

NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

FAMOUS INSTITUTION AT ANNAPOLIS COMPLETELY REUNVENATED

WILL COST MILLION DOLLARS Plans Now Under Way Provide for Enlarging and Beautifying Both Grounds and Buildings.

That portion of the historic little Maryland town of Annapolis that is occupied by the United States government as a naval academy is undergoing a renaissance.

The scheme for the construction of a new naval academy is fast taking shape, and in a few years more there will be little resemblance between the handsome edifices and laid out grounds along the banks of the Severn, and the premises occupied for the past half century as a training school for our naval officers.

Eight millions of dollars are to be expended in giving to the United States the best facilities for educating its naval officers provided by any country in the world. More than half of this sum has already been appropriated and expended.

It required many years of persistent work on the part of friends of the navy to persuade congress to appropriate money for erecting this magnificent building.

Finally, in 1856, the board of visitors condemned so severely not only the buildings, but the whole sanitary system of the academy, claiming that it was fast becoming a menace to health, that the secretary of the navy appointed a commission of naval officers to survey the work and report upon the same.

A year later another appropriation of \$700,000 was secured for continuing the work and last year congress gave \$5,000,000 in one lump.

About a year ago an entanglement arose over a question whether an appropriation for a specific purpose could be applied to another proposed improvement. Congress was appealed to, with the result that the secretary of the navy was directed to lay out a plan for the construction of new buildings, grading, etc., to cost not more than \$3,000,000, and gave him authority to apportion the money for the several improvements as he thought best.

Secretary Long, accordingly, divided the \$3,000,000 as follows: Amount already appropriated, \$1,220,000; Sea wall, \$275,000; Drainage, \$15,000; In and out building, \$100,000; Subway, \$50,000; Practice battery, \$25,000; Rebuilding old house for superintendent's quarters, \$41,000; Cadets' quarters, including terrace and colonnade, \$2,630,000; Power house, building and equipment, less amount already appropriated, \$150,000; Boat house, \$20,000; Nine blocks of officers' messes, \$300,000; Physics and chemistry buildings, \$100,000; Chapel, \$400,000; Academic building, including terrace and equipment, \$1,000,000; Officers' mess and bachelors' quarters, \$100,000; Administrative building, \$100,000; Storage and shops, power house, \$125,000; Beacons, \$75,000; Restoring old buildings, \$100,000; Various small buildings, \$50,000; Contingent fund, \$200,000.

Total, \$3,000,000. Considerable headway has already been made under this plan. Contracts have been let to P. J. Carlin & Co. for the construction of the power house, the armory and boat house. The power house is to cost \$123,550, according to the contract, and the armory and boat house, which will be identical, are to cost \$732,000. The same firm has a contract to build a portion of the sea wall at a cost of \$150,000. Foundations are now being laid for the cadets' quarters and for the marine engineering and naval construction buildings. Four hundred and fifty men are now employed on this work. To furnish a base for the foundations, 5,100 piles will be driven. On these will

be placed 13,000 cubic yards of concrete and 470,000 brick. Secretary Long proposes to treble the existing area of the academy. This now comprises several hundred acres, of which the principal part includes the old site, which has a frontage on the bay of 1,200 feet and on the river of about 3,000 feet. It is on this portion of the ground that the new buildings are now being erected. The new armory house and boat house are sister buildings and are placed parallel, standing edge-wise to the harbor, the boat house being adjacent to the Severn river, and the armory to the town. The new parade ground will occupy the area between them and will be, as now, to one end of the bay. The scheme of the architect provides for the filling in of a large tract of land which is now under water in order to secure greater space for drill purposes. These alterations will bring old Fort Severn nearly in the center of the tract. The armory is to contain a hull 350 feet long and 100 feet wide, the floor of which is to be entirely uninterrupted, and around which will be a great gallery to be used as a museum for arms, models and like things. The interior of the armory will consist of single arches of masonry, which will be among the largest in the country. In this building will be located the office of the department of the navy, the machinery rooms and ordnance repair shops.

The boat house, corresponding in size and appearance to the armory, will be a pier, jutting out into the Severn, and when completed will contain the engine and boiler rooms, and the necessary machinery for supplying power throughout the grounds. The central building, and the most imposing structure of the new academy, will be the cadets' quarters, detailed plans for which have just been finished. Proposals for erecting this magnificent edifice will be opened at the navy department on Nov. 27. The quarters will occupy the great space between the armory and the boat house, and will be connected to both by a covered colonnade. The quarters will be a two-story building, and as seen from the bay will have the appearance of being located on a terrace. The enlarged parade ground will be in the rear of the cadets' quarters, and in front will be the main campus with its existing lawns and trees preserved. The principal room in the cadets' quarters will be the memorial and assembly hall, which will be 160 feet long, 38 feet wide and 50 feet high. It is intended to contain the naval trophies, tablets and other memorials now in the possession of the government, and is also to serve as a general meeting room.

