

LEVISSEE'S LIGHT.

Which He Has Thrown Upon the Character of the Returns from Louisiana--His Name Forged to the Certificates Approved by the Electoral Commission.

[Washington (June 6) Special to Chicago Times.]

This afternoon brought out the most serious revelations yet developed by Potter's committee. The stupendous forgeries exhibited this afternoon will shock the moral sense of the entire country. It is no longer a question resting upon any statements or documents of James E. Anderson, but on the positive evidence that all of the certificates but one of the proceedings of the Hayes electoral college in Louisiana, used before the electoral commission and joint convention of Congress, were forgeries.

To understand fully how these forgeries became imperative it is necessary to review the case as it was presented to-day. Under the law regulating the proceedings of the electoral college certificates of proceedings are required to be made out in triplicate. One set of returns is filed with the State authorities, one is sent by mail to the president of the Senate, and the third is sent by a messenger to the president of the House.

The reason for sending two sets of returns by two different methods to the president of the Senate is to guard against the loss of either. Now, it is a fact as developed to-day that after the Hayes' electoral college adjourned in Louisiana, the returns according to law were made out upon the 9th of December, 1876. One set was mailed on that day to the president of the Senate, and the other was sent by messenger to the State of Louisiana for the purpose of having the proper authorities indicate upon the envelope what its contents were before he would receive it.

This document went back to the State of Louisiana, and it appears that the Republican officials there were frightened by its return, and thought there must be some irregularity about the one that had been sent by mail. A messenger was sent to Louisiana to see if the returns were as they were, and he returned with a duplicate set of returns in duplicate, and forwarded one by mail and one by messenger, as they did with the originals. But it appears that Levissee, one of the electors in the Hayes electoral college was absent from New Orleans at the time the second returns were made. These returns were forwarded on the 23rd of December, and Levissee's name is forged upon both of them.

This Mr. Levissee swore to to-day, and stated most positively that he had not been in New Orleans after the 18th of December, and had signed no document whatever after fixing his signature to the original returns, immediately after the adjournment of the Hayes electoral college. But the strangest part of it all is that the return that was first sent by a messenger and returned by Senator Ferry, because it did not bear upon the exterior of the envelope any indication of what it was, in some fashion found its way into the possession of Vice President Ferry. So far as Mr. Levissee's signature goes, the last two are forgeries. The returns that should have been left in the office of the secretary of state of Louisiana were called for during the investigation of the electoral count a year ago last winter, and they have disappeared. But who destroyed them is yet to be developed, as well as who are the guilty parties who perpetrated the forgeries of the election certificates. The returns of the State election furnished here during the same investigation have also disappeared. Evidence is in hand to show that these documents were permanently retained by some one, and that the revelations of to-day have any effect in changing the result, but it does show the desperate criminality of the Republican officials in Louisiana, who do not scruple at bold forgeries in the culmination of their work.

Senator Kellogg is the man who is most interested in to-day's revelations, for his name appears upon the forged duplicate as returned. If his name is returned, it is argued that he must have been a party to the forgery of the name of Levissee. The testimony of Anderson is no longer a subject of conversation by the side of these later revelations. Naturally one asks what was the object of these forgeries? It must be remembered that the contest was so close that every certificate was subject to the closest scrutiny. If there had been no trouble with the original making out of the returns, the Hayes' electoral college in Louisiana, then there would have been no need of forgery, but the return of the duplicate sent by the messenger, revealed upon scrutiny that it was irregular, and that it was not made out in accordance with law. Then ensued a scene of great demoralization. If the case was rested upon certificates technically informal then all would be lost. Objection to the counting of such certificates would be fatal and cause their rejection. But Levissee was absent. He had gone into the Red River country, beyond the reach of call, and his signature to a new set of returns could not be delayed, and the certificate already in Ferry's hands was one that could not stand. Any one familiar with the school of Louisiana politics will not be surprised to know that forgery was called to the aid of the gang of thieves, who had by perjury and forgery secured the election of the Hayes' name to the presidency. It was a desperate and bold scheme, but it was carried out. If only a breath of this could have been known during those stormy days of the closing scenes of the count in the joint convention--if some member with the knowledge of to-day could have stood up and said: "Gentlemen, I object to the counting of the vote of the State of Louisiana, because one of its certificates is irregular and the other two here before us are forgeries," imagine the sensation and results.

