FARM AND GARDEN

HAYSTACKING DERRICK.

How to Build It and to Handle Hay Successfully.

But few of the farmers in this section who have several acres of clover or timothy for hay have sufficient storage room for it. A part often must be stacked or ricked out of shelter. Quite a number use a derrick to aid in this work, writes J. M. Jamison to the Ohio Farmer. The accompanying illustration shows the style of derrick in general use. I give the dimensions of the one I have used for three years

The pulleys, fork and rope are the same that are used in the barn, making the working cost of the derrick very light. The base of the frame is 8 feet square, 10 feet high and 5 feet square at the top. The pole is 24 feet long, but should be at least 30 feet. The long arm is 17 feet, long end 13 feet,

DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.

short end 4 feet, long brace 15 feet, short one 4 feet, end of long arm 28 feet high, but should be 35 feet.

The pole has a hole bored through it about three feet from the ground, through which is inserted a strong iron bar to turn the arm of the derrick over the rick when loaded and drawn up. The pulley at the lower side of the frame should be so placed that it will aid in turning the arm of the derrick over the rick. The trip rope to the hay fork does not show in this illustration.

I use the derrick to rick clover hay and find that to handle the hay successfully with the fork it should be put up in large cocks and allowed to stand till it settles. A small haycock for stacking with a derrick is a nuisance. To be able to build these large cocks without too much carrying of the hay I rake the clover with a sweep rake 20 feet long, teeth six feet long, drawn by two horses. Two rakefuls make one good cock. In hauling to the stack I use this sweep rake and haul two or three cocks at a time. In this way I can keep the stackers going. This year I shall try stacking from the windrow by using sled and hay slings, two or three slings to a sled. If this will work, and I feel sure that it will, it will save the labor of cocking.

In ricking clover hay with a derrick the ricks should be made long and narrow and as high as possible. It takes no more material to cover a high rick than a low one. A rick with a bulge requires too much cover to protect it. Hence the sides should be nearly straight till necessary to draw in for the top. With the aid of the derrick the only hard work necessary is that of the trampers and stackers. It needs a man to set the fork, a man to revolve the derrick on its pivot and two men on the stack. Boys can ride the horses to haul in the hay and the horse that works the fork.

By making runners of the lower part of the frame this derrick can be drawn to different parts of the field and from one field to another over level land without taking down the poles.

The derrick should be put together with bolts, so that it can be taken down and stored in shelter when not in use. If not taken down, it makes a good weather vane, but not an attractive field ornament.

Beetles Eat Beetles.

In Ohio ground beetles have been destructive to strawberries in the same field for three successive seasons. They enjoy a diet of the seed, varied also oftentimes with the delicious pulp. Evi-

GROUND BEETLE AND FRUIT ATTACKED.

dence is to the effect that they are capable of ruining a whole crop in a few days.

Professor Slingerland of the Cornell (N. Y.) station suggests as remedies to keep the strawberry patch and nearby fields as free as possible from ragweed, whose seeds are favorite food for the beetles; also the use of a bright trap lantern set in a pan of water and kerosene, but he concludes that "a sure, practicable, although laborious, method is to 'hand pick' or collect the beetles from their hiding places during the day under lumps of dirt or just beneath the surface of the soil near the base of the plants. The removal of the mulch would facilitate this in many cases."

British Beer.

One thousand and forty million gallons of beer brewed yearly in the United Kingdom equals the total amount brewed by America, France and Austria.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Sweeping Back the River.

Some time ago two hulking hoboes who had just dismounted from a Central freight train asked a Yonkers man for a loan of 10 cents to secure some food. He took them to a restaurant and promised to provide them with work as soon as they had finished eating. When they reported for work, he said: "Boys, my cellar's full of water, and I want you to pump it out. I've fixed these hand pumps right here on the sidewalk. Never mind the people. When they come along and ask questions, just you say nothing, but pump till the water's out of the cellar. Keep cool. Don't hurry, but pump, and I will pay you well."

Now, a tributary to the Nepperhan river ran through this man's store cellar and out under the sidewalk, and the pumps reached down into the river. The water pumped out by the hoboes ran into the sewer and back into the Nepperhan, but as the sidewalk was tightly flagged the pumpers didn't know the size of their job.

The street became jammed with spectators, who roared with merriment as they watched the hoboes. All but the men at the pumps knew what was up. When the sun went down, it descended on the wrath of two Weary Willies, armed with coupling pins. They hunted all night for their kind employer, but he was in New York telling his friends.

My Lady's Tresses.

The prettiest decoration for the hair at the present time seems to be pearls, strings of which are twisted neatly and artistically amid its coils. The effect is particularly pleasing when the wearer has dark hair and is possessed of a good complexion, says Home Notes.