Next to the quarters the most striking feature will be the gymnasium and amphitheater. The former will be produced on the river side by the necessary dredging to obtain a level surface. The amphitheater will have many concentric rows of broad steps, whereon a multitude of people, witnessing athletic exercises in the basin, can be accommodated.

Directly facing the cadets' quarters and on the opposite side of the campus will be the academic building and library, containing the recreation rooms for the departments of mathematics, English languages, navigation and drawing, besides the superintendent and his immediate staff. A \$400,000 chapel will be located some distance off, so situated that it will occupy a central part of the new academy grounds. It is a most desirable feature of this chapel will be that memorial windows and tablets commemorating the achievements of the navy will be placed therein.

As an Irishman, with a strong sense of humor, Sir Hercules was naturally tickled by such a novel situation, and when he got back to Sydney he repeatedly extolled the arrangement, pointing out that the man of action was very rarely a man of words, and that civilization might very well learn a lesson from Pacific chiefs—London Chronicle.

He Reconciled Them All. The Rochester Post-Express tells of a godfather, who, when asked in the course of the service if he believed what all the children held in the essential faith, answered with emphasis, "I reconcile them all to the consideration of the parson and all the witnesses."

The President and His Pastor

Nation's Chief Executive a Regular Attendee at Grace Reformed Mission

GLOBE WASHINGTON BUREAU, Post Building, Room 45.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The "president's church" is neither fashionable nor imposing. Until Theodore Roosevelt became one of its worshippers there was not one in a thousand of Washington's population who knew that there was such a church. Yet for nearly twenty years it has stood obscurely in the rear of a lot on Fifteenth street, near P, about a mile and a half from the White

house, occasionally the walls are lengthened by excursions through the side streets. It is on his journeys to and from church that President Roosevelt experiences most annoyance from camera flashes. Since he became chief executive he has taken a very strong dislike to being snap-shotted. On the occasion of his first appearance at the little church on Fifteenth street he encountered a camera leveled at him on the very steps of the sacred edifice. He rose in rebellion. Signaling to the policeman he ordered that the camera artist be removed, and at the same time he addressed the owner of the machine and expressed his surprise and indignation that the proprietors of the place and the occasion should be thus outraged. Since then there have been no cameras visible in the locality, and it is not likely that any magazine or newspaper pictures will be printed showing the president in the act of entering his church.

Along the route from the White house to the church there are generally kodak people on the lookout for an opportunity to get a shot at the president; but it he sees them first they do not get their chance. He will not hesitate to go at them, waving his arms in gestures of protest, and begging them in his explosive manner to desist. It is not easy to disregard so urgent an appeal—or command.

It will not be long before a larger church will be provided for the Dutch Reformed denomination here. The general organization of the church has voted to aid the local people in their endeavors to build, and it is understood that the president has quietly informed the pastor that he will subscribe to the fund.

History of the Church.

The Grace Reformed Mission, which is the title of the little church where President Roosevelt worships, was organized Oct. 7, 1873, when fourteen members of the Reformed church living in Washington, D. C., organized a congregation by act of the Maryland classis, the ecclesiastical body having jurisdiction in the territory in which the District of Columbia is embraced. There are four of the charter members still on the rolls of the church.

Prior to the organization of this mission the Reformed church held services only in the German language, and it was for the benefit of the English-speaking members that the Grace mission was started. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, and later services were conducted in a kindergarten hall on the corner of Ninth and K streets. Later a larger hall on Eleventh street was rented.

In 1881 the erection of the present chapel was begun. The building was placed in the rear of the lot which was

Rev. J. M. Schick, Pastor of President Roosevelt's Church.

house. It was built for a chapel, but the principal building did not materialize. There are barns and stables all about it, and its nearest neighbor is a blacksmith shop. So weak and struggling was the little congregation that it would have rejoiced in the acquisition of a member of congress. It is safe to say a real live United States senator was never within its walls. Then suddenly the searchlight of national fame was thrown upon it. It became the president's church.

