and 8.06 p. m.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BUTLER, PA.
DENTISTS. DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

BANKS.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK, BUTLER, PA. NEARLY OPPOSITE LOWRY HOUSE.

CAPITAL STOCK 60,000. Wm. Campbell, President. Jas. D. Anderson, Vice President.

DIRECTORS: J. W. Irwin, George Weber, Wm. Campbell, Jas. D. Anderson, Joseph L. Purvis.

Does a General Banking & Exchange business. Interest paid on time deposits. Collections made and prompt returns at low rates of exchange.

LAND FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Hill street, northwestern part of Butler, Pa. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa. is now offered for sale.

FOR SALE.

\$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about forming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 85 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819. AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets \$7,075,224.40.

BUTLER COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT. WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER. H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS: J. L. Purvis, E. A. Helmholdt, William Campbell, W. Burkhardt, A. Troutman, Jacob Schoene, G. C. Roessing, John Caldwell, Dr. W. Irwin, H. C. Heineman, J. W. Christy, H. C. Heineman.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't. BUTLER, PA.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZERS FOR SALE BY JAMES ENGLISH, PORTERSVILLE, PA.

HENRY G. HALE, FINE MERCHANT TAILOR, COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Roessing, (Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.) DEALER IN

Groceries, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, OIL,

AND Anthracite Coal. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

John Bickel,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store. It comprises

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes,

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets, and therefore I can sell them at the

Old Prices, and NO ADVANCE.

Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice.

I Mean What I Say: NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES!

All can call and see for themselves. The best of satisfaction will be given for CASH.

THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings

at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

SUPERIOR MILLING!

WALTER & BOOS, FLOURING MILL, BUTLER, PA.

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid

Gradual Reduction System Machinery,

which is well known by Millers to be the best in existence. We can say to Farmers and Producers of wheat that it will be profitable to them to give us a trial. We claim that we can make a

BETTER ARTICLE OF FLOUR, AND MORE OF IT, out of the same number of bushels of wheat than any other Mill in the county, and equal to any first-class Mill in the city, or Western Mills.

The new Under-running Mill, used for Re-grinding, bought of Munson & Bro., Utica, N. Y.; the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier, bought at Jackson, Mich., together with Bolting Cloths, Reals, Conveyers, &c., suitable for the Machinery, cannot be

Excelled in the United States

or elsewhere. This may seem an exaggeration to some, but we wish the public to know that we are able to perform all that we publish, as we have given our machinery a thorough test in the presence of several good Millers and Millwrights, and it has proven even better than it was guaranteed to do.

We are also remodeling our Mill for Grinding Other Kinds of Grain, which will be entirely satisfactory to our customers. Farmers wishing to have their grain husked with them the same day, can do so on short notice. They will thereby save another trip.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST GRADES OF WHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, different kinds of Chop, Bran and Mill Feed, all of the best quality and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Parties in town purchasing from us will have their orders promptly attended to and articles delivered at their place of residence.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Grain.

BOOTS and SHOES

A T AL. RUFF'S UNION BLOCK,

Main Street, - - - Butler, Pa.

I have just received my entire Spring and Summer stock of BOOTS and SHOES direct from the manufacturer, and am able to sell them at

OLD PRICES, and a great many lines at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, Polish and Side Lace Boots in endless variety, and at bottom prices.

Reynolds Brothers' celebrated fine Shoes always in stock, and is the most complete I have ever offered. The prices are lower than ever, and styles elegant.

Parties wanting BOOTS & SHOES made to order can do no better than by me, as I keep none but the best of workmen in my employ.

LEATHER and FINDINGS will be found in my store in superior quality and at lowest market rates.

All goods warranted as represented. AL. RUFF.

OPENING DAILY

AT B. C. HUSELTON'S,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes

To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania, embracing all the Newest Spring Styles in the Market.

I am selling all this stock at OLD PRICES.

Recollect, NO ADVANCE.