The informality in the original certificate of the vote of Louisiana which was sent by mail to Ferry and honestly signed, was that first the envelope did not bear the superscription required by law; second, that the certificate recited the vote for President and Vice President together instead of separately; and third, that it was unaccompanied by any certificate by the messenger. This statement was made by Ferry when he presented the returns to the joint convention. The forged certificates were the ones that were used, because they were regular in form.

Senator Kellogg has been subpoenaed to appear before the Potter committee. He is in a very bad fix, and his friends represent him as being very nervous. His name appears as a genuine signature on the forged returns, and he does not deny his signature there. In an interview to-night with a representative of the Times, he simply said that he had no knowledge about it. He did not know whether Levissee's signature was genuine or not. He was not present when Levissee signed his name, and, in fact, knew nothing. This is no explanation at all. Mr. Kellogg's anxiety on the subject of being summoned before the committee is

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Madella has four churches.

Faribault is organizing a board of trade.

Minnesota contains 6,003 affiliating Masons.

The Austin driving park is being put in order for the coming races.

Freeborn county paid a bounty on 560 gopher skins one day last week.

The receipts of taxes in Blue Earth County during April and May were \$73,000.

Geo. P. Johnson, of Rochester, was drowned in Waconia lake on the 1st.

Prof. McConnell has been engaged as pastor of the Baptist church at Anoka.

Blackbirds are doing a good deal of damage to the crops in Watonwan county.

Waconia Lake has received another 10,000 lot of young salmon, all in splendid condition.

A child of Mr. M. Maybe was burned to death on the 30th ult. at Colfax, Kandiyohi county.

The barn of W. H. Young, at Waseca, was struck by lightning on the 1st inst., and totally destroyed.

There were 294,137 acres of land entered at the land office at Benson during the quarter ending May 31.

A child of Olaus Oleson, of Windom, was poisoned by eating strychnine carelessly dropped on the floor on the 3d inst.

Chris. Borge, a farmer living fifteen miles north of Rushford, Fillmore county, committed suicide last Tuesday by hanging himself.

Mr. Searle's hardware store at Owatonna was burglarized on the 3d inst., and over \$100 worth of revolvers and knives stolen.

B. S. Olson, of Rushford, Fillmore county, was seriously hurt last week by being struck by a plank thrown from a circular saw. He may survive.

Andrew J. Ramsoe, of Rice land, had his pocket picked of a pocket-book containing a note of \$100 and some money, while in Albert Lea last Saturday.

Wherever the circus has gone, empty pockets abound. The light fingered gentry relieve the people of what they have left after interviewing the ticket seller.

John Lacey, living near Castle Rock, had his barn destroyed by lightning last Sunday night. The barn contained about 150 bushels of wheat, besides his farming implements.

The residence of Mr. Dennis Landrey, of Burns, Anoka county, caught fire on Thursday last week and was entirely consumed with nearly all its contents. It was partially insured.

The fifth annual meeting of the "Western conference of Congregational churches in Minnesota," will be held in connection with the Marshall association at Benson, June 13-16, in the Congregational church.

Two children of James Patchen, of Viola, Otsego County, were badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder with which they were playing one day last week. The eyesight of one of them was destroyed.

A portion of the Otter Tail band of Chippewa Indians, headed by John Rabbit, their chief, stopped over at Fergus on Monday, and in the evening gave one of their war dances, which seemed to draw like a circus.

On Monday last the annual meetings of the stockholders of the Cannon River Improvement company and the Minnesota Central Railroad company, were held in Faribault, and the officers of both companies were elected.

The business of the St. Cloud land office for the months of April and May was as follows: Number of acres sold for cash, 2,944; pre-emption filings, 80; soldiers' homestead filings, 28; homestead entries, 83; final proofs, 39.

MADE BROWN.

Arrest of a Missouri Desperado in Minnesota.

[Rochester Record and Union, June 7.]

