





## Berrien County Record.

P. K. KIRKPATRICK, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1875.

## CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

A great deal is now being published regarding the probable competitors for the next Republican National Convention for the nomination of President. A large per cent. of what is published is the merest guess work and speculation, but we will give our readers a short chapter on this topic before they may have some idea how the race is being discussed in political circles.

The question of locality has some importance, and as all of the Republican candidates have been from the States lying this side of the Alleghenies, the Eastern States have perhaps a preference on this ground to commence with. On the other hand all the Democratic candidates for President since Cass in 1848 with the exception of 1860, were taken from the West, and the last three from the State of New York.

The persons now in training for the race are Blaine, Wilson and Butler from the Eastern States, Morgan and Cooking of New York, and in the West are Morton, Washburne, B. Brown. Butler will receive some support from the South and West but he cannot control Wilson's friends here his chances are very slim. The New England States have never voted but one Candidate, Pierce, for the Presidency and will insist on a nomination next year. This action represents one-tenth of the entire population of the Union and more than that proportion of the wealth. It names the man the contest is between Blaine and Wilson. Blaine is shrewd and rich, and full of energy. His position as Speaker has given him some advantages. The vote will probably be so evenly divided between Blaine and Wilson as to prevent the nomination of either.

New York will also present at least two candidates, Gov. Morgan and Governor Cook. The chances are so evened to be in favor of the latter. New York has never had a Republican candidate nominated for the office of President.

In the West, Morton, Washburne and B. Brown are the only names spoken of in connection with the nomination. Morton's views on the financial question will suit the inflationists of the South and West and he will develop considerable strength in the contest if a candidate. Owing to the vision which would now manifest itself between candidates from the same section it seems to be the general opinion that Secretary Bristow's chances are about as hopeful as that of either the candidates above named. There is some time yet before a selection will be made and the successful candidate may be a man who has not yet been suggested for this important office.

## STATE DEBTS.

The Port Huron Commercial says: Kentucky is a State where the Democrats have always been in power, and are always likely to be, as she has no State debt. This remark has called forth some comments which are not flattering to Democratic rule. The Republicans have always been in power in Iowa, "and are likely to be in the future" because she has no State debt.

In Wisconsin, with the exception of a year, the Republican party has governed the State, and we find that it owes no debt. Vermont is the strongest Republican State in the Union, so considered, it has money enough in her treasury to discharge her public debt as fast as holders can be persuaded to surrender it.

Michigan, the nursery of the Republican party, where the party has ruled uninterrupted since its first organization, has a very trifling debt, it is purchasing her own bonds at a premium whenever offered.

Here then are five States that are, you might say, out of debt, four led by Republicans and one by Democrats.

## THE BLACK HILLS.

The excitement over the reported discovery of gold in the Black Hills has been considerably cooled during the past two weeks. Before the story was explored to any great extent practical geologists who were acquainted with the surrounding territory discredited the extravagant statements that gold was so abundant, claiming that it would be a very unusual occurrence if such rich mineral veins were found within the territory. The experiments of Dr. J. M. J. the geologist of the military expedition, as given by the result in a pan full of dirt from a mine which he visited. At this time he could not procure the necessary tools to make the necessary tests of the lowest prices, but less in that region where prices are so high. The correspondent to the Chicago Inter Ocean has written such thrilling and sensational accounts of the gold prospecting that it is doubtful if it can be found anywhere in paying quantities. If we have at last got reliable statements in regard to this matter, the thousands who seek their fortune in that distant clime may conquer themselves fortunate if they are enough to pay expenses.

Our balance of cash in the state treasury June 30 was \$1,287,536.40; during the week ending July 10, \$1,287,536.40; payments during the week ending July 10, \$1,287,536.40; balance July 10, \$1,287,536.40; decrease for the week, \$1,287,536.40.

## GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

The death of Gen. Frank P. Blair at St. Louis on Thursday of last week is announced. He was a son of the venerable Francis P. Blair, and a brother to Montgomery Blair, the first Post Master General under Lincoln's administration. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1821. In 1856 he was elected to Congress as a Benton Democrat but acted with the Republicans. He was a candidate for re-election in 1858 but was defeated by a small majority. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress. He entered the army at the early breaking out of the Rebellion and soon rose to the rank of a Major General. He was the Democratic candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Horatio Seymour in 1868. He was elected by the Democrats to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1871. This term expired in 1878, and, owing to poor health, he has since taken no active part in politics.

## NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

We understand that some of our business men refused to purchase the blank notes printed at this office, claiming that the form "I, we, or either of us promise," &c., would prejudice the rights of a holder of such a note against the security. We have been told that a decision in our Circuit Court is to the same effect. We presume to say that the parties may be mistaken in regard to this matter. Such a decision we think would contravert the clearest principles of law governing commercial paper.

Parties signing a note of the form above indicated on its face, are presumed to be joint makers. Judgment on such a note would be against them both, and execution, when issued, could be levied upon the property of both, or that of either. It is a general principle of law that the terms of a written contract cannot be varied by oral testimony. But where a person signs a note as surety, and the form of the note on its face would indicate that he was a joint maker, he can introduce oral testimony to prove as between the original parties to said note, that he is in fact only surety, and in the proceedings to collect a judgment on such a note he would be entitled to all the rights and legal protection of a surety. The principles of law on these questions are settled, and cannot be made uncertain by the express agreement of the parties. The necessity and object of commercial transactions the world over would be defeated were it possible to impose such restrictions to negotiable paper.

## Sherman's March to the Sea.

The studied and persistent attempt which is made by some journals, aided and abetted by certain military officers, and consequent upon the appearance of Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs," to strip from that illustrious General the laurels he earned by his famous and decisive march from Atlanta to the sea, is not only an act of flagrant injustice, but one that deserves rebuke. Cincinnati and Washington seem to be the centres of this effort to despoil Gen. Sherman for the benefit of Gen. Grant, who desires nothing of the kind. Gen. Grant planned great campaigns, he fought great battles, and he won great victories, and Congress rewarded him with the command of the army, and the people have since rewarded him with the Presidency. He does not ask or expect more. Does not this latest attempt to despoil and belittle a brother officer of his richly-earned laurels savor of malicious envy upon the part of professed friends of Gen. Grant? Undoubtedly the idea of the march to the sea occurred to Gen. Grant, and it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that it occurred also to President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. Halleck, and was discussed by them. But this is not the question at all. What people want to know now, and what history will decide in future, is, who, when the time was ripe for it, planned and made the march from Atlanta to the sea.

The record of those stirring days shows clearly enough that the credit belongs to Gen. Sherman and to no one else. When Gen. Sherman moved from Chattanooga south, he forced Gen. Johnston, one of the ablest of the Confederate Generals, in many respects able than Gen. Lee himself, before him, drove him out of his entrenchments and fortifications, defeated him over and over again, and, although leaving his base of supplies farther and farther away, and continually forcing Johnston nearer his, so pounded and weakened him, and jeopardized the Confederate cause that Johnston was relieved by Jeff. Davis, and the command of the army was given to Hood, the latter having the reputation of being an aggressive, fighting General. The change did not effect Gen. Sherman's plans nor interrupt his forward movement. The fighting General of the Confederacy met with bloody defeat around the walls of Atlanta. He was driven out and forced into the northwest with Sherman following him. Hood supposed that Sherman was going back into Tennessee, and commenced tearing up the railroads to Chattanooga; but this was farthest from Gen. Sherman's intentions. He saw that the time had come to break the shell of the Confederacy, and show that it was hollow. He obtained permission from Gen. Grant to make his march to the sea without waiting for orders to do so. The President and Gen. Grant may have been discussing it in their councils, but Gen. Sherman had finished discussions, and was ready for action. His plans were all deeply matured, and when the permission came he set them in motion. He detailed Gen. Thomas to take care of Hood, and detached sufficient of his forces to accomplish this end, and then started upon his wonderful 1,500-mile march. Victory led the way and defeat followed in his steps. The severest obstacles opposed to him by the Confederates melted away like snow. No opposition was sufficient to interrupt the progress of the victorious army.