Several lines of Boots and Shoes at even lower prices than ever. All my customers have the benefit in buying by getting Boots and Shoes that come direct from the manufacturer to my house.

No middle profits to divide up that parties are compelled to pay that buy from jobbing houses.

This Stock of Boots and Shoes is Very Large in the Following Lines

Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Boots, - - - \$1.50 and upwards. " " Side Lace Boots, - - - 1.25 " " " Grain, Pebble and Kid Button and Polish, - 1.25 " " " Polish, - - - .95 " " " Standard, very prime, - - - 1.25 " " " Serges, in Congress and Polish, - - - 1.75 to \$1. " " Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.

MY STOCK EMBRACES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, A FULL LINE OF ALL THE FINEST GRADES IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Boots, Dom Pedros, Congress and English Walking Shoes, and especially in Calf Boots, at \$2 and upwards, Brogans and Plov Shoes, at \$1 and upwards, Fine Buff Alexits and Congress, at \$1.25 and upwards, Low Strap Shoes, in every style, at \$1.25 and upwards, Boys' and Youths' Shoes in same styles as Men's, but lower in price.

Infants' and Children's Shoes, in Colors and Black. Fancy Slippers and Walking Boots, All Colors.

This stock is the most complete I have ever offered, the prices are lower, than ever, and the styles are elegant. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button New-ports, good, \$1 to \$1.25.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS Always in stock. None but the best brands of Leather kept, and prices guaranteed at lowest market rates.

Give me a call and I will save you money in your Boots and Shoes. A careful inspection of this stock will convince you that the above is correct. No other house can give you lower prices or better goods.

B. C. HUSELTON.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK! HECK & PATTERSON'S

NEW CARPET ROOM NOW OPEN!

One Door South of their Clothing House, Duff's Block, sept20-4f Butler, Pa.

Union Woolen Mills. I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of

Barred and Gray Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns, and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices, address H. FULLERTON, Butler, Pa. (j194, 78-1y)

Stock Speculation and Investment. Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 & 66 Broadway, New York. mar17-2m

Administrators' Notice. Letters of administration in the estate of J. G. Muniz, Esq. dec'd, late of the borough of Butler, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for payment. Books will be left in the hands of J. G. Walker for collection. Address: JOHN N. MUNTZ, Administrator, Butler, Pa. apr28-4f

HOUSE-CLEANING TIME.

A scene of desolation greets the eye: The carpets up, the curtains down, fires out, Furniture all upset and piled about, While back and forth, with heads in towels bound, With skirts lapped up a foot above the ground, And arms all bare, sly creatures—can it be My lovely wife and servant-needs not to see Tearing about in those outrageous duds And stirring up this awful smell of duds, While in their eyes there glows a dangerous light? Great Heavens, 'tis they! Oh, what a dreadful sight!

The dog, once scolded, from them keeps aloof, The cat has sought for safety on the roof, And in the dining room, where I had thought To find a toothsome dinner, they have got A whitewash brush and spatter everything. But I am not forgot, My feast is spread Out in the wood shed on a barrel head, One nice bread, a plate of warm-up beans, Some water in a mug, a dish of greens, Oh, banquet rich! And best of all, you see, I've brought a fellow home to dine with me.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING. He was a little lawyer man, Who sneaky blushed while he began Her poor dear husband's will to scan. He smiled while thinking of his fee, Then said to her, so tenderly: "You have a nice fat legacy."

And when he lay next day in bed, With fingers on his broken head, He pondered with a sad, sad sigh, He wondered what on earth he said.

Correspondence to the BUTLER CITIZEN. BUTLER NATIONAL BANK.

WHERE SOME OF THE MONEY WENT.

EDITORS BUTLER CITIZEN:—I have been intending to call the attention of the people of this county to some facts connected with the First National Bank of Butler, for two reasons, one to place the public right with regard to Mr. Henry B. Cullum, Receiver of the Bank, and the other to lay facts before the people of the county which, in my opinion, affect the fitness of Thos. Robinson and John M. Greer to hold office, and upon which the public have the right to receive information. I consider myself relieved from any obligation to remain silent longer on account of an article in the Eagle of recent date, in which I am spoken of as the author of an information made against Thos. Robinson, in connection with the First National Bank.