Nothing could be more characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt than his determination to attend the church of his family and his personal selection. Born and reared in this school of religious thought, it mattered not to him if the services were held in a hovel. He believes in being consistent, and he believes all the time in showing his faith by his works.

secured in the fond hope that a larger structure would be added at an early date. But twenty years went by and the material affairs of the little congregation did not seem to prosper. The pastor was never cast down and when the event happened which brought his little church into the national limelight, he had succeeded in raising \$10,000 toward the larger building. He was endeavoring even then to interest the denomination at large in the Washington mission with the idea that the more wealthy of other cities might supplement the little fund here and provide a building adequate to the needs and dignity of the denomination in the nation's capital.

Meantime the membership grew slowly and the fourteen became 167. Roosevelt's pastor, the Rev. J. M. Schick, was born in Virginia, Nov. 8, 1848. During the Civil war he came North with his widowed mother, and was educated at Maccaburg college, located in the village of that name in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In his ministry of a quarter of a century, Dr. Schick has served three missions, coming to Washington in February, 1900. He formerly was local agent of the Y. M. C. A. of the university towns of the Reformed church, and in that charge Dr. Schick had in his congregation professors from Heidelberg college and theological seminary. From this institution he received his degree of D. D. in 1891. He is a regular contributor to the Christian World, and to other denominational publications. He writes in both English and German.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHILDREN. —From the National Magazine.

It would have been a very easy thing for him, after becoming president, to select a more fashionable congregation or edifice for his patronage. Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the Episcopal church, and has rented a pew at St. Johns, than which there is nothing more "swell" in Washington. He might have accompanied her on the plea of keeping the family together. But he did nothing of the kind. He goes to his church and she to hers. The children divide up. The little tads go sometimes with father and at others with mother.

The president always walks to church, and the novelty of the spectacle is still sufficient to bring out groups of spectators along the streets he is accustomed to take. At the church it has been found advisable to station a policeman in uniform. There is always a little crowd there, and they make way for the president when he appears, but do not remove their hats, as is the custom abroad. Generally Mr. Roosevelt bows as he goes by, and the salute is returned. It is quite a sight to see the president walking. He never goes slowly, and his gait on Sunday mornings is about five miles an hour. He goes striding along, holding one of the children by the hand, and it is evident at a glance that the diminutive legs of the latter do not find the stunt an easy one.

The president has his regular pew reserved for him, in the body of the church, about a dozen rows from the front. Although the congregation is nominally only about 150, it has grown since the president became an attendant, and now it is difficult to get a seat. Naturally many people come just to see him. During the services the president is the figure of devout attention. He joins in the hymns and listens closely to the sermon. When the service is over, the same custom is observed as at other churches when the president of the United States is in attendance—the other people remain standing in their places until the president has passed out. The return to the White house is also made on foot. Occasionally the walk is lengthened by excursions through the side streets.

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HOUSEKEEPING IN JAPAN.

A New York woman who is the wife of a naval officer, and who has been living in Japan for the last two years, yesterday told a Tribune reporter how she solved the servant problem while there. "I found there, as here, differences of opinion," she said, "as to the best way to manage the servants, who, as a rule, are notoriously dishonest." One said: "Oh, they are so to speak, in any case, so I always leave copper money of small value lying about, and they come and pick it up." "Another friend told me to try her plan, which was to get a competent butler, make him responsible for everything, and then to let him have a key to the house, so that he would be watched. This seemed to me the better plan, so I found a butler who had served in American families and placed everything in his care. The selection of servants in the Japanese mission with the idea that the more wealthy of other cities might supplement the little fund here and provide a building adequate to the needs and dignity of the denomination in the nation's capital.

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home is here—and we will make the buying so easy that you'll never miss the money.

Thanksgiving Suggestions

DINING ROOM SETS

No. 970—Weathered Oak, a superb set of ten unique pieces, well worth \$350. If in quest of the proper thing in Dining Room Furniture, see this, only \$289.50

No. 810—Flemish Oak Set—Nine pieces, most recent designs, usually placed at \$175.00. This sale only \$129.00

Our stock of Golden Oak Dining Room Furniture is never larger, better nor cheaper, quality considered.

CHAIRS

to match all Sideboards and Tables.

No. 1940—Golden Oak (Leather) back—\$2.95

Same in Cane—\$2.25

No. 255—Fancy shaped seat (Cane) turned spindle and turned arm.

98 cts.

SIDEBORDS

Of the latest styles produced in Grand Rapids. Come see them; we are proud of them and glad to show them.

No. 223—Oak Sideboard, \$95.00

No. 351—Golden Oak Finish—\$11.90

No. 385—Golden Oak Finish—\$16.85

No. 350—Golden Oak at \$25.00

And many others ranging in price to \$150. Above are all special bargains, but would call your particular attention to Nos. 385 and 350 as being at least 33% per cent below market prices.