His march through Georgia was like the mower through the grass. Every city went down before him. Every city, every village and town that

witnessed the resistless march of this army contributed subsistence to it. Savannah, with its powerful defenses, fell; Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, was burned. Still on strode the resistless Sherman and his Western host. Would he march directly to Augusta or Charleston, argued the Confederate Generals, and while they were discussing plans of concentration he had struck in between the two, and hopelessly divided them, and Charleston was evacuated and all its fortresses, guns, and war material captured. Still on went the victorious army, and did not halt until it had reached Raleigh, near which Johnson once more met Sherman, and after sustaining another defeat, soon thereafter surrendered at the head of 87,000 men. The march of battles, assaults, and flank movements, and grand strategy was over. The remainder of the march to Washington was a peaceful parade. A year before he marched from Chattanooga with 100,000 Western men, and entered Washington with 70,000 victorious veterans who had strode with him over 2,000 miles of Rebel territory, crossing mountains, marshes, rivers, swamps, through floods and forests, under the blaze of a semi-tropical sun, and in winter storms over bottomless roads. From Chattanooga to Raleigh he conquered the Confederacy as he went, by destroying their armies, capturing their cities, living on their resources, breaking up their railroads, burning their manufacturing, and rendering the rebels unable to prosecute or continue the war. He hurt them at every step, striking them terrible blows with the mailed hand before which they weakened and fell. No other general spread such terror behind, before, and all around him, as Sherman.

It is too late now to strip Gen. Sherman of the glory of the great march which he planned with such care and executed with such exactness in every detail. History will record that when the time came to make the attempt, Gen. Sherman made it, and that it was crowned with success. This will be the verdict of the future, and it will be re-echoed the popular sentiment of to-day. Perhaps the surest way for these busybodies who are seeking to belittle Gen. Sherman to satisfy themselves would be to ask Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, who planned and executed the march to the sea, and to Raleigh, ask Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, and Raleigh who it was that pierced the heart of the Confederacy. As well undertake to divest Napoleon of his military laurels.—Chicago Tribune.

## The County Press.

## THE NILES Democrat says:

The Temperance Ladies netted \$80 for cold lunch and ice cream on the 3d. Frank Landon is from Racine College. He graduated at the late commencement of that institution, and wears his honors with becoming modesty and gracefulness. We regret to learn that Thomas L. Stevens, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect August 5th.

## THE NILES Republican says:

Hank Crandall, the fastest runner in America, is at home, after a contracted professional tour. Anthony Weaver, employed at the Niles Furniture Factory, on Monday last had both of his hands terribly cut and mangled in some of the machinery, but he may not entirely lose their use. The only accident to mar the pleasures of Saturday befell Mr. B. B. Walls, of Chicago, who, during the fire works display in the evening, had three of his ribs, not yet healed from a former injury, re-broken. Prof. Kent, of the Buchanan Public School, has "it out," leaving many anxious creditors to mourn for unpaid bills. Why he should have imposed upon the people of Buchanan so long, when the people of neighboring towns are a little surprised. When Mrs. Theodore Fowler, accompanied by two of her children, was coming from the Cemetery on Tuesday evening, her horse took fright at the South Bend train, and the three were thrown from the buggy, Mrs. Fowler being considerably bruised, but the children escaping without injury. Irvin N. M. Hall, of this city, graduated from the University at the recent Commencement, as a Bachelor of Philosophy, this being the degree conferred upon students in what is known as the Latin Scientific Course. Our representation in the University is made good, however, by the admission of Chas. D. Bentley as Freshman. The Niles Cornet Band has been re-organized. Capt. W. S. Millard and his Militia Company were made happy yesterday by the receipt of a dispatch stating that the Governor had accepted of their services, and that the order for their muster would be issued at once. This is jolly good news for the "boys," and our citizens will be glad to know that we are to have one of the State Companies.