The First National Bank, of Butler, upon an examination made by the Bank Examiner for this district, was found to be insolvent, and on the 18th of July, 1879, its doors were closed by the Government. A few days after that the Comptroller of the Currency appointed Mr. Henry B. Cullum Receiver of the Bank. Mr. Cullum was a man who was eminently fit for the position. As a man he was affable, a true gentleman, making the best impression upon all with whom he came in contact, either in business way or socially, except those who were displeased by reason of his strict attention to his duties. As an officer, he was capable; he had had a large experience as a banker and as a Receiver of National Banks; he had no desire except to do his duty, and to sustain the reputation then enjoyed with the department as an efficient Receiver. He was also a stranger to our community; he knew no one and had no motive in preferring one creditor at the expense of another, or in being indulgent to one debtor whilst harsh with another.

I had the honor of being thought fit by the Comptroller of the Currency and by Mr. Cullum, to be the legal adviser of the Bank, and was appointed to the position shortly after Mr. Cullum assumed the duties of the Receivership. Mr. Robinson informed the public that the appointment was an unfortunate one, on account of my position with regard to the bank. I presume because I was the son of one of the unfortunate deceived share-holders of the Bank. I have no doubt for the same reason that the officers of the Government thought my appointment one fit to be made, for as business men they knew that my personal interest would be added to my professional interest, in influencing me to make every effort to collect every dollar from the debtors of the Bank that could be collected, as a financial benefit to the share-holders of the Bank could only be worked out through a recovery in favor of the creditors of the association. I have also reason to believe that a large majority of the creditors of the Bank have so viewed it, and have been satisfied with the efforts I have made for them since I was employed as attorney.

Upon going into the Bank I found a list of debtors which would even have brought a blush to the cheeks of the managers of the Freedmen's Bank. Bank notes had been handed out to the amount of ninety or one hundred thousand dollars, and the money was represented in the Bank by worthless notes, made by insolvent Directors of the Bank and by their business and political friends. At first I was inclined to believe that a conspiracy had been formed to get the Bank, and this impression would only be confirmed by time. As these matters are now of record there can be no reason for concealing them.

The indebtedness of Thos. Robinson to the Bank as maker and endorser was upwards of four thousand seven hundred dollars. Of this amount he was endorsed by Charles M'Callister, as the other of upwards of three thousand dollars, endorsed by John M. Greer. The indebtedness of John M. Greer to the Bank as maker and endorser was upwards of seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars. Of this amount he was maker on about six thousand dollars of paper, which was made up of two notes, one of about five thousand dollars endorsed by Charles M'Callister, and the other of one thousand dollars endorsed by Thos. Robinson. The endorsements of Mr. Greer amounted to upwards of eleven thousand and eight hundred dollars; of this amount about seven thousand four hundred dollars was Mr. Greer's own paper, that is, it was made by accommodation makers for Greer's benefit,

signed by them at his request although they did not receive one dollar of the consideration. The maker of one of these accommodation notes, amounting to between four and five thousand dollars, was a law student of Mr. Greer at the time the note was signed, and his position in the office was taken advantage of to get his signature to a note for this amount of money. That student is now just entering upon his professional life, loaded down with this judgment, a prisoner at the gallows with a ball and chain fastened upon him by his tutor. If the money for which the note was given had been borrowed for legitimate purposes and had been so used that the property purchased would have been some protection to the maker of the paper, it would at least have been some justification in favor of Mr. Greer, although no vindication, but it is borrowed for the purpose of speculating in oil, a very dangerous speculation, and no justification can be made. It is true that Mr. Greer offers the excuse that he was drawn into the speculation by another, but it does not sound well to hear the baby act plead by a man of Mr. Greer's inches or age. It would certainly be wrong for his constituents to place such an infant again in the clutches of the alligators of that political Ganges of America, Harrisburg, where so many innocents have heretofore been sacrificed. Now Mr. Greer's motives, in getting his friends to make notes for him for the purpose of discount in the National Bank, requires some comment so as to be more readily understood.

