GENERAL PRODUCE

The Minneapolis Market.

Saturday, June 29.

The fruit branch of the produce trade has been the most active during the week, and more liberal receipts of California stock have been coming from day to day. Oranges and lemons hold steady, without marked activity. California cherries, apricots and plums are selling well and prices are not high for the season. Cantaloup from Florida and Texas watermelons were in fair supply during the week, at prices rather high at first, but easing off somewhat later. The berry market is very firm. Strawberries are rather scarce and really cheap lots are hard to find except in the lots of poor berries. Gooseberries and blackberries have been coming only moderately, and not in sufficient quantity to meet demand. Currants in 16-quart cases are selling freely at $1.25@1.50.

The butter market held through the entire week without any important change until Friday, when there was a firmer feeling and a slight advance. Extra creameries will bring 18c and anything especially choice is salable up to 18½c, but a large part of receipts fails to grade up to choice.

Eggs are now steady and firm at 10c for ordinary lots and 11c for strictly fresh candled stock.

Poultry and veal are firm and steady and there is fair demand in both lines.

BUTTER—Extra creameries, per lb, 18c; firsts, per lb, 17c; seconds, per lb, 14@14½c; imitations, firsts, per lb, 14c; seconds, per lb, 12½c; dairies, extras, lb, 16@16½c; first, 14c; seconds, lb, 12½c; packing stock, fresh, 12½c; stale packing stock, per lb, 6½c; grease, lb, 3@5c; tested butter fat, in separator cream, 17c.

EGGS—Case count, 10c; dirty, fresh, 6c; checks, 6c.

CHEESE—Twins or flats, fancy, new, 10c; twins or flats, choice, new, 8@9c; brick, No. 1, lb, 12c; brick, No. 2, per lb, 10@11c; brick, No. 3, lb, 6@7c; limburger, No. 1, per lb, 12c; limburger, No. 2, 8½@9½c; primost, No. 1, per lb, 8c; No. 2, per lb, 6c; Young America, fancy, lb, 11½c; choice, per lb, 10c; pultost, per lb, 9@10c; Swiss, No. 1, 13½@14c; block Swiss, No. 1, 13½c; block Swiss, No. 2, lb, 9@10c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, mixed coops, 8½c; chickens, hens, 8½c; yearlings, 6@7c; old roosters, per lb, 5c; broilers, lb 13@16c; peepers, doz, $2@2.50; ducks, white, 6½@7c; colored, 6c; spring ducks, 11c; geese, 5c.

DRESSED MEATS—Veal, fancy, 100 to 125 lbs, 8c; fair to good, lb, 7@7½c; thin or overweight, 5c; mutton, fancy, country dressed, 7c; thin or overweight, lb, 5@6c; lambs, thin or bruised, lb, 5½@6c; milk lambs, fancy, 8@11c; choice, 8@9c; hogs, according to weight, 5¾@7c.

FISH—Pike, per lb, 6c; crappies, per lb, 4c; pickerel, drawn, per lb, 3@4c; pickerel, round, 4½@5c; sunfish, perch, etc., 2@3c; bullheads, skinned, 5@8c; buffalo, 2@3c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, car lots, bu, 75c; Rurals, per bu, 75c; mixed white, bu, 60@65c; mixed red, 60@65c; small lots sell at 5@10c per bushel higher than these figures.

BEANS—Fancy navy, bu, $2.35; choice, per bu, $2.10; medium, hand-picked, per bu, $2; brown, fair to godo, $2.

DRIED PEAS—Fancy yellow, $1@1.10 per bu; medium, 90c@$1; green, fancy, $1.25@1.35; green, medium, 90c@$1; marrowfat, per bu, $2.

APRICOTS—F%our-basket crates, $1@1.25.

CHERRIES—24-qt case, $1.75@2; California cherries, per 10-lb box, $1.10@1.25; Illinois sour cherries, $1.25.

PEACHES—Missouri stock, per six-basket crate, $1.50@1.75; Alexanders, box, 90c@$1.

PLUMS—Clyman, 4-basket crate, $1; 4-bu crate, $1.75.

ORANGES—California navels, 80s, $4@4.25; California navels, 96s, $4; California navels, 126s, $3.75; California navels, 150s, $3@3.25; California navels, 176s, $3@3.50; California seedlings, all sizes, $3.25; California tangerines, half box, $2; Mediterranean sweets, $3.75; St. Michaels, $4.25; grape fruit, 80s to 96s, $2@2.50.

LEMONS—Messinas, 290s or 360s, fancy, $4@4.25; choice, $4; California fancy, as to size, $3.50@3.75; choice, $3.50.

PINEAPPLES—Doz. as to size, $1.50@2.25.

