

INDICTS DAWSON JR.

GRAND JURY RETURNS A BILL AGAINST BANK OF MINNESOTA'S CASHIER.

FALSE ENTRY IS ALLEGED.

ACCUSED OF CHARGING A CHICAGO BANK WITH \$100,000 IN DEBTEDNESS.

MR. DAWSON FURNISHES BAIL.

Samuel Brandt, Jurymen, Had to Be Carried Into Room for Quorum When Indictment Was Found.

William Dawson Jr., cashier of the Bank of Minnesota, was indicted yesterday afternoon by the grand jury.

The indictment alleges: That William Dawson Jr., on the 28th day of September, 1896, did wrongfully, unlawfully, willfully, knowingly and feloniously cause to be made and make a false statement of fact and false entry in the books of the Bank of Minnesota by then and there making and causing a statement to be made in the books of the Bank of Minnesota, charging the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill., with the sum of \$100,000, and that Dawson, being then and there due and payable from said Fort Dearborn National Bank to said Bank of Minnesota, whereby and by the making of said statement and false entries, and by the making of said statement of fact in the sum of \$100,000, or in any sum whatsoever.

The foregoing indictment was returned before Judge Kelly at 2:30 p. m. Two hours later William Dawson Jr. was in Judge Kelly's court, accompanied by the counsel, C. O'Brien, and his bondsmen, Theodore A. Schulze and W. A. Hardenbergh.

Upon the formal arraignment of Mr. Dawson, Mr. O'Brien announced to the court that Mr. Dawson, claiming the privilege allowed by statute, would not plead to the indictment until Thursday at 10 a. m. At the request of the court the court then fixed Mr. Dawson's bail at \$25,000.

Thereupon Messrs. Schulze and Hardenbergh offered themselves as bondsmen, and the court accepted them as such. The court accordingly accepted both bondsmen, who at once executed the bond.

The warrant for Mr. Dawson's arrest had not been made out when the gentleman himself appeared in court. Having heard that an indictment had been found he did not wait for the sheriff to formally notify him of what had happened.

Mr. Dawson was seen by a reporter at the City hall, where he was making a statement on the case.

"On the advice of C. D. O'Brien, my attorney," replied Mr. Dawson, "I do not care to say anything about it at this time."

The grand jury returned one more indictment, which was against the late H. C. It is surmised that the indicted party is one Nonemann, the man who, patrolman Hagen says, assaulted him and struck him on the head with a pickaxe.

After handing in the indictments the grand jury adjourned for two weeks, to meet on the 14th inst.

Developed, however, that the adjournment was taken in view of the impossibility of securing a quorum for the meeting on the 14th inst.

There were only a bare quorum—16 members—present yesterday, and one of them, Samuel Brandt, was so ill that he had to be carried to the City hall.

The absent grand jurors are all out of town, but some of them are expected to return within a fortnight, whereupon the session will be resumed.

MUST PAY DORR'S DEBTS.

St. Paul National Bank Wins Against Insurance Clearing Company.

Judge Otis filed his decision yesterday in the suit between the national bank against the Life Insurance Clearing company, to restrain the defendant from selling certain shares of stock held by the plaintiff.

The court finds the following facts: That Russell R. Dorr was one of the originators and promoters of the defendant corporation, and subscribed for a large amount of its capital stock.

As a part of his said subscription, he subscribed for 42 shares of the capital stock at \$100 per share, and that certificates No. 29, for 20 shares, No. 30, for 12 shares and No. 31 for 10 shares, were issued to Mr. Dorr as evidence thereof.

Said Russell R. Dorr at the time of the organization of the defendant corporation, was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$12,700, and the plaintiff held as security for such debt a mortgage executed by Dorr to E. W. Anderson, the president of the plaintiff.

The said certificates of the shares of capital stock in the defendant corporation for which Dorr held the mortgage were issued to him immediately upon the organization, and the defendant refused to deliver them to Dorr, without receiving security for the payment of the par value thereof.