One of the wisest provisions of the National Banking law provides that the liabilities of any one person to an association shall not exceed the one-tenth part of the capital stock of the Bank. Any banking association faithfully adhering to this provision is not likely to be seriously injured. No failure could endanger the Bank, nor could ten failures do more than injure the stock. The creditors would still be safe. It was the failure of the managers of the Butler Bank to regard this provision of law that principally accounts for its insolvency. In order to get around the act they constructed its meaning to be that no man should be the maker of paper discounted for more than one-tenth of the capital stock, but it made no difference how much paper he endorsed. This construction violated both the letter and the spirit of the law, but its effect was to place the funds of the Bank in the hands of two or three individuals. Greer knew that if Mr. Cullum could borrow no more money from this Bank as maker of paper, and he determined to violate the law by inducing others, whether they were good financially or not made no difference, to sign notes for him; he would then endorse them and take the money out of the Bank.

Here then was a bold fraud perpetrated upon the creditors of the Bank by Mr. Greer, and the money obtained by this fraud has never been replaced, but is still due the Bank. The total liabilities of the National Bank amounts to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There has been about \$1,500 of Mr. Greer's liabilities to the Bank paid, and no more, and none of Mr. Robinson's. The remaining liabilities of both of them to the Bank, is therefore about \$21,000, or about one-sixth of the liabilities of the Bank, so that these gentlemen owe every creditor of the Bank about one-sixth of his claim.

It is true, that these Honorable gentlemen claim to have a defense to these claims of the Bank against them, that of usury, and Mr. Greer has gone so far as to set it up in the Circuit Court of the United States. They evidently do not agree with Judge Paxson of our Supreme Court, who says that a very large class of honorable and upright men would regard it as dishonest to repudiate a contract for the payment of more than six per cent interest. They seem to forget also, that according to Judges Strong and McKennan of the United States Courts, it is neither wrong nor unlawful in Pennsylvania for a National Bank to contract for more than six per cent interest.

An effort was made by Mr. Cullum to make a collection from Mr. Robinson, but after an execution had been issued and a levy was about to be taken, Mr. Cullum received orders to do nothing further with it for thirty days. This would carry the matter over until Mr. Cullum was out of office, and his successor in, when it was supposed Mr. Robinson might be out of danger. Who had this done, I do not know; I can only guess. It seems strange though that all efforts to collect from these gentlemen for the creditors of the Bank, should be opposed by politicians, over whom, by reason of favors conferred, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greer are supposed to have some influence.

It is charged in the Eagle, that I procured Messrs. Robinson and Greer to be indicted so as to influence the nomination of Mr. M'Junkin for Congress. Even if I had procured these informations to be made, yet so far is the reason assigned from the truth that I did not know that Messrs. Robinson and Greer were made I did not know that Mr. M'Junkin contemplated being a candidate for any office, nor do I think he did for it was long after that and only after repeated requests from numerous friends from many parts of the county that he consented to stand for the office.

These informations were brought about in this way and no other. Mr. Cullum was called upon by his superior officer for a report upon the condition of the Bank and the causes of its failure. He made the report and included in it the names of the principal debtors and their connection with the directors and officers of the Bank. The report having been sent away, nothing further was heard from it until Mr. Cullum received a letter from the United States Attorney requesting him to come into Pittsburgh and see him concerning certain information to be made in matters growing out of the Bank. I went down to attend the Supreme Court and Mr. Cullum went down to see the District Attorney. I went with him and it was then arranged that the following week the books of the Bank should be sent down and a full consultation should be had. Mr. Cullum again went to Pittsburgh and I went with him to the District Attorney's office. The District Attorney had orders from Washington to have informations made against the Directors and officers of the Bank and others implicated. I had so little influence that when I made the suggestion that two or three of the Directors should be omitted from the informations, for the reason that I did not think they had willfully violated the law, it was not received. None of the informations were made under my advice, and when they were prepared and Mr. Cullum asked to sign and swear to them, he at first refused, saying that it was no part of his duty as Receiver; but his objections were overruled by the District Attorney.