STRAWBERRIES—Case 24 qts, $2.25@2.75; home grown stock, 24-qt cases, $2.25@2.75.

GOOSEBERRIES—Per 24-qt case, $1.50@2.

BLUEBERRIES—16-qt case, $2.

CURRANTS—16-qt case, $1.50.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—12-qt case, $1.50@1.75; red raspberries, 24-qt case, $2.50@2.75.

WATERMELON—Florida stock, per 100, $25@35.

CANTALOUPE — Florida stock, per crate, $3@3.25.

BANANAS—Fancy, large bunches, $2.50; medium bunches, $2@2.25; small bunches, $1.50@1.75.

HONEY—New fancy, white, 1-lb sections, 19c; choice white, 16@17c; amber, 13@14c; golden rod, 11@12c; extracted white, 10@11c; buckwheat, 10@12c; extracted amber, 8@9c.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus doz, 60@75c; beans, wax, bu crate, $1.75; beans, string, 2-3-bu crate, $1.25; beets, bu, 45c; beets, new, doz bunches, 30@35c; cabbage, southern, about 150 lbs, $2.75; carrots, doz bunches, 30c; cauliflower, doz, 75@85c; celery, Florida, doz, 50@60c; celery, California, 60c; cucumbers, home grown, doz, 30@40c; egg plant, doz, $1.50@1.75; lettuce, doz 15@20c; lettuce, head, doz, 15@20c; mint, doz, 40c; onions, doz, bunches, 15@20c; onions, southern, bu box, $1; Bermuda onions, crate, $1.50@1.75; parsley, doz 20c; parsnips, bu, 40c; potatoes, new, bu, $1.10@1.25; peas, green, $1.25; pie plant, per lb, 1@1½c; radishes, long, doz bunches, 15c; radishes, round, doz bunches, 15@20c; rutabagas, bu, 30c; salsify (oyster paint), per doz, 35c; spinach, bu, 30c; turnips, new, doz bunches, 40@50c; tomatoes, home grown, 5-lb basket, 65@75c; watercress, per doz, 35c.

Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Wool.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Green salted heavy steer hides	8¾	7¾
Green salted heavy cow hides	7¾	6¾
Green salted light hides	7½	6½
Green salted heavy cow and steer hides, branded	7	6
Green salted bull and oxen	7	6
Green salted veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs	10½	9
Green salted veal kip, 15 to 25 lbs	8½	7
Green salted long-haired or runner kip	7½	6
Green salted deacons, each	50	40

Green cattle hides and skins, 1@1½ per pound less than above quotations.

Green salted horse or mule hides, large	$3.00	2.25
Green salted horse or mule hides, medium	2.50	1.75
Green salted horse or mule hides, small	1.50	1.00

Dry flint Montana butcher hides	12½@14½
Dry flint Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin hides	11 9
Dry flint calfskins	16 12
Dry flint kip skins	14 11
Green salted pelts, large, each	.75@1.00
Green salted pelts, medium, each	.50@ .70
Green salted pelts, small, each	.20@ .45
Dry flint territorial pelts, butcher	.10 @10½
Dry flint territorial pelts, murrain	8½@ 9½
Dry flint territorial shearlings	6 @ 8
Tallow, in cakes	4¾ 4
Tallow, in barrels	4¼ 3½
Grease, white	4 3½
Grease, dark	3¼ 2½
Wool, medium, unwashed	13½@14
Wool, fine medium, unwashed	12 @13½
Wool, coarse, unwashed	12 @13
Wool, fine, unwashed	9 @--
Wool, broken fleeces, unwashed	11 @12
Wool, seedy, burry, unwashed	10 @11

Bright Wisconsin and similar grades, 1@2c other than above quotations.

ANNANDALE

All preparations for the celebration of July 4th are made. As there is no celebration for a distance of eighteen miles a large attendance is expected.—Several Annandale people attended the old settlers' meeting at Buffalo on Tuesday.—C. H. Mathew and J. H. Sibbert with their families, of Minneapolis, are at Ridgway Point on Pleasant lake.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Peck of Kimball, were guests of J. J. Rennie and family over Sunday.—The corner-stone of the new Catholic church will be laid at 9 o'clock a. m., July 4th.—J. F. Wallerius and wife of Minneapolis, spent a few days here this week.—Mrs. J. F. Gorman and daughter of Kimball, were guests of George Walters and family over Sunday.—S. H. Dunton and family have removed to Ludden, S. D.—Mrs. Annie White and daughter of Minneapolis, are guests of Mrs. H. K. Kelley and family.—W. N. Brown of Minneapolis, and A. C. and R. C. Merryman of Marinette, Wis., were at Kemp place. They secured over 100 pounds of fish.—Gust Brown, William Taylor, Ed. Klein and J. O. Johnson, all of St. Paul, spent Sunday at French lake.—H. D. Soden and C. H. Carpenter of Minneapolis, and R. D. Armstrong of St. Paul, have been here this week.—At Van Dyk's Cottage Grove, this week: George M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Sandusky, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCarthy, T. E. Penney, C. E. Blackwell, I. M. and G. T. Houts, D. E. McSweeney, T. D. Jones, H. A. and A. G. Earnshard, Minneapolis; Doc Schneider, Charles W. Gardner and Harry Barnard, St. Paul.—Registered at Wenzel's Sugar Lake: H. A. Esswein, R. H. Dunn, A. P. Loomis, Samuel Chase, L. F. Meader and son George, Mrs. and Mrs. Master and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Brown, Miss Bertha Nelson, D. P. and L. M. Mosseau, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davidson, George E. Hoag, R. H. Vorpahl and son, Charles H. Carpenter, Minneapolis; Fred Armstrong, St. Paul.