Sheriff White is entitled to much credit for arresting and holding Made Brown, the Missouri murderer, a short account of which was given in our columns last week. Brown is represented as being a desperate, bad man, and a dangerous character to deal with, but the manner of his arrest was so quiet and sudden that he was taken completely by surprise and made no resistance whatever. He was stopping at the Merchants hotel in this city at the time, where he was met by Mr. Jackson, of Macon, Missouri.

The sheriff of Macon county, Mr. Terrell, arrived Saturday evening to secure the prisoner. Sheriff Williams, of Randolph county, arrived on Wednesday with a requisition from the governor of the State, and the parties left with the prisoner, on the afternoon train yesterday.

They represent that the crime with which Brown is charged, was that of shooting his mother-in-law in cold blood, with a shot gun last fall, and attempting to take the life of his father-in-law, Dr. J. C. Parish, in the same manner. It seems that Brown, who was in the habit of drinking, had treated his wife in a brutal manner, and his parents had advised her to leave him. Brown was away at a picnic, and on returning home learned that his wife had gone to her brother's and he swore he would take the old man's life for advising her to leave. He proceeded to carry his threat into execution. He went to his residence, where there were some words, and he shot the old gentleman, inflicting upon him dangerous wounds, but not fatal wounds. The old lady, who was at a neighbor's, was sent for, and Brown learning that she was coming home, declared he would "finish" her also. He mounted his fast race horse, galloped down the road and told her of his purpose. She begged him to spare her life, and he said it was no use; she had got to die. She jumped out of the wagon, and on her knees implored him not to shoot her, but he fired, and while she was dying beat her on the head with the but of his gun. He then deliberately loaded his gun, started off, and discharged it at a posse of men who were following to arrest him. A large number of citizens turned out to arrest him, but having a fleet horse and riding all night he made good his escape.

Brown in the same party who did the stabling at a farmer's house near Eyota some weeks since, an account of which was given at the time.

A reward of \$200 was offered by the Governor of Missouri for the arrest of Brown, but his whereabouts could not be ascertained until the time of his arrest by Sheriff White.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, June 8.--The Times says the Bank of England has resolved henceforth to discount the use of the word minimum in announcing the discount rate. Bank announcements, therefore, will be understood to mean about the medium value of good bills, but the bank is free, like other banks, to charge above or below the announced rate, according to circumstances. The ultimate result will be that open market rates, not the banks, become the standard for money contracts.

LOVE-MAKING IN MEXICO.

Lovers Not at All Disturbed by Crowds of Lookers-on.

A traveler in Mexico writes as follows: In their love-making Mexicans are equally innocent of any suspicion of the impropriety of public demonstrations. You see couples walking through the crowded plazas with their arms about each other's necks, totally oblivious of their surroundings. Except among foreigners such exhibitions excite no comment. Driving alone the Guadalupe road one afternoon we came upon a strapping fellow seated by the roadside, with a young girl lying beside him, her head resting in his lap. As we passed she turned her face up to his, reached upward, and with a shapely hand patted the impassive brute on his lantern-jaw--he all the time gazing stolidly at the passing carriage. "You dog!" roared the exasperated Colonel. But the dog maintained his equanimity all the same. At another time, while riding out to the iron baths on a street-car, we encountered a young couple bedecked in gay holiday ribbons and clean clothes, walking down the board roadway with their arms lovingly clasped about each other's necks. She was young and quite handsome, and he was young and carried in his unoccupied hand a pitcher of pulque, stray drops of which were sprinkled along the road. Evidently a couple of lovers returning from a pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, slightly the worse for their potatoes. Their arms were twined about each other's necks for mutual support, as well as to demonstrate their affection. They walked pretty steadily, however, though with that obliviousness of demeanor which we see in more civilized drunkards when they try to play it on the people and think they are succeeding. We watched our two lovers from the roof of the car, and saw their steps grow gradually unsteady until they began to totter and waver. After drinking a half dozen glasses of the effervescent water fresh from the bubbling spring, we took another street car for the city. We had forgotten all about our two lovers until we came upon them again, lying prone upon the ground by the roadside, their arms still lovingly intertwined and their cheeks together, the pitcher broken at the fountain, and a tortuous streak of moist earth showing where the pulque had meandered away.