Thereupon Dorr negotiated with the plaintiff for the release of the mortgage held by it, and it was agreed between the plaintiff and Dorr, that if the plaintiff would release the lien of the mortgage, he, Dorr, would mortgage said property to the plaintiff to secure the payment of the stock of the said defendant company, and would deliver to the plaintiff the certificates of stock which the defendant would issue to him in exchange for 42 shares thereof, and the plaintiff might thereafter hold the same in lieu of his said mortgage and as substituted security. This arrangement was entered into and carried out with the full knowledge of all parties, including the defendant.

No money was paid in the course of the transaction, the defendant merely issuing certificates in exchange for the certificates of stock subscribed for by him, in return for Dorr's notes and mortgages, one for \$5,000, one for \$1,400 and one for \$600 for return therefor the defendant issued and delivered to Dorr 71 shares of the capital stock of said defendant company, and thereupon Dorr assigned 42 shares thereof to the plaintiff.

No part of said Dorr's indebtedness to plaintiff has been paid, nor has any part of his said indebtedness to the defendant been paid, except the sum of \$2,500.

Said Russell R. Dorr, William R. Dorr and Henry R. Dorr executed at the time of the delivery of the said notes and mortgages to defendant, and delivered their joint

WHY BANKS WENT UP

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO FIVE THAT RECENTLY SUSPENDED.

LAWYERS HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

FOUR OF THOSE CONSIDERED ARE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN USING WEAK METHODS.

CHANGES IN THE LAW NEEDED.

Report Adopted by the House—Discussion as to What Is Needed on Spencer's Bill.

Chairman Henry Feig, of the special joint committee, named Feb. 2, to investigate the causes which led to the several bank suspensions in this state, submitted the report of the committee to the house and senate yesterday almost immediately after the opening of the morning sessions. It was adopted without comment.

The report is a bulky affair, and affixed thereto was a transcription of the evidence upon which it is based. Much time and care have been given to this very important matter, and the house listened nearly half an hour to the reading of the report, which will not be printed in the journals of the house and senate.

The committee consisted of Representatives Feig, Head, Cray, Scott and Benzel, and Senators McArthur, Thomson, Wynman, Hanson and Sheehan. Representative Feig, the chairman, and Mr. Scott, of St. Paul, were made the chairman and secretary respectively of the committee. Assistance was rendered the committee by an expert accountant, H. M. Temple, of St. Paul.

Among thirteen suspended institutions in the Twin Cities, including the Citizens Bank of Redwood Falls, the committee selected five banks, three in St. Paul and two in Minneapolis, for special investigation; they were the Bank of Minnesota, Minnesota Savings bank and the Germania bank, of St. Paul, and the Washington and Scandia banks, of Minneapolis.

The committee reports that the principal questions taken up by it were: First—As to the management of the banks in this state, there are three classes of banks in this state, there are three classes of banks in this state, there are three classes of banks in this state.

Second—Or by insufficient state supervision. Third—Or by weak and defective laws of this state.

Fourth—Or by all combined, and Fifth—For what reason the laws of this state governing the class of corporations are weak and inadequate.

The report goes on to say that answering the first of the questions the committee discovered that four of the banks examined were in violation of the laws, using the term in its broadest sense and basing the word "weak" upon the fact that dishonest methods were used in the management of the banks.

It was discovered that a number of persons outside of the bank's records, in a certain sense these weak and dishonest methods, the committee concludes, have been the cause leading up to the failure of some of the banks examined.

According to the committee no speculative investments have been made with the bank funds in the matter of speculation in grain and stock futures, but some of the banks examined received investments in real estate, acquired under loans, which brought to the banks large amounts of real property out of proportion to the amount of capital of the bank.

This was largely the cause of the failure of the banks examined. Next, the committee reports that the lack of knowledge of banking methods and laws governing such institutions were discovered, but "a marked exception" was manifested by officers in charge in the manner in which they conducted the finances of the institution to the serving of the interests of the bank.