THE CONTRARY.
Philadelphia Press.

Kindliman—What's the matter, my little man? You seem to be in great pain.

Little Boy (groaning dismally)—No, I ain't, but dey seems ter be a great pain in me.

HE'S GOT HIS DEED

Fighting Bill Johnson Calls on President Burt.

PAID FOR HIS LAND WITH BLOOD

Union Pacific Official Sees the Point and Makes the Old Man Happy.

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, June 29.—Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific, had a peculiar experience this week. As a result of the railroad man's animated interview with a relic of border warfare, a little grizzled old man, "Bill" Johnson, the survivor of a hundred Indian battles and a man who has fought western bandits through two generations, received a quarter section of the company's best land in Wyoming free of charge.

Old Bill claimed the land by right of squatter sovereignty. The law department failed to recognize his right and the old Indian fighter marched boldly into the presence of the president of the great corporation that threatened to oust him from the land he had paid for with his blood. Old Bill couldn't fight the Union Pacific Railroad company, but when he had received repeated notices to pay for his land or move, he came down to Omaha. He walked into Mr. Burt's office with the air of a lord. The leather couches and mouquet carpet of the president's office neither inspired awe or fear. Bent with age and scarred with knife and bullet from a hundred desperate encounters, Johnson faced President Burt. The great livid scar reaching half way around his brow, the little old man pointed as one of the mementoes of his effort to keep his home from the ravages of the Indians.

Bill explained these things to Mr. Burt. He showed him a certificate from the clerk of Corbin county that he had settled on the disputed land in 1853, and there on the banks of Green river he had fought the wild Indians and the wilder outlaws of his own race. He had never acquired sufficient money to pay even the modest sum demanded by the railrdad company. Still, the old pioneer thought he conferred more than the price of the land to the company by thinning out the bad Indians and the train robbers in that locality.

"How many of these characters have you killed, Mr. Johnson?" inquired President Burt with a serious expression on his face.

"Nine white men and thirty-one Injuns, as near as I can count," promptly responded the tough old westerner.

Noting the expression of surprise on the railroad man's face the old trapper observed: "I hain't got no evidence of the white men I have fit with, but I can show you fifteen Injun scalps on my place."

This seemed to be convincing proof of the old fighter's claim and Mr. Burt promptly wrote a note to the land department to make the old man a deed to his property and permit him to sign a voucher for value received. The old fellow thanked the railroad president profusely and hobbled away with his deed.

PRIOR LAKE

The Kappa Kappa Gammas closed their sojourn at Grainwood last week. The closing events were the field day exercises, a marshmallow roast at Candy Cove, a hay ride to Shakopee and an exhibition of Chinese curios by James R. Hull, recently returned from Peking, China. The latter was especially interesting. The hotel parlor was the scene of this display and Mr. Hull added interest to the occasion by relating how he procured the chief features of his collection. The walls were draped with beautiful specimens of Chinese embroideries, some bearing the imperial seal of China—the five-clawed dragon. A robe of exquisite design, at one time the property of the emperor Kwang Zui, proved a revelation to those who esteemed Chinse art at all. Many other specimens picked up in action or in plundered palaces, proved of exceeding interest.

The picnic of the employees of the Omaha shops held here last Saturday was a success in every detail. Nearly 800 persons were present. A cloudy sky in the morning prevented many from attending. The Grainwood pavillion was thrown open to the dancers. Music was furnished by the Minnesota State Band. The program consisted of twenty-four numbers, the prizes coming from business firms of the twin cities. This is the fourth year that this picnic has been held at Grainwood.

A party of young people enjoyed a hayrack ride to Shakopee and return Wednesday night. They were William Fosbender and James R. Hull, Misses Ruth Berry, Skinner, Goodhue, Moore, Hull, McDowell and Truax. Miss Rich of Hastings and Professor W. A. Williams of Boston, Mass., chaperoned the party.