It was then determined to have Mr. Cullum removed. From week to week libelous articles against him appeared in the columns of the Eagle, and I was not forgotten. The most absurd charges were made. Charges in which there was no truth; not even its shadow. Neither Mr. Cullum nor myself answered these articles, for we desired no newspaper controversy and relied upon our record. A meeting of creditors of the Bank was then called. The cards inviting the creditors to the meeting were written, some by the former cashier of the Bank, others in the office of Mr. Greer and other places in the town. The meeting was called altogether in the interest of the debtors of the bank. A number of the creditors were deceived and appeared upon the appointed day. The object of the meeting was stated to be to get up a petition to have Mr. Cullum removed. Mr. M'Junkin, who was a creditor of the Bank, was there and took part against the debtor class and the result was that the creditors declined to ask for Mr. Cullum's removal. They, the debtors, succeeded however in getting a very few of the creditors, who were interested in favor of the debtors, to sign a petition asking for Mr. Cullum's removal, and Mr. Greer posted off to Washington to have it done. When he accomplished his purpose it was first known here by a dispatch sent by Greer to the cashier of the Bank. The debtors were jubilant and the creditors despondent. How this was done is a matter particularly explained by Mr. Greer's conduct at Harrisburg shortly after, when a member of the State Convention. He was instructed by the County Committee for Senator Blaine for President. This with an honorable man meant not only a vote for the Maine Senator on the direct question, but also on all collateral questions. The first vote to be cast was for Chairman of the Convention, and there was a contest between Errett, a Grant man and in Grant's interest, and Lawrence, a Blaine man and in Blaine's interest, yet Mr. Greer is found with the Grant men upon this question. Others were found who were also recent to their trust and Mr. Errett was elected. The chances to instruct for Blaine were undoubtedly lost in this way. The secret of this vote was explained by Mr. Greer, this honorable gentleman, who said to a member of the Convention that he would have preferred to vote for Mr. Lawrence but he was under a promise to vote as he did upon all collateral questions, the promise having for him affected the removal of Mr. Cullum.

This letter has already grown too long. I can only justify it by my earnest desire to right a wrong committed and prevent the commission of another. I might point to the Legislative records of these gentlemen, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greer, the first surely never to be forgotten by the voters of Butler county the second of no value, for I think I am safe in saying, that during his present term of office he has offered no bill of value to the public, unless it had been drawn for him by others. I might further point to the fact that their election means the continuation of the most corrupt political system in Pennsylvania, that makes bribery possible and pardons the offenders; a system that would defeat such men as Galusha A. Grove for United States Senator and elect such a man as M. S. Quay of the Pardon Board; and a system that will surely sooner or later defeat and destroy the Republican party in Pennsylvania. I assume the whole responsibility of this letter. No candidate has been consulted concerning it and none will be. It is in the interest of no candidate except so far as a letter which exposes corrupt practices of one candidate necessarily is a benefit to his opponent. T. C. CAMPBELL.

—Guilt edge butter—Oleomargarine. —The man who gave weight to his feelings found them very heavy.

—"Take care!" says a timid exchange. Yes, but take it in small doses.

—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom.

—After the learned Bishop Bloomfield had preached a sermon on the existence of God, an admiring farmer was heard to say: "Our Bishop's a main good preacher; but I can't help think as he were a God, after all."

—Scene at College.—Junior (translating): "An'the—the Lord said, Lord said unto—unto Moses." Here he hesitated, and looked appealingly to a neighbor, who whispered: "Skip it." Junior (going on): "And the Lord said unto Moses, skip it."

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—Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following: "O gentlemen, I assume the whole responsibility of this advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."