Along this line a specific violation is charged of the law which forbids bank directors directly or indirectly using funds or making loans in any other manner than that permitted by the laws of the state, and also as to the amount of these loans to certain individual officers and directors.

The reports say: "In one bank examined a director and officer owned the bank over \$90,000 directly, and a contingent liability of over \$400,000, which was nearly one-half of the capital and permanent surplus of the bank."

In another of the banks examined, an officer and director borrowed 25 per cent of the capital and surplus, and another officer and director borrowed over 25 per cent, thus making a total of over one-half. In a third it was shown that any loans made were made to officers, and that such loans were in excess of the legal limit and practically with no security or endorsement or guarantee.

In defiance of that provision of the statute which reads to the effect that no officer or servant of a bank shall borrow the funds or deposits in any manner, the report states that in one instance it was discovered that certain officers and trustees were borrowers directly and indirectly in an amount of \$15,000 in excess of the capital and surplus of such bank.

Relative to the making of false statements it was found that a correspondent of a certain bank was charged on the books with \$100,000, and that in the books of the bank directors were interested was credited with \$100,000.

It was a part of the testimony that no such money was actually paid, and that the directors at the time said entry was made on the books nor deposited with the bank's correspondent, and that such entry was made by the plaintiff, and not only the bank examiner, but the general public.

In another instance, covering the recovery of assets, the report states that a draft was exhibited by the ledgers of such bank, which was suppressed in the report to the bank examiner. This was done by deducting it from the total amounts of deposits found in such ledger.

Examination revealed in still another instance the case of a bank which had sold, or reduced, or nearly \$250,000 of their best notes receivable, and their liability on such paper was not shown upon the books of the bank. This bank had been rediscounting paper for some months prior to its suspension, and which was not disclosed in the reports made to the bank examiner. This was done by deducting it from the total amounts of deposits found in such ledger.

In an examination of the affairs of a bank organized under the General Act of 1867, Chap. 23, as amended, it was discovered that the receivers took possession of the books of the bank, and called for cash on hand to an amount of over \$100,000, the receivers turned over only one dollar in current funds, and the balance of the items making up the cash account were found to consist of a note of something over \$600, a check on a bank now in the hands of a receiver, and signed by one of the officers of such bank, dated long before the bank suspended, for \$2,500, tickets of a trustee of the bank for nearly a like amount, and a number of receipts of bills of expenses in various sums, a quit claim deed which was not recorded, carried as a cash item, for \$75, and other items of numerous kinds and descriptions, which in the aggregate

SHE SOUGHT DEATH

DRANK TWO OUNCES OF CARBOLIC ACID TO END HER LIFE.

DIED IN FRIGHTFUL AGONY.

SEPARATED FROM HER HUSBAND AND SICK, MRS. PEARL WATTS TIRED OF LIFE.

HAD THREATENED SUICIDE OFTEN.

The Young Woman, After Taking Poison, Wanted All Efforts Made to Save Her.

"Well, it's all finished."

Thus did Mrs. Pearl Watts announce to her landlady and friend, Mrs. Annie Kelly, last evening, that she had taken a stop which she had contemplated and swallowed a draught which must within a very brief period end her earthly existence. She had taken between one and two ounces of pure carbolic acid, and within fifteen minutes she died.

Mrs. Watts, who was a good-looking matron, only twenty-two years of age, had been separated from her husband and for many months past had suffered from a chronic disease. It is to these causes that her suicide is ascribed. The deceased was married to James Watts in this city nearly two years ago, and although they lived together happily for a time it was not long before the husband heard unfavorable reports concerning his wife and quarrels came to be of frequent occurrence. After eight months of wedded life Watts left his wife and went to Superior, where he is now employed as assayer in one of the mills. Mrs. Watts then took up her abode with Mrs. Annie Kelly, an elderly colored woman who lives at 611 Robert street, and there she has made her home ever since, her position being that of a member of the family rather than a boarder. From the time of the departure of her husband Mrs. Watts was low spirited and at frequent intervals lapsed into fits of deep melancholy. Her first domestic troubles she had another cause for her morbid anxiety of mind in her poor health, and was heard to say many times that some day her troubles would become greater than she could bear and she would put an end to them all. She kept carbolic acid constantly on hand and several times Mrs. Kelly wrestled with the idea of getting the bottle from her just in time to prevent her from destroying herself.