THE BENTON HARBOR Palladium says: An enterprising young man, 36 gallons of lemonade from nine lemons, at St. Joe on the fourth, and cleared \$1 dollars on a small investment. The Messenger made the quickest trip on record between here and Chicago Tuesday. She was gone from the dock 103 hours, and stopped in Chicago one hour and five minutes, unloaded over 2,000 packages. The disgraced scenes that have occurred recently on our streets ought to awaken inquiry and investigation by the proper officials. The Indians and squaws who have been brought to this vicinity to pick berries, are often seen on our streets intoxicated; while the young men and boys crowd around and chase them whooping and laughing at their disgusting performances. There should be a law with a heavy fine, as there is in Wisconsin and other States, against selling liquor to this class of people.

## THE ST. JOSEPH Traveler and Herald says:

A young man named Jas. Cagmay, while engaged in coupling cars on the Night Express Sunday night, got caught between the cars in such a manner that he nearly lost his scalp. Dr. Webster dressed his wound.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[From the South Bend Tribune.]

A few days ago a number of boys were bathing under the Huoy chair factory, one of the number, a little son of James Andrews, found in the water a gold watch. How it came there is, as Dunderbary says, "one of those things a feller can't find out."

A lad about ten years of age, the son of Constantine Ginter, a German, had his forehead, nose and face generally bruised and skinned by a powder explosion, Tuesday afternoon. Little could be learned about the accident, the parties speaking English very indifferently, except that the powder was in a box, and that it was lighted by the falling into it of a live coal. Dr. McAllister, to whom the boy was brought for surgical attention, thinks that his eyes were not materially injured, although it was almost impossible at first to get them open, and the lashes and eye-brows were quite burned away.

Young Johnnie Ham, of Mishawaka, while intoxicated at this place on Saturday evening, entered "Lively" Darksart's saloon and got into a sort of general altercation. Mrs. Barkhart undertook to shove him out, when Ham used language profane and obscene and struck her. Upon this Mrs. Barkhart's little son flourished his hatchet in the air, and delivered a vigorous blow on Ham's head. It laid open a wide gash alongside the forehead, from which the blood streamed profusely; but luckily the skull was not fractured, and the wound was not so serious as first appearances indicated.

A little son of Prof. T. Howard, of Notre Dame, lost his way Monday morning, while returning from market, and was not found until this a. m. The little fellow had strayed out on the Sumption Prairie road about seven miles, when he turned east and was out in all of last night's fearful storm of rain, in the thick woods, finding his way, when daylight appeared, to the farm house of Col. John Smith, six miles south of the city. The desolate experiences of the little wanderer for the time he was absent may be imagined better than described. He still carried the piece of meat in his hand, when discovered, obtained at the market. The ringing of the court house bell, last evening, was to make known his loss, and parties were in search of him far and near, all night.

There was a hair pulling matinee between a couple of girls on west Division street last night. It was all about a young man.

One of a couple of dry goods clerks, while out riding in the country on Sunday saw a beautiful kitten by the way-side and attempted to capture it to bring home. It did not take him long to discover that he had caught a tartar in shape of an aromatic skunk. It was not very large but exceedingly strong.

[From the South Bend Register.]

A teamster in the employ of Thomas Van Buskirk, was jumped upon and kicked in the back and knee by a mule he was taking care of, on Tuesday. His injuries are quite severe.

A South Bend man who has been drunk all the week explains his conduct by saying that Sunday contracts are void and that no celebration could, with any propriety, be observed on that day, which left him in a quandary as to which would be the proper day to celebrate, and he was bound to remain drunk until his patriotism was satisfied.