FEEDING THE FRENCH.

Large Increase in the Demand for Grain and Provisions--Fresh Meat From America a New Article of Export to France.

From the reports of Consul Bridgland, at Havre, to the department of state at Washington, it appears that there is a growing demand for American provisions in France, and that there is a prospect of this new trade developing and becoming as profitable as the trade with England has proved. During January and February, the exports of wheat were much larger than for the same months last year; of corn, 69,332 bushels were sent to France, which amount was nearly double the quantity sent a year ago. As maize has been brought into general use and taken the place of oats and other food for horses to a great extent, with the great tramway and cable companies of France, the increase in shipments has been more than six to one during March and April; 425,000 bushels of corn having been shipped to France. Of wheat there was a total shipment of 750,389 bushels to France during March and April, nearly half, or 365,500 bushels, going to Bordeaux for distribution. The principal exports of provisions to France are lard, bacon, and tallow, although pork and beans are also shipped in large quantities. Of bacon the exports have been doubled during March and April over the corresponding months of last year, the total amount being 12,241,450 pounds. The exports of lard, amounting to 9,656,020 pounds, are nearly treble those of a year ago. Of tallow, during the same time, the shipments aggregated 1,036,340 pounds. Of these exports a large percentage goes to Rouen, which until last year was scarcely known to exporters of grain and provisions, as they sent very little there.

THE GOOD YOUNG. DON'T ALL DIE.

Remarkable Longevity of Many of the Original Abolitionists.

[New York Times.]

It is remarkable how many of the original and life-long Abolitionists--men and women--and those early interested in the anti-slavery movement are still alive, not a few of them having passed the oft-quoted three score and ten usually accepted as the limit of human existence. Among those prominent in the anti-slavery cause are William Lloyd Garrison, rightly called the Father of American Abolitionism, aged 73; Wendell Phillips, 66; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 75; William Cullen Bryant, 83; Lydia Maria Child, 76, she wrote an Appeal in Behalf of the Class of Americans called Africans, one of the first distinctly anti-slavery books published in the country; George B. Cheever, 71; Arad Gilbert, 70; Lucretia Mott, 85; Sydney Howard Gay, 62; Henry W. Longfellow, 71; Henry W. Briggs, 69; John G. Bronson, 79; Oliver Johnson, 69; John G. Whittier, 70; Henry W. Bellows, 64; Frederick Douglass, 61; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 62; George Ripley, 76; Cassius M. Clay, 68; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 66; William Henry Furness, 76; Calvin E. Stowe, 76; James Freeman Clarke, 68; James Russell Lowell, 59; Edward Everett Hale, 62; Parke Godwin, 62, and dozens of others who might be mentioned, between the ages of 60 and 85. One reason, no doubt, of the longevity of the early Abolitionists is that they have entertained moral ideas, and these spring from moral conduct, which includes temperance in living and general conformation to hygienic laws. Very few of the noted pro-slavery leaders and advocates, on the other hand, are living to-day. The most conspicuous of those alive are Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. William L. Yancy and J. D. DeBoer, one the great political apostle of secession, and the other the indefatigable advocate of the kingship of cotton, have passed away; so have Preston S. Brooks, Senator Wigfall, Francis W. Pickens, John B. Breckinridge, Henry A. Wise, Robert E. Lee, Laurence M. Keith, Duff Green, Barnwell Rhett, John M. Daniel, Edward A. Pollard, Clement C. Vallandigham, George E. Fugh, Jesse D. Bright, Garrett Davis, W. R. Tabor, Jr. and most of the more influential in bringing on and keeping up the civil war by their counsel, sympathy, and material and moral aid. For every living man who advocated slavery, we venture to say that half a dozen living men opposed to slavery could be shown, if all the facts and figures were obtainable.

A Talented Adventurer.