Yesterday Mrs. Watts took a trip down to see Dr. Keam, who has been treating her for some months past, and at 5:30 returned home. She filled the lamps, set the table and in other ways assisted in the household duties, but her mind was not so cheerful as usual. She went to the front room of the house. Soon afterward Mrs. Kelly followed her and found her lying on the floor and apparently in great agony.

"Oh, what is the matter?" inquired Mrs. Kelly, and the prostrate woman told the whole story in the words quoted above. The empty two-ounce vial which had contained the carbolic acid, lay upon the floor near at hand, and her statement was verified by Mrs. Kelly's examination of the vial and water at once, and at this juncture the unfortunate woman evinced a desire to live, for she told her friend to use the carbolic acid with ginger and cold, and in spite of her pain showed much interest in what was being done for her. She said that she was in despair and said, "It is too late. I'm dying." She was right and those words were the last she spoke, her death taking place within fifteen minutes of the time she took the carbolic acid.

Dr. Keam and several other physicians were called, but by the time they arrived the woman was dead. By order of Coroner Nelson the body was removed to Bantz & Doherty's undertaking rooms where it is intended to hold an autopsy today. This evening the remains will be taken to the morgue.

Mrs. Kelly's house to await the arrival of the relatives of the deceased. Mrs. Watts' mother, who lives in Pittsburg, Pa., and her husband, who has been notified by telegraph of her death and no arrangements will be made for the burial until they are heard from. Mrs. Watts was born in Le Roy, Mo., and resided for several years in this city. The deceased held life insurance to the amount of \$100 in the Mutual Benefit association.

James Watts, the husband, followed the occupation of waiter in this city for several years and was well known here.

TOLD OF TURKISH WOMEN.

Dr. Mary E. Bradford Entertains an Audience of Ladies.

There were over 175 women present to listen to Dr. Mary E. Bradford's lecture on the Mohammedan women, delivered yesterday afternoon in House of Hope. Dr. Bradford gave an interesting account of the life of these women, and during her talk was gown'd in one of their peculiar costumes. This consisted of a pair of green Turkish trousers, a purple waist, embroidered with white beads, a white veil, spotted with gold, and a gray silk "chuddra," which is a garment covering the wearer from the top of her head to the sole of her feet. Dr. Bradford said that the life of the Mohammedan woman is very much oppressed and that a large share of them are very unhappy in their homes. However, she said, she knew nothing different and aspired to nothing different. She said that when they are married they are taken to the homes of their husbands and left there, whether he be at home or not. Marriages are celebrated with feasts at both the homes of the bride and of the groom. The women are allowed three or four wives in one home, and different families of children, which makes more or less trouble among the members of the family. Dr. Bradford and Miss Halliday gave a party for six of these women at one time, and when they arrived there were 13 instead of six. They explained that the extra ones had come in to call and so they had been brought along. However, it was no difference. They were made welcome and there were enough chairs to go around. But the women felt that the party had been such a gay one that they had to be made up to the visitors of the kind they desired to make. Two or three days after they discovered their mistake, for one of the invited women had not attended. The party called and asked to be instructed in the Bible, and she came every Sunday afternoon afterward, through the heat of summer and the cold of winter. If, however, any of her friends came in during the lesson she would affect a gay spirit and conceal her interest.

The afternoon meeting was opened by Mrs. E. C. Alexander, Mrs. David Colville singing a solo and Mrs. Maurice Edwards conducting the devotional exercises. The closing prayer was offered by Mrs. Compton, and Mrs. Colville sang again at the close of the program. Following there was an informal reception.

Attention is called to the special notice of the State Savings Bank, under Announcements.