Peter Baxter and Charlie Woolverton were out shooting at a mark, on Saturday, with a Smith & Wesson revolver, and as neither pretended to be much on the shoot, Charlie's revolver took the responsibility of doing a little on its own account. In discharging it the concussion loosened a spring and the barrel was thrown out of position. This revolved the cylinder and brought another chamber under the hammer, and in springing the barrel back the pressure brought to bear on the cartridge exploded it, the ball scratching the palm of Charlie's hand and burying itself in Baxter's thigh. Dr. Humphreys probed the wound, but could not reach the ball, from the fact of which, however, no serious results are apprehended, as it is small and lodged in the heavy muscles of the leg.

[From the Cassopolis Democrat.]

John A. Talbot has roasting ears in his garden. The corn plants were started in a hot bed and transplanted to the garden. John can indulge in a green corn dance in advance of his neighbors. The management of the M. C. R. have put on the Three Rivers Accommodation again, to run through the month of July. It will prove a great accommodation to the people in this county, and taking into consideration the fact that it increases the travel on the other trains, cannot fail to be remunerative to the Company. There can be but little doubt that it will be made a permanent train.

One day last week Sheriff Thomas arrested James H. Leach on a capias issued by Judge Coolidge, on the complaint of Betsey Young, mother of Hattie Young, in Van Buren County. Hattie Young used to be a servant girl in the Hotel in this village, and after leaving here and returning to her home, became a mother, the child dying soon after birth, under such circumstances as to cause the arrest of Hattie on a charge of murder. Her trial was held in Van Buren County, resulting in an opinion from the jury that the child came to its death from criminal negligence for which the mother, owing to her derelict condition of mind, was not responsible.

The plaintiff in this case alleges that the defendant was the father of the child, and uses to recover damages for loss of time and injury to mind and feelings. Muzzy & Beaver for plaintiff. The defendant gave bail in the sum of \$1,200 for appearance at the September term of Court.

[From the LaPorte Herald.]

A woman named Edmonds died in LaPorte, Wednesday night, from an overdose of morphine. She had been sick for some time, and it is thought she took it to get rid of her suffer-

ings. Her husband, who is a cripple, is left with a family in destitute circumstances.

[From the LaPorte Argus.]

While fishing in Clear-Lake yesterday Geo. Smith caught a black bass which weighed about a pound and a half and on opening it he found a small gold neck chain, inside of the fish. The threads used to fasten the end of the chain together were still in a perfect condition and fast to one end of the chain. It is probable that some child lost the chain in the water and the fish swallowed it supposing he had something nice and digestible.

SALE OF STATE LAND.—The auction sale of lands held in the state land office on Tuesday did not attract the usual number of land men who have been in the habit of attending previous sales, and only 8,000 acres were sold out of 60,000 acres offered. The prices ranged from \$1.25 to \$10 per acre. The balance of these lands will be placed in market subject to private purchase. The hard times have their effect on these sales, for if these lands had been similarly offered five years ago hardly an acre would have been left. Nearly all of the lands purchased were paid for in state "scrip." The sale was conducted by Land Commissioner Clapp and Deputy Bowen.—Lansing Republican.

FAT MEN'S FUN.—Major Blowney, Jacob Strayer, J. W. Camper, and Z. Johnson, find their combined shooting weight is 878 pounds. They therefore issue this challenge: They will shoot a match at ten single rises with any four fat men of some weight in this or adjoining countries, give or take fifty pounds; losers to pay for the supper for all.—South Bend Tribune.

## Mirth at Meal-Time.

Everybody should plan to have pleasant conversation at the table, just as they have good food. A little story-telling—it may be of humorous things, anecdotes, etc.—will often stimulate the joyous elements of the mind, and cause it to act vigorously and healthfully. Think and say something pleasant. Cultivate mirth, and laugh when anything witty is said. If possible, never eat alone. Invite a friend of whom you are fond, and try and have a good time. Friendship and friendly intercourse at the table promotes the flow of animal spirits and aids digestion. Think of a sulky churl munching his meat in dogged temper. He will become dyspeptic. Never bring a corroding growl or complaint to the table. Is the pudding too salt? Was the bread burnt? Do not mention it, especially at the table. Let that pass, though you need not eat that which may not be palatable or healthful, but politely decline it. He who brings the most happiness to the table is the best citizen.