Mrs. C. E. Keller and son Orin, Minneapolis, are spending a week at The Maples.

Winfield Barncaad of Northfield, is the guest of Lorenzo T. Van Slyke.

Richard Paul and F. W. Stevenson of Minneapolis, were guests at Grainwood over Sunday.

Miss Lillian A. Joy of St. Paul, was entertained by the Misses Moore in the Annex the first of the week.

Misses Martha MacHale, Isabel McGrade, Florence Willson and Belle G. Spencer of Shakopee spent Saturday at Grainwood.

Master Alex McKicknie is the guest of Miss Lillian Moore.

Jerome Schotten, St. Louis, and C. F. Cudell, Chicago, drove from Hastings to Grainwood, Wednesday. They will be found in Rose Cottage during the season.

Mrs. W. B. Taylor and children of Chicago, arrived Thursday evening. They have taken Squirrels Nest for the summer.

S. O. Allison and bride of St. Paul, are guests of Grainwood.

Mrs. G. E. Routh and daughter Louise, St. Paul, are in Fleur de Lis cottage for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Proctor, Minneapolis, have been guests at Curtis cottage during the past week.

H. O. Dilley and E. H. Watson of Northfield, drove here on Sunday.

M. W. Skinner, and wife, Miss Harriet Skinner, M. C. Skinner, and Miss Mary Goodhue of Northfield, with Miss M. Nellie Cook of Lowell, Mass., are in Phoenix cottage for a week.

William Rhodes, St. Paul; C. P. Carpenter and son Park, Northfield; H. P. Rugg, St. Paul; H. R. Curtis, Minneapolis; T. E. Whitman and A. A. McKecknie, St. Paul, were guests at the hotels over Sunday.

W. Dunbar, J. A. Hedding and F. F. Lambert of Minneapolis, spent Monday at Grainwood.

UP A STUMP.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Aunt Geehaw (at restaurant, whispering)—Oh, Joshuway! you mustn't pick your teeth, at the table, with your fork! —it ain't swell!

Uncle Geehaw (desperately)—What am I goin' tew pick 'em with then?—I read you mustn't never put your knife in your mouth in polite sassiety!

UNREASONABLE.
Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Hotaling—Divorced him?

Mrs. Luhring—Yes; he became too insufferably jealous.

Mrs. Hotaling—What about in heaven's name?

Mrs. Luhring—Just what I asked him. And what do you think he told me? That he wanted me all himself.

Mrs. Hotaling—How like a man!

EASY EFFORT.
Detroit Free Press.

"I hear that you've been hunting."

"Yes."

"Bag anything."

"Nothing but my trousers."

A TEST.
Life.

"What a fine yacht, old man.

"Isn't she? I enjoy her even when I'm sober."

SIZED HIM UP.
Baltimore American.

Mr. Dedbroke—Miss Gotrox, will you give me your hand?

Miss Gotrox—Which hand? The one I carry my purse in?

STUDIES IN PAN-AMERICAN ART

Notable Exhibition at Buffalo---Abbey, Whistler, Elihu Vedder, Arthur B. Davies and Other Names Less Well Known.

Buffalo, June 28.—Although the term Pan-American is officially supposed to cover the art show as well as everything else at the exposition, its meaning must be stretched in order to serve for the gallery of paintings, sculpture and other art exhibits. As a tour through the rooms (in a tropic atmosphere) soon informs the visitor, at least a quarter of the pictures were painted abroad, and bear the unwritten stamp, "made in France," or England, or Germany, as the case may be.

As this is self-evident, and by no means wholly to be regretted, the director of fine arts, Mr. Coffin, has wisely separated the various divisions making up the total, and thus obtained hyphenated shows.

Of the Anglo-Americans, John S. Sargent betrays least, perhaps, the influence of his adopted home; he is English, not in the middle class fashion that Americans like Abbey or Shannon have frequently employed, but rather in a deft, aristocratic, cosmopolitan way that makes half his fellows Royal Academicians envy him and a host of others seek to imitate him.

Nothing unfamiliar is here; the most impressive of his four portraits is that of little Homer St. Gaudens, the most insistent is the tall group, presenting Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes. These two have something of new world hope and buoyancy. Less fresh and less convincing is the portrait of Mrs. Manson; that of Mrs. Inches has truth of a raw sort, conveyed in brilliant terms. Two small Venetian scenes are in Sargent's keenly analytic style.

Abbey's Anglicism.