MADE AN EXCESS OF THE TOTAL CASH

Taking up the second question relative to weak and insufficient state supervision, the committee dodges the question of the blame attaching to the responsibility upon the law governing the duties of the public examiner. After reciting the law touching the examination of the books of the banks, the committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

The committee reported that the public examiner was competent, but that it was the most difficult matter in the world to determine the value of assets and paper in a bank.

PAGES FROM THE DIARY OF CAPT. JOHN W. MOORE, NEWBERRY, ILL.

Jan. 9. "Our little boy, who has suffered for six years with lameness in his hip, continues to grow worse, although we have applied many kinds of liniments. The family doctor has decided that the boy has hip joint disease, and he urges us not to meddle with the case, saying it was best to allow it to take its own course. We feel very anxious about him. I wish we could find something which would affect a cure. I fear it will develop into a very serious affair." J. W. MOORE.

March 22. "A sore has broken out on the under side of my boy's hip, and it has discharged very freely and left an opening about an inch deep, the size of a silver dollar. He has to be given constant attention. Our physician tells us to keep the sore running, and a second sore has appeared on his groin and broken. The boy is very low. I asked the doctor to give him medicine that is four times better and does not cost as much." J. W. MOORE.

May 10. "The doctor's medicine which I have been giving our boy has not proved of any avail. The child continued to grow worse and I have stopped giving it to him, and now he is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle from the druggist a few days ago and I believe I can see that the boy is improving under the treatment." J. W. MOORE.

Oct. 5. "How glad I am that I ever tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for my boy's hip disease. When he had finished taking the first bottle he looked fifty per cent better. I continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he is quite well. He runs and plays with the other children and we can hardly believe he is the same child, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have proved to be in deed the One True Blood Purifier." J. W. MOORE.

enriched and vitalized, cured of serofulous taints, salt rheum, boils, pimples, spring humors—in blood which properly builds up the nerves, strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and gives that tonic to the system so imperatively needed in the Spring.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Ideal Spring Medicine—The One True Blood Purifier.

MAIL CLERKS RETURN.

Delegates to the Convention in California Home Again.

W. D. Madigan and Edward Brown, of Railway Mail Service have just returned from the national convention of the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit association held in San Francisco, during the week of March 15 to 20.

Madigan, who is the vice-president of this division, was re-elected to the office. Mr. Brown attended as one of the nine delegates from this division. From all accounts, the trip must have been a most enjoyable one.

"The officers and delegates" said Mr. Madigan "left Chicago in a special train consisting of eight Pullman sleepers. We travelled over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Billings, Mont., and thence we proceeded over the Northern Pacific to Portland. The route from there to San Francisco was over the Southern Pacific. During the convention, which lasted six days, we made daily excursions to various resorts in vicinity of San Francisco, including Santa Cruz. At the conclusion of the convention the special train conveyed us to Los Angeles, where we stopped over for three days, seeing all the sights, among others the celebrated kite shaped railroad track that winds through the orange groves. The track is 140 miles long. We returned home by the way of the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Kansas City and thence to Chicago. It was a splendid trip, for which the association feels greatly indebted to the railroad companies for providing such agreeable and comfortable transportation facilities."

THE BUSY WORLD.

W. W. Bilson, Duluth, is at the Aberdeen, Howard Hill, Brooklyn, and R. C. Hallett, New York, are at the Aberdeen, Duluth, and Chicago.

Ten Brock Whipple, Detroit; J. O. Sullivan, Brandon; John Peterson, Blomack; W. W. Phelps, Des Moines, are at the Metropolitan.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

WEED & PARER BROS.

Fire, Marine, Tornado, Plate Glass, Burglary, Indemnity and Accident Insurance, representing Seventeen Large Companies.

National German-American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

United States Branch of the North German Insurance Company.

United States Branch of the Western Assurance Company.

Principal Office, Chicago, Ill. (ORGANIZED IN 1868).

ADOLPH LOEB, SON & Co., Managers.

Attorney to Accept Service in Minnesota, Insurance Commissioner.

Deposits Capital—\$200,000

Deposits Capital—\$200,000