When a woman turns swindler, she often shows a talent which few men possess. She has a degree of tact, delicacy, finesse, and downright boldness, which we rarely find in the other sex. Recently a woman claiming to be a Polish Countess, (first-class adventurers are frequently Poles,) and said to be pretty, well-educated, and exceedingly shrewd, has been swindling jewelers on the European continent. After getting diamonds, necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings, of the richest pattern on credit, she would suddenly decamp. The jewelry she would dispose of to various persons, pretending that abrupt change of fortune had compelled her to part with it, which she did with great pain, as it had been long in her family. She has had astonishing success in many of the leading capitals, having defrauded, it is said, different firms of 800,000 to 1,000,000 francs, (\$160,000 to \$200,000). She has been arrested within two or three weeks in Vienna, and is in prison there. She is so handsome, plausible, and winning in manner--she does not appear to be over 25--and so very astute that it is thought she may yet escape justice. Most of the men she has swindled have been wholly or partially in love with her. Love-making, indeed, she has made a branch of her dishonest art.

She is Dead.

Grace Greenwood writes in the New York Times:

I must beg leave to quote a little from, and reply to, a letter written to me asking certain information. This lady--Mrs. Hopping, of Laurel, Md.--has noticed that, in one of my letters, I spoke of the sad destination of working women, and thus writes:

"I want a white girl who is of good disposition, stout and healthy; one that knows how to wash and do all kinds of general house-work, and is willing to do anything required at any time. I would like her to be cheerful, social, and in all respects companionable. Of course her character must be irreproachable, so that I would have no hesitancy in introducing her to any company or in any society, or taking her to church and anywhere else I may go. To such a person I offer a home, not to be considered as a domestic, or receive wages as such, but to be treated as an equal, and, if we agree, to remain with me till she can do better. As to her age, I am not particular--anywhere from 20 to 40 years, so that she is in every way capacitated for work."

Behold an angry picture of "a perfect woman, nobly planned," sent to be the bright particular example of her sex. But, my dear Madam, that woman is dead!

"She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven" at about the time the dodo became extinct.

INSURANCE.

ORIENT MUTUAL Insurance Company.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, - - - NEW YORK.

[Organized and Commenced Business, March, 1864.]

EUGENE DUTILH, CHARLES IRVING, President, Secretary.

Attorney to accept service in Minnesota, GEORGE SPENCER, - Duluth.

1. ASSETS.

Value of unincumbered real estate owned.....\$249,455 58

Market value of bonds and stocks owned..... 583,932 33

All other property, viz: Salva- 254,729 43

Premiums in the course of collection..... 114,628 23

Bills receivable, taken for Marine and inland risks..... 99,561 03

Property and claims on losses already paid..... \$44,100 00

Subscription notes..... 195,218 48

Total.....\$239,318 48

Aggregate amount of all actual, available assets.....\$1,541,625 08

2. LIABILITIES.

Total gross claims for losses..... 153,900 00

Deduct re-insurance and salvage claims..... 42,115 00

Net amount of unpaid losses..... \$111,785 00

Amount required to safely re-in- 130,707 06

vest all other demands against the Company..... 13,665 15

Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus..... \$256,157 21

Outstanding scrip..... 1,031,800 00

Surplus beyond liabilities..... 253,667 87

Aggregate liabilities, including scrip and surplus.....\$1,541,625 08

3. INCOME, 1877.

Net cash actually received for premiums.....\$618,320 84

Interest and dividends received from all other sources..... 28,396 48

Income from all other sources, viz: 5,226 57

Total income.....\$652,484 19

4. EXPENDITURES, 1877.

Net amount paid for losses.....\$572,493 42

Cash paid to scrip-holders..... 700 80

Salaries of officers, clerks and other employees..... 50,614 74

Paid for commission and brokerage 28,753 47

Amount paid for State, national and local taxes..... 6,933 31

All other expenditures, viz: 12,362 61

Aggregate cash expenditures during the year.....\$671,858 35

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total amount of outstanding risks Dec. 31, 1877.....\$17,310,813 00

6. BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA, 1877.

Amount of risks taken.....\$341,064 00

Amount of premiums received..... 1,730 49

Amount of losses paid..... 581 41

Amount of losses incurred, claimed and unclaimed..... 581 41

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Whereas, The Orient Mutual Insurance Company of the State of New York, has filed in the office of the Department of Insurance its condition and business for the year ending December 31st, 1877, and has otherwise fully complied with the requirements of the insurance laws of this State.