Extension Tables

About seventy styles on sample. Golden Oak, oak, weathered and cathedral oak, Flemish and mahogany.

6-FOOT ROUND OAK POLISHED TABLE, \$9.50

A good one, Golden Oak finish, 42-inch top, 6-foot extension, only \$6.75

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ST. PAUL'S LEADING HOUSEFURNISHERS. SIXTH AND MINNESOTA STREETS.

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All Carpets sold this week will be MADE AND LAID FREE.

Special Prices on Rugs. Carving Sets. Game Carving Sets for \$7.00

Clocks. A large assortment of Ansonia and other famous Clocks, good eight-day timepieces; handsome cases; strike hour and half-hours. \$4.20

A new lot of German Cuckoo Clocks in variety. Prices from \$7.25 upwards.

Stewart Heaters and Steel Ranges.

Nothing too good can be said of them. Compare any one of the \$4.00 or more you use them in St. Paul, Minn. and you will find them to be the best of the kind. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Sold on easy, very easy payments.



HOW PARROTS ARE CAUGHT

The bird store was full of noise, of chirp and chatter and song, but above all the clamor sounded the harsh croaking and screeching of green and yellow parrots that rivaled even the canaries in number.

"I've just bought a big consignment of parrots," said the proprietor of the shop. "I don't know whether you will buy them, but the market has been good, and I got the birds so cheap that I can put a selling price on them."

"Where did you get them?" asked a Sun reporter. "Oh, they are Mexican parrots. You could tell that at a glance if you knew anything about birds. We handle very few parrots of any other kind. Mexican grays are the finest variety in the market, but it isn't easy to get them."

"A good African gray is worth from \$25 to \$50. There are many persons who want to pay that for a parrot. A Mexican yellow crown sells for from \$15 to \$20, and, after all, I don't know but that it is as desirable as its well known cousin."

"The African bird is more intelligent, but it is slower about learning to speak, and it can't whistle like the Mexican. There are a good many kinds of parrots in Mexico, but the parrot catchers who supply the best trade don't often bother with them. It doesn't pay."

"A very decent green parrot with a red crown comes up from Mexico, but I seldom handle it, for it isn't to be compared to this green bird, with the yellow crown and the red shoulder straps."

"There were many parrots in the lot from which I bought these, and they represented about three months' work for a professional parrot catcher. I suppose they were worth a possible \$12 apiece to him, but out of that he has to pay for his peons, his donkeys, his living expenses, and transportation to New York, so there wasn't such a tremendous margin left out of the \$200."

"The parrot ought to be a bird, wouldn't it go into the business if anyone would pay me a dollar a minute for it. The best parrot country is along La Cruz river, in the province of Tamaulipas. All kinds of tropical birds are bred there, and reptiles are thicker down there than mosquitoes are in Jersey. It's solid jungle and swamp. The traveler takes his choice of being bitten by red ants or bitten by deadly snakes, or of being fevered. The parrot catcher adds a chance of being murdered by his peons."

"When he starts out on his hunt he carries with him a couple of dogs. When he goes to some one of the former haciendas and buys five or six peons, he takes with him a couple of dogs, and about the last of creation. He's only a degree above a Digger Indian."

"The parrot catcher is a very hard and unscrupulous man. He always goes head over heels into debt, and then he has to work the debt off, so he is practically a slave. The hacienda owner won't let the parrot catcher go unless he has paid what they owe. He pays it, but he has to have them. No other class of people would do his work. To all intents and purposes, they are his property."

"It's natural enough that the poor creature are what they are. They've never been taught to be anything but like brutes, but parrot men have told me that under present conditions it is impossible to keep a parrot from catching a cold, and don't understand anything except force and hard treatment, and they can't be taught to do anything else."

"May be the nesting time for parrots, or rather it would be if the birds had nests. They go to the nesting time, they lay their eggs in a high notch of a tree, or in a hole in the wall, and the parrot catcher takes them until three or four weeks later. They are not strong enough to stand removal before then. When the right time comes the hunter begins."

"The old birds are very clever about keeping their young ones hidden, but at the same time they are very stupid. An late evening there is a great clucking and chattering. The hunters listen for that, and when they hear it in a tree they know they have found what they want."

"The master sends one of the peons up the tree. There is where any man save a Mexican peon would balk. The parrot catcher himself wouldn't do anything but tackle that part of the job. The trees are infested by red Mexican ants, and the parrot catcher has to be careful that it is a warmer proposition than the red ants."