English, in its careful insistence on circumstantial detail in the stone path on which the sheeted lady treads, is E. A. Abbey's "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester,' 'which was a feature of last season's Royal Academy. This is not one of Mr. Abbey's best efforts, though rich in the luscious reds that he affects, and though, too, he has grouped a street crowd successfully. He has not, however, conveyed actual life, even to the principal actor in this tragic incident taken from Shakspere's "Henry VI." Yet there is a good deal more than a mere literary power in it.

Mr. Shannon's portrait of his wife and of "Miss Kitty' 'are both here; they were at the Royal Academy of 1900 and have been shown at Pittsburg and in Philadelphia. The blight of the Royal Academy is on the first, despite its conventional merit, while the second suggests the charm of a typical English girl of 16, except for the faintly indicated face.

Here is a cultivated English landscape, which might easily pass for the work of a Britisher of advanced tendencies; it is Mark Fisher's "Valley of the Arun." It is scarcely American, yet there is a certain gratification in realizing that it can be covered in under the Stars and Stripes, and even under the Pan-American banner. English in a rather trifling way are Frank D. Millet's narrative pictures, but the thoroughness of study in "The Expansionist" is not to be gainsaid.

Very solid and expressive is J. McLure Hamilton's portrait of Gladstone, lent by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Really American.

As if to supply a touchstone of crisp Americanism, four landscapes and a figure piec of W. L. Lathrop have ben hung on these walls. Modest but firm, these sound a definite note of their own, and it is full of sincerity and conviction. Besides these, the portraits by Julius Rolshoven appear wan and lusterless.

If Elihu Vedder is not an American artist, though he does live in Rome, who may claim that title? They are imposing alelgories that he sets forth in his own hard, inexorable style, and it would be a bolder man than the present writer that would declare his severe lines and adamantine surface unsuited to such themes as "The Enemy Sowing Tares," his long, serpentine scarf fairly writhing on the ground; or "The Sphynx of the Seashore," with its obscene creatures lifting their ugly heads; or "The Keeper of the Threshold,' 'with his magic serpents; or, again, the "Cumaean Sibyl,' 'which has something of the quality of Michelangelo himself. It is not heresy, however, to suggest that for so ordinary a theme as the Italian girl sitting by a window, a more relaxed method might have proved more appropriate. But Mr. Vedder is not to be measured by common standards.

Emotion in Art.

To find anew a standard of Americanism, one may look at a small "Spring Evening' by Arthur B. Davies, hung next one of the Alexanders. This is all hope and faith, all vital force, all instinct with joyous life and expression. In a meadow at close of day sits a nude figure stretching forth her arms in a primeval way that speeds one back to the golden age. Here is no taint of a long civilization; here is absolutely free and pure emotion—its very essence. In the figures itself Mr. Davies has combined and summarized the spirit of this landscape. It is irresistible.

Now the visitor may cross the room for a glimpse of the great Whistler, as he has worked at various times within thirty years. Here is the sonorous "Bognor Coast Scene," dubbed a nocturne, and with justice. Here ,too, are four other Whistlers lent by the same fortunate collector, C. L. Freer of Detroit. The Boston Museum lends is admirable "Head of a Blacksmith," with its Valasquez effect and its sketched hand; here, too, is the "Music Room," seen at a society show in New York several years ago. Let the reader envy him who sees these things; or let him come and see them for himself; he must do one of the two.

Franco-Americans.

How empty most of the Franco-American pictures seem after these rugged and sensitive Whistlers! Perhaps it is not fair to bring them in here and now—but they have chosen their own lot.

To begin with, one of the best of them, Humphreys-Johnston is represented here by the colored canvases, the first a portrait of Mrs. E. C., very distinguished. Not so much san be said for the immense Salon shepardess and sheep of Charles Sprague Pearce, the shallow Bridgmans, the frank nakedness that Julius Stewart has pictured; the Walter Gay, the Bisbing, the MacEwen, the futile Henry Mosler, and a few others.

ABBEY AND HIS WORK

Now Engaged in Painting Holy Grail Pictures.

Pearson's Magazine.

Edwin Austin Abbey, who is forty-eight, has spent considerably more than half his life in this country. A native of Philadelphia, he was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy, and was destined by his father for the church. But at the age of 18 he revolted against this destiny and declared for art, with the result that in a few months he went to New York and joined Messrs. Harpers' staff of black-and-white illustrators. In 1878, the firm discerning Mr. Abbey's exceptional talent, sent him on a visit to Europe in fulfillment of important commissions for their books and magazines, but it was not until 1881 that he took up his residence in London.

In America Mr. Abbey had made a successful essay in water color, and it was to this branch of art that he gave most attention for the first few years after his settlement in England. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, to whose galleries for some years he regularly contributed. It was not until 1890 that Mr. Abbey sent his first oil picture—it was called "A May Day Morning"—to the Royal Academy. Yet in 1896 he was elected an associate, and only two years later an academician. We wonder whether there is an instance of more rapid promotion in the history of the academy.