Though this form of decoration for evening dress is spoken of as a novelty, it is in reality a very old fashion, as may be easily proved by a glance at a book of beauty or an inspection of the portraits of our ancestresses.

By the bye, the pearls need not be real. Indeed, it would be far better that they should not be so, as contact with the hair would be likely to destroy their beauty.

A QUEER CASE.

One of the most remarkable breach of promise cases that have ever been brought before the courts is about to be tried in Athens. The plaintiff, a young woman from the village of Marcopoule, some 35 miles from Athens, bases her claims upon an ancient custom of the village, which, it is held, will influence the jury in her favor.

The custom, which has the force of law in the village, is as follows: On certain fete days the villagers assemble on the green, when dancing is indulged in. Any girl wishing to marry drops her handkerchief, and the swain who picks it up is bound to marry her.

In the case in question the young man who picked up the handkerchief by accident had never seen the girl before. When acclaimed by the assembled villagers as the prospective husband of the girl, he demurred; hence the action at law. The young girl is decidedly good looking, and his lack of taste in not taking her for a bride is much commented on in the village.

Why We Bathe.

Professor Vivian Lewes, at the London institution, recently furnished the following answer to the question, "Why do we bathe?" Twenty-eight miles of sweat glands in our skin are discharging 26 ounces of water per day and leaving upon the outer surface of the skin a full ounce of solid matter. These are aided by the oil glands of the hair, which facilitate the adherence of external dirt. Hence the refreshing character of the morning bath and the necessity for grease absorbing alkalies in soap.

Softening the Parting.

Twelve was on the point of striking.

"To think," cried the fair girl in anguish, "we will never see each other again till tomorrow night!"

"Bear up, sweet one!" was his encouraging remark. "Time will pass. Besides, I'll write to you when I get home and in the morning."—Philadelphia Times.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

BIG CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

How They Are Grown—It Is All In the Scheme of Feeding.

The chrysanthemum is known among gardeners as a gross feeder and a plant which quickly responds to special treatment. When the plants are well established and root action is vigorous and complete, the grower begins to give stimulants, usually in August, and continues their application until the bloom is perfect or nearly so. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are the two principal chemicals used.

Sheep manure is applied in liquid form, the method being to steep a bag of sheep manure in a barrel of water, using the liquid from time to time and refilling the barrel with water, as necessary. For instance, a bushel of sheep manure in a bag is placed in a 36 gallon barrel of water and allowed to steep for two days. The resulting liquid is used and the barrel then refilled. The quantity of manure named may be drawn from in this way about three times. Cow or horse manure is used in the same way, but is not quite so powerful in effect. Pigeon and hen manure is sometimes used in the proportion of five pounds to 50 gallons of water.

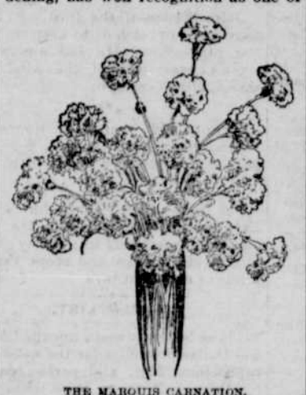
Nitrate of soda is used as follows: One ounce to four gallons of water for established plants three times a week for three weeks at a stretch, then a rest; sulphate of ammonia in the same proportion is alternated with the nitrate of soda.

The soda salt is withheld after the buds are formed, but applications of sulphate of ammonia continued until the blooms are three parts developed.

This, according to American Gardening, is the whole scheme of feeding and in the hands of experts produces the blooms of marvelous dimensions such as are seen in the chrysanthemum exhibitions.

A Pure Pink Carnation.

The Marquis carnation, of which an illustration is reproduced from Gardening, has won recognition as one of



THE MARQUIS CARNATION.

the very best of the more recent varieties. It has received many awards and prizes as a leading light pink sort.

It is a cross of Daybreak and Albertini. The plant is strong and vigorous, but its chief claim to distinction is the charm of its soft, pure pink flowers.

The Seedless Navel Orange.

The interesting peculiarities of the so called "seedless" naval orange are commented upon by a Florida grower as follows in Country Gentleman:

In the first place, it is necessary to state that the navel orange is not uniformly seedless. All practical orange growers know that an orange sometimes occurs having one or two good, plump seeds. Still, the variety is practically seedless, and it is this fact more than its quality which gives it its popularity with the buyers.

The navel orange is not rendered seedless by any effort of man. It was found by an American lady traveling in the province of Bahia, Brazil, and samples of it were sent by her in 1870 to Mr. William Saunders of the department of agriculture. It was propagated on the government grounds, and young trees were sent to Florida and California. For some reason the navel has never proved to be productive in Florida except when worked on the rough lemon stock, but in California it has been very prolific and has done more than anything else to place the orange industry on a paying basis in that state.