Now Therefore, I, A. R. MCGILL, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the above named Company is fully empowered, through its authorized agents, to transact its appropriate business of Marine and Inland Insurance in this State according to the laws thereof, until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1879.

Witness my hand and official seal this 6th day of June, 1878.

A. R. MCGILL, Insurance Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, Mary A. Morton (widow) did on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, at Saint Paul in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, execute and deliver to Clara Pearson, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date on said day, for the purpose of securing the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the date of said mortgage until paid; whereby said Clara Pearson, her heirs and assigns, conveyed to said Clara Pearson, her heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south line of section 14, township 33 N., range 10 E., of the 3d P. M., thence north seven (7) and 12-100 chains to J. C. Murray's land thence north eighty-one (81) degrees forty (40) minutes, east three (3) chains, thence south seven (7) and 56-100 chains to section line, thence west on section line three (3) chains to the place of beginning, containing two (2) and one-hundredth (1/100) acre; which said indenture of mortgage, duly acknowledged, was on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock and thirty minutes a. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county, in Book Z of Mortgages, on page 379, &c.

And whereas, the said Clara Pearson did afterwards, to-wit, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1877, for a valuable consideration, execute under her hand and seal, and deliver to Charles Etheridge, an assignment of said mortgage, whereby she did sell, assign, transfer and set over to said Charles Etheridge the mortgage aforesaid and the debt thereby secured; which said assignment, duly acknowledged, was on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county, in Book C of Assignments, on page 661.

And whereas, the said Charles Etheridge did afterwards, to-wit, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1878, for a valuable consideration, execute under his hand and seal, and deliver to Mark Burns, an assignment of said mortgage, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell, assign and set over to said Mark Burns the mortgage aforesaid and the debt thereby secured; which said assignment, duly acknowledged, was on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock, and fifteen minutes a. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in Book F of Assignments, on page 350.

And whereas, the said Mary A. Morton did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of a foreclosure thereof, to pay to said Clara Pearson, her heirs and assigns, the sum of seventy-five (75) dollars as attorneys fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the condition of said mortgage, and there is at the date of this notice, due upon said mortgage, for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine (429) dollars and seventy-five (75) cents, which said sum, as hereinbefore stated, is due and owing to said Clara Pearson, her heirs and assigns, and she has instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of the County of Ramsey aforesaid, in public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, the attorneys fees aforesaid and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minnesota, April 26, A. D. 1878.

MARK BURNS, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. W. COBY, Attorney of Assignee.

April 29-78-Mon

WOOD & COAL.

N. W. Fuel Co., St. Paul Offices:

GRIGGS & JOHNSON, - - - 29 E. 3d Street.

HILL, SANDERS & ACKER, - 11 E. 3d Street

INCORPORATION.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

Workingmen's Home Association.

We, the undersigned, in order to associate ourselves and become incorporated for the purpose of buying, owning and improving, selling and dealing in lands, tenements, hereditaments, real, mixed and personal estate and property under and pursuant to the general laws of the State of Minnesota, do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation hereby formed shall be the "Workingmen's Home Association," the general nature of its business shall be buying, owning, improving, selling and dealing in lands, tenements, hereditaments, real, mixed and personal estate and property, and its principal place of transacting its business shall be at the city of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the 26th day of June, A. D. 1878, and the period of its continuance thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The aggregate amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars to be classified, issued, owned and held in such separate and distinct classes and series as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors; and each separate and distinct class and series of such stock shall be confined and limited to and shall, to the exclusion of all other stock of every other series, be the sole and only representative of the separate and distinct property of the corporation, in respect to which the same was issued, and the holders thereof shall constitute a separate and distinct Board of Stock, who shall have the sole and separate control of such stock, and shall be the exclusive owners of the property represented thereby, subject only to a fair pro rata share of the general expenses of said corporation; and the stock of each series and class shall be paid in full, monthly installments as shall be determined and called by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.