Since his marriage Mr. Abbey has resided at Morgan Hall, an old manor house at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, although he is occasionally to be seen in his Chelsea studio, which is only a stone's throw from that of his old friend Sargent.

One of his most important undertakings is that upon which, with his compatriot, Mr. Sargent, he has been engaged for ten years, in the decoration of the Boston Public library. Mr. Abbey is covering a wall space of 180 feet by eight feet with the story of King Arthur and the Holy Grail, and he is now about half way through his task.

Morgan Hall is splendidly equipped for the painter's work. It contains the largest studio of its kind in the country, a fine apartment, 75 by 42 feet, which was specially built at the beginning of the Holy Grail pictures. There is also an immense wardrobe full of costumes, originals and authentic copies, of the mediaeval period. Morgan Hall, as a whole, is stocked with furniture and "properties" of the same romantic past. Before starting on a picture Mr. Abbey is thus able to "build up the scene" in somewhat the manner of a great stage manager. With his work in the country Mr. Abbey's only trouble arises from the lack of suitable models, and this often occasions a visit to London in search of the figures and faces required.

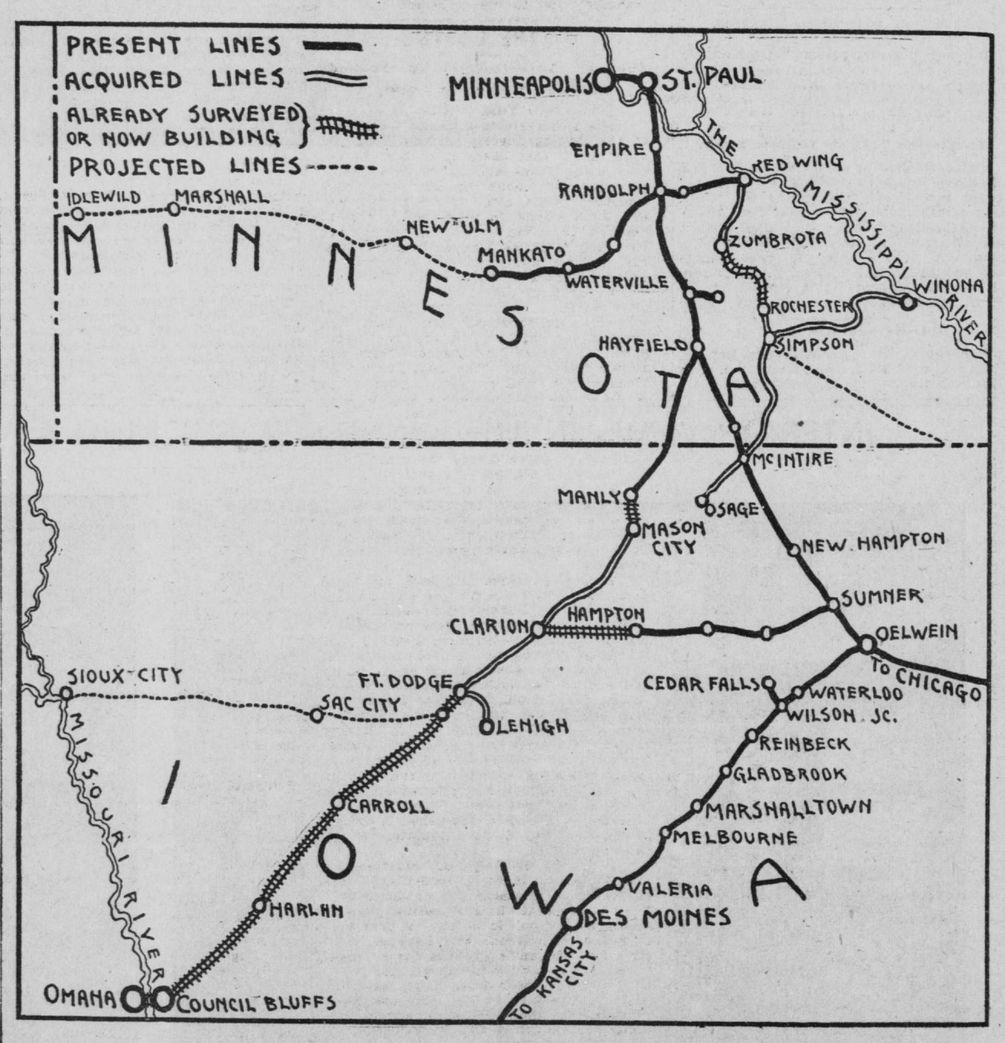
Mr. Abbey is very fond of English country life, and is still an enthusiastic cricketer. During the summer he has engaged in many a game, both at Fairford and Broadway, where he often visits Mr. Sargent. Cycling is also a favorite recreation with him. Full of zest and energy in his work, Mr. Abbey is socially one of the most charming of men, geniality and good nature being clearly written on his fresh, healthy features.