The singular fact of its seedlessness has caused a great deal of speculation and experimentation. Why is it seedless? is the question of surpassing interest. And how did it propagate itself in a state of nature when no human agency was at hand to bud or graft or layer it? The fact is, as above stated, it had enough seeds to propagate itself, though sparsely.

Notes From Gardening.

The Canadian invader, Chyrsanthemum Timothy Eaton, has swept the country. Plants of the giant white are being benched from the Penobscot to west of the Rocky mountains.

The plantsmen agree that never before were so many roses planted out of doors as this spring.

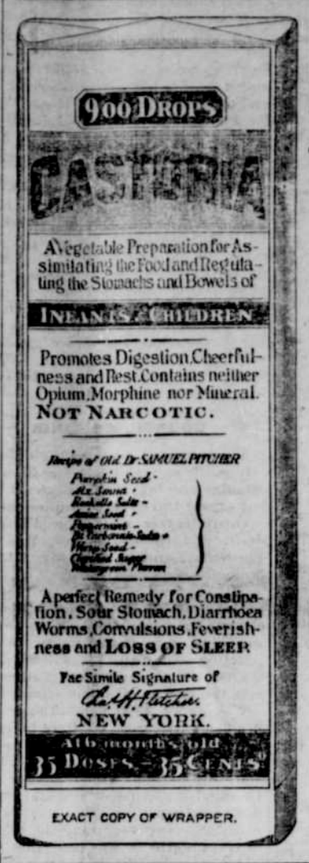
Nurserymen at Shawnee county, Kan., assert that 90 per cent of the apple seedlings used in the nurseries of the United States are grown within a radius of 15 miles of Topeka.

Among rhododendrons exhibited at the initial show in Massachusetts Horticultural hall were two new ones that were particularly admired, Helene Schiffner, a handsome pure white, and Pink Pearl. The latter won a silver medal last year in England.

Applications in floral or leaf designs in colored linens are used with pretty effect upon gowns of white muslin. The appliques are put on with a buttonhole stitch around the edge.

Half length linen and holland coats are taking to themselves pockets, and the woman who is fortunate enough to have a coat long enough will have at least three them. The pocket is coming to exalt.—New York Times.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Currant Culture.

Currants are rather gross feeders and hence will do well on deep, rich soils, preferably clay loams. They delight in moist, cool situations on well drained land. Mulching is practiced by some growers on sandy soils in order to keep the roots moist and cool. Currants delight in partially shaded situations and are therefore well adapted for setting in orchards of the larger fruits.

How to Make Beet Salad.

Beet salad is especially good when tender new beets are used. Boil the beets and when cold cut them into dice. Cover them with tartare sauce made as follows: Chop very fine a small piece of onion, a sprig of parsley and one or two pickles, depending upon their size. Add to these a cupful of mayonnaise dressing and a little finely chopped tarragon.

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SAWYER'S Excelsior Brand
OIL CLOTHING
The best waterproof garments in the world. Made from the best materials and warranted waterproof. Made to stand the roughest work and weather.
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S. T. Belting and Packing Co., Agts., San Francisco, or H. M. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs. East Cambridge, Mass.

Admintstratrix' Notice.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for Marion county.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Stump, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of the state of Oregon for Marion county, administrat ix of the estate of J. B. Stump, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, duly verified, as by law required, at Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

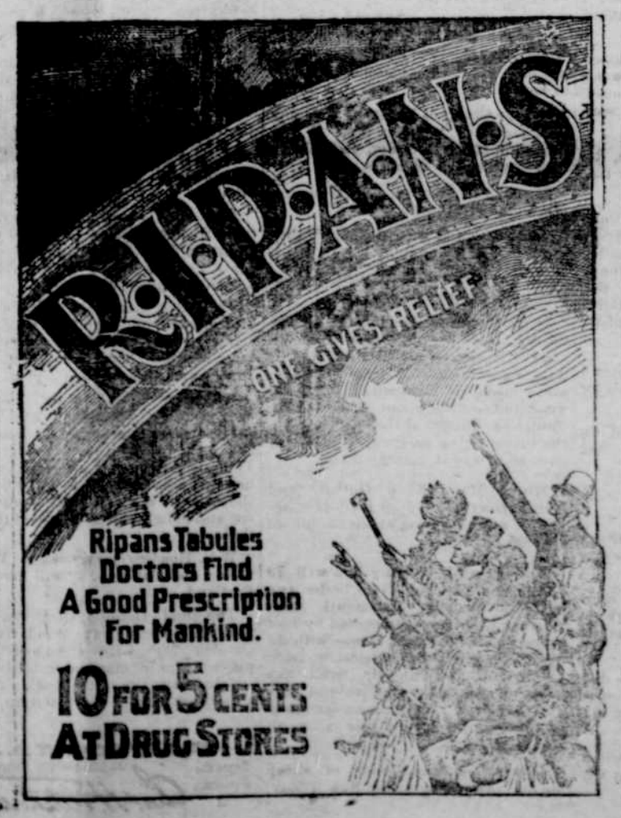
Dated this 4th day of October, 1901.