"They move in solid battalions, and they eat everything in their path. When a peon starts up the tree the ants attack him, and it's been told that it is nothing unusual for a poor fellow to come tumbling to the ground, howling and groaning and tearing at himself, and covered with blood."

"He makes for the nearest water, for drowning is the only thing that will make the ants stop their ravages. Luckily, there's usually a stream nearby. The parrots aren't even kept in coops, as they are collected, but are put together under a sort of roof and not restrained in any way."

"Sometimes there will be several hundred birds in one of these parrot camps, but they are quiet and tame. The difficulty in keeping snakes out of the camp, and, sometimes, wild animals break in at night and make havoc with

Talk of Securing 'Pretty Polly' Be set with Great Hardship

The birds, but usually the camp is watched too closely for accident. "The hunter beats the country, until he has as large a catch as he wants or until the season is over. When the peons are not hunting, they are away from the wicker coops which are filled with parrots and then strapped on the burros' backs, where a long, tiresome overland journey to the nearest town, and from there the birds are sent to Tampico, and from there to New York."

"The parrot catcher usually takes his peons and burros and goes back to hunt for another season. When the season begins just about the time when the parrot season ends. We get the parrots and sell them all over the country, and within a few months they are swarming in English, as fluently as if they had been born in a civilized land."

"Some of them learn more than others. There's as much difference in their brains and tempers as there would be if they were human, but almost any one of them can be taught a great deal if he is handled wisely and his teacher has patience and perseverance."

"If you once offend a parrot, you may as well give up all attempt to teach him. He will always remember you. If you offend him, he doesn't necessarily offend him, if he has done something wrong, but had a temper of his own. He will probably set him stubbornly against you."

"Jealousy is the average parrot's besetting sin. He is always jealous of the peons and the other parrots in the shop, until a very amusing monkey was brought in and divided the peons' attention."

"The parrot's opinion of that monkey wasn't fit for publication, and the bird was so much as looked to the monkey's direction."

A Mixed Metaphor.

"My dear Miss Billmore," snail wrote young Hankinson, "I return to you your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. You will observe that it is signed 'George,' and you know who George is, but my name, as you know, is William."—Chicago Tribune.

The Various Divorce Laws.

"Are you married or single?" asked the person who never hesitates to ask questions. "It all depends," answered the man with the worried expression, "on which state of the Union I happen to be living in."—Washington Star.

California Oil News.

There is no field in the state of California that presents a more romantic chapter in the history of the oil industry than the famous strike that has netted the highest price ever obtained by any oil stock in the world (\$5,000) of the Hanford Oil Company, whose stock is now being sold at a value ten times greater than its par value; of the Twenty-eight Oil Company, whose stock is now selling at a value ten times greater than its par value; of the various other companies whose successful records are cited by oil company prospectuses in every issue of the California oil news.

The possibilities of future oil strikes are so numerous that it is difficult to define the surface indications of the oil property of the St. Paul-Fresno Oil Company, which is now being sold at a value ten times greater than its par value; of the various other companies whose successful records are cited by oil company prospectuses in every issue of the California oil news.

Mr. M. N. Goss made a trip to California to investigate the property upon which the California oil news has reported. His reports are that he found the property situated within the proven oil territory, producing wells by on all sides. He considers the chances for getting oil and making money excellent, and recommends it as a safe proposition.

The company is made up of energetic and capable men. They are well known in California. Mr. B. H. Evans is a member of the firm of Schumeman & Evans, in this city. He is well known throughout the Northwest as a conservative and enterprising man. Mr. L. T. Chamberlain is also a well known St. Paul man, being a constant general counsel for the Northern Pacific railway company.

Mr. U. M. Thomas, who is secretary of the company, was formerly of the Thomas Printing company, and a new resident of Fresno, Cal., is an all-around man of integrity and a general hustler. He and the president of the company, Mr. H. H. Welsh, will have immediate charge of the developing work. So taking it all around we are convinced that this is an exceptionally good proposition.

We are now offering a limited amount of treasury stock of the St. Paul-Fresno Oil Company at \$1.00 per share (par value \$1.00), and invite all persons interested to call at our office or send for prospectus of the company.

M. N. GOSS & COMPANY,

605-609 Manhattan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Tell Your Troubles TO A STOVE MAN—if you have stove troubles. We are really the hardest working stove people in the city. We'll supply the best Stoves and Ranges for the least money. We have a full, complete line of Universal Steel Ranges—and everybody knows they are the best. Tell us your stove troubles. C. E. BATTLES, Furnaces, too, 370 Jackson St.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, AT WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REGULARLY ATTENDS