THE OLIVE TREE PEST.

An interesting discoverey has just been made at Lecce, in southeastern Italy, by peasants, who, while burning a quantity of weeds to warm themselves, noticed that as the weeds bruned a number of insects escaped from them into the air. Examining some of the insects they were found to be the terrible mosca olearia, or oil fly, which has devastated the olive yards of southeastern Italy for the last two years. Further examination showed that the insects came out of the capsules of a species of wild onion which is very common in those provinces. A number beer of wild onion stalks were gathered and carefully examined. All of them were found to conceal oil flies, some having as many as forty or fifty. The discovery is of the greatest importance, as it will facilitate the war against the oil fly, hitherto carried on without much success. Active researches are now being made to settle the points whether the oil fly inhabits the wild onion every year, whether the wild onion is the only plant used by the fly as a shelter, and whether it is used merely as winter quarters. The oil fly plague, which has already cost the southeastern provinces of Italy several million pounds, is one more illustration of the criminal folly of the Italians in allowing the wholesale destruction of every kind of bird. Foreign men of science and naturalists have repeatedly protested against the system of putting up nets along the seashore to catch migratory birds and of permitting peasants and so-called "huntsmen" to shoot indiscriminately every sort of feathered creature from the size of a wren upward. Under such conditions insects of every sort flourish, with the result that insect plagues occur and cause misery and loss throughout vast tracts of territory.

WHY THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN NEED NOT CONSOLIDATE.

ITS EXTENSIONS AND ACQUIRED LINES CREATE A SYSTEM OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE.



By its recent and proposed extensions, the Chicago Great Western road leaps into a new and commanding position among western roads, and becomes of vast importance to the twin cities in their trade competition with Chicago. So long as the Great Western remains outside the "community of interest" it will be a bulwark of safety for shippers and producers in this territory.

The accompanying map shows in detail the expansion of the Great Western system. The solid black lines show the old trackage, operated before the present era of extensions. Three lines recently acquired are shown in parallels. One, the Winona & Southwestern, extends from Winona to Osage, Iowa, crossing the main line of the Great Western at McIntyre. A branch line runs from Simpson, Minn., north to Rochester. The Duluth, Red Wing & Southern runs south from Red Wing to Zumbrota.

The Mason City & Fort Dodge runs between the two named cities, with a coal feeder down the Des Moines river from Fort Dodge to Lehigh.

The corduroy, or crossed parallel lines, show lines now building or already surveyed. They plainly show the strategic importance of the lines acquired, which serve as links in the expanded system. A branch being built from Hampton, Iowa, to Clarion, gives a short line to Fort Dodge, and the line already surveyed from Fort Dodge to Omaha will give the Great Western a Chicago-Omaha line only 499 miles long. All that is needed to give a twin city-Omaha line is the little link between Mason City and Manly, which is being built, and will make a line only 352 miles long.

Surveyors began Wednesday on the link between Rochester and Zumbrota, which will connect the two newly acquired lines in Minnesota, and will link southern Minnesota more firmly to the twin cities. Next year a line will be built tapping the extreme southeastern corner of the state, but it has not been surveyed yet.

Two of the most important extensions, which are decided upon, but not yet surveyed, are shown by dotted lines on the map. One extends the system westward from Mankato, through New Ulm and Marshall, to the Dakota line. It will eventually let Minneapolis into new territory in South Dakota.

The other projected line will bring the Great Western into Sioux City by way of Fort Dodge. When this is finished, Clarion will become a division point like Oelwein, and from it trains will be sent in ever direction between Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Chicago. Hayfield, Minn., will be the other point in the triangle over which all the through business of the line will be sent.

The arrangement of the big, new system, as will be seen by a glance at the map, is such as to continue the economic, clearing-house plan of operation so well worked out at Oelwein. The system will derive large amounts of initial business from the territory it traverses, as it has always been President Stickney's policy to build up the producing capacity of the country tributary to his lines. Covering as it will all the important points in the middle west, and having short lines both north and south and east and west, the Chicago Great Western would seem to be fortifying itself in a position where it will not need community of interest to insure good dividends.