"Lord, make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive—the biscuits ain't fitten for a dog to eat," is the way a certain Monroe, La., man asks a blessing.

## Marriages.

July 4th, 1875, at New Troy, by James Y. Borden, Mr. David W. WILSON and Miss LUCIE CURTIS, both of New Troy.

## Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table—May 25, 1875.

	Chgo.	Mich.	Accom.	2 Night Express
Chicago	5:00 A. M.	8:25 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	
Indianapolis	6:45	4:30	6:40	
St. Louis	8:30	3:15	5:25	
St. Paul	10:15	2:00	4:10	
Minneapolis	12:00	1:15	3:00	
St. Paul	1:45	12:30	1:15	
Minneapolis	3:30	11:15	12:30	
St. Louis	5:15	10:00	11:15	
Indianapolis	7:00	8:45	10:00	
Chicago	8:45	7:30	8:45	
St. Paul	10:30	6:15	7:30	
Minneapolis	12:15	5:00	6:15	
St. Paul	1:00	3:45	5:00	
Minneapolis	2:45	2:30	3:45	
St. Louis	4:30	1:15	2:30	
Indianapolis	6:15	12:00	1:15	
Chicago	8:00	10:45	12:00	

Chicago and St. Paul, by James Y. Borden, Mr. David W. WILSON and Miss LUCIE CURTIS, both of New Troy.

## CHICAGO &amp; MICHA. L. SHORE R. R.

On and after Monday, May 24, 1875, trains will run as follows:

	Chgo.	Mich.	Accom.	2 Night Express
Chicago	5:00 A. M.	8:25 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	
Indianapolis	6:45	4:30	6:40	
St. Louis	8:30	3:15	5:25	
St. Paul	10:15	2:00	4:10	
Minneapolis	12:00	1:15	3:00	
St. Paul	1:45	12:30	1:15	
Minneapolis	3:30	11:15	12:30	
St. Louis	5:15	10:00	11:15	
Indianapolis	7:00	8:45	10:00	
Chicago	8:45	7:30	8:45	
St. Paul	10:30	6:15	7:30	
Minneapolis	12:15	5:00	6:15	
St. Paul	1:00	3:45	5:00	
Minneapolis	2:45	2:30	3:45	
St. Louis	4:30	1:15	2:30	
Indianapolis	6:15	12:00	1:15	
Chicago	8:00	10:45	12:00	

Sundays excepted. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

BUCHANAN, IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AT THE

Close of Business June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 79,377.50
Overdrafts	213.20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,481.48
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,418.84
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,472.43
Premiums paid	2,418.78
Cheques and other cash items	2,830.18
Due from other National Banks	200.00
Fractional currency (including gold)	40.80
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	124.73
Legal-tender notes	4,725.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,350.00
Total	\$126,065.00

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	13,800.00
Other undivided profits	5,606.12
National currency (including gold)	20,591.23
Individual deposits subject to check	20,591.23
Demand certificates of deposit	4,725.00
Due to other National Banks	4,314.01
Total	\$126,065.00

State of Michigan, ss.

I, A. F. ROSS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1875.

D. A. WAGNER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. T. PEARCE, J. D. ROSS, A. F. ROSS, Directors.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of Mortgage made and executed by Nathaniel B. Collins and Caroline C. Collins, his wife, and Philander M. Weaver and Derinda Weaver, his wife, all of the County of Berrien, and State of Michigan, of the first part, to A. F. ROSS, Cashier of the First National Bank at Buchanan, in the County and State afores