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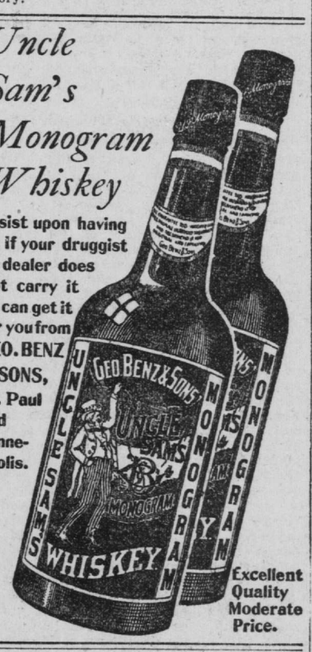

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE Green & DeLaittre Company.

Be it remembered: That we, Thomas H. Green, Karl De Laittre, John DeLaittre and Charles A. Green, all of Minneapolis, Minnesota, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming, and we do hereby form a corporation under and by virtue of the provisions of Title two, Chapter thirty-four, of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1878 and acts amendatory thereof, and we do by these presents adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be Green & DeLaittre Company.

The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be that of wholesale grocer; but it shall have the power to purchase and sell, prepare and manufacture commodities and merchandise of any kind that may be convenient or necessary in the transaction of general business. It shall have the power to make contracts, mortgages, leases, issue bonds, and to acquire, own, hold and dispose of the capital stock of other corporations, to act as commission merchant, and to acquire, own and sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of such real and personal property as may be convenient or necessary in the conduct and management of its affairs. It shall have and possess all the powers enumerated in said Title two, Chapter thirty-four, and amendatory acts, and all such other powers as may hereafter be conferred upon corporations for pecuniary profit by the statutes of the State of Minnesota.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be at Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, but it may establish and maintain such other offices and places of business, whether in the State of Minnesota or in other states, as may from time to time be provided by the board of directors.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901, and shall continue for the period of twenty (20) years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000.00), to be divided into shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each. All shares of said capital stock shall be paid for in full before a certificate or certificates therefor are issued, but the board of directors shall have the power to determine the times of issuance and terms and conditions of such shares.

The said capital stock shall be divided into two classes, viz: PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK and COMMON CAPITAL STOCK; that is to say, there shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of authorized Preferred Capital Stock and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) of Common Capital Stock; and all subscribers or owners of either class shall be held to agree to the several provisions herein contained, respecting the issuance thereof and the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

The preferred capital stock shall be preferred, not only in the payment of dividends, as hereinafter provided, but in the distribution of the property of the corporation upon winding up its affairs.

The annual or semiannual dividend (which shall not exceed seven (7) per centum annually, or of three-and-one-half (3½) per centum semiannually), to be paid upon such Preferred Capital Stock, shall be determined by the board of directors prior to the issuance of any thereof, and shall be set forth in the certificates representing the same, and the rate specified in the certificates shall have the same force and effect as though it were named in these articles. Owners of such Preferred Capital Stock shall be entitled to be paid from the profits of the corporation the annual or semiannual dividend so prescribed before any payment of dividends shall be made to the owners of the Common Capital Stock, and if in any year the profits of the business are insufficient to pay such dividends, the same shall be cumulative, and before any dividend is declared or paid upon the Common Capital Stock, for any year, the owners of said Preferred Capital Stock shall have their full dividends as hereinbefore mentioned before any profits are divided upon the Common Capital Stock; and upon the dissolution of the corporation, or the liquidation of the company's affairs, whether at the natural expiration of the life of this corporation or prior thereto, the owners of such Preferred Capital Stock shall receive the full par value thereof from the property of the corporation, together with any annual or semiannual dividends that are then unpaid, before the owners of the Common Capital Stock shall receive any sum from the said property of the corporation.

The owners of the Common Capital Stock of the Corporation shall be entitled to all the profits and dividends of the business, after the dividends hereinbefore provided for have been fully paid upon the Preferred Capital Stock, but shall not be entitled to any profits or dividends until the payments hereinbefore provided for the Preferred Capital Stock have been fully made. Upon the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation, whether at the expiration of the natural life of this corporation, or at any other time, the owners of the said Preferred Capital Stock shall be entitled to payment in full at par, with any unpaid dividends, before the owners of the Common Capital Stock shall be entitled to any sum whatever, but upon the full payment at par, together with any unpaid dividends, of the Preferred Capital Stock, the owners of said Common Capital Stock shall be entitled to all that remains of the property of the corporation to be distributed among the holders thereof according to their several holdings.

The holders of the Common Capital Stock shall, by taking and holding the same, be held to agree to the provisions thereof, and especially to all the rights and privileges conferred upon the said Preferred Capital Stock.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject is the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00).

ARTICLE V.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming said corporation are as follows, to-wit:

Thomas H. Green, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Karl DeLaittre, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
John DeLaittre, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Charles A. Green, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VI.

The following named individuals shall constitute the first board of directors of