MRS. M. A. STUMP,
Administratrix of the estate of J. B. Stump, deceased.

Lumber Very Cheap---
—AT THE—
MILL CREEK SAW MILL.
We are offering:
2x6x20 rough lumber at - $4
Rough building lumber - $5
1x12 dressed four sides - $7
PARKER & JONES

There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from
CORDOVA Wax Candles
Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.

BAD BLOOD
"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



NEW YORK ROADS.

Suggestion to Employ Convicts In Preparing Material.

The chief question concerning good roads at the present time is the financial one, says the New York Tribune in a recent editorial. How much money can be raised for them? There is no longer a question as to the desirability of building them. No rational man now opposes them. The farmer who uses them in the laborious task of making a living from the soil the year round is as eager for them as is the rich man from the city, who uses them only for pleasure for a few weeks or months in the summer. There is no difficulty either in getting enough money locally. Towns and counties are ready with their appropriations. The only drawback is that the state is not ready to do its full share in duplicating the local appropriations, and so the progress of the work seems to depend upon the rate at which the state can follow the lead of the counties.

In connection with this phase of the case a suggestion made by Mr. Bond, the state engineer, is of practical interest. He would have the state acquire a trap rock quarry in Rockland county and set the convicts of Sing Sing prison to working it. This would provide roadmaking material at a considerable lower price to the state than that which is now paid for it, and the state could thus do its share toward road building at a decided advantage, for there seems to be no good reason why the state's contribution to the fund should not be in material at market rates as well as in cash. The scheme has of course these obvious elements in its favor: That trap rock is one of the very best road metals in the world; that the convicts would thus be provided with one of the best kinds of labor for their well being; that the quarry would be close to the prison, and that being on a bluff directly above the river the product of the quarry could be transported to many other parts of the state at a minimum of cost.

LOUISIANA ROADS.

Their Present Condition Prevents State Development.

Hon. F. C. Blacksher, a planter and large real estate owner of Robeline, La., in a recent interview in the New Orleans Times-Democrat on the road question said:

"I think bad roads are the greatest drawback to this parish—in fact, are the stumbling blocks to immigration. I have had many men visit me and go over my lands with a view of purchasing, but after traveling over the roads would give up the idea of buying, saying that the roads were of such a nature that the difficulty of marketing the crops would be too much of an item. They would, therefore, leave our parish and seek some country where the roads were better."

He further said that to maintain the roads in good condition in that parish would be a very small item compared to the breakage and increase amount of team, to say nothing of the time and labor lost in going over the roads in their present condition to and from the different markets. He believed that good roads would induce immigration and benefit the people more than anything else. He is a firm advocate of the state fixing by statute some mode of bettering the present condition of the public roads through this section of the state. He is of the opinion that the bad roads are now holding the state back and advocates the adoption of some method to better their condition at once. "No one knows the difficulty the people experience in going to and from the markets during a wet season unless he were to go out in the country himself and see the conditions. Yes, you may say I favor anything that will tend to benefit the present condition of the public roads."

Pennsylvania Roadside Tree Law.

Any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of the public highway on his own premises any fruit, shade trees or forest trees of suitable size shall be allowed by the supervisor of roads where roads run through or adjoin cultivated fields, in abatement of his road tax, $1 for every four trees set out, but no row of elms shall be placed nearer than 70 feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than 50 feet, except locust, which may be set 30 feet apart, and no allowance as before mentioned shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement of tax and are living and well protected from animals at the time of such demand. Any trees transplanted to the side of the public highway as aforesaid in the place of trees which have died shall be allowed for in the same manner and on the same conditions as in the preceding section. Abatement of highway tax shall be limited to one-fourth of annual highway tax.

Get Rid of Water.

If the surface of the roadway is properly formed and kept smooth, the water will be shed into the side ditches and do comparatively little harm, but if it remains upon the surface it will be absorbed and convert the road into mud. If all ruts, depressions and mudholes are not filled as soon as they appear, they will retain the water upon the surface, to be removed only by gradually soaking into the roadbed and by slowly evaporating, and each passing wheel or hoof will help to destroy the road. All inequalities of the surface, the depressions and the mudholes are caused by water softening the roadbed. A hard road cannot be made out of soft mud, and no amount of labor and machinery will make an earth road that will stay good unless an adequate plan is adopted to get rid of the water. Water is hard to confine and easy to let loose. It is always seeking a chance to run down hill.

The city of Washington now has 80,000 trees within its limits, and the work of planting is going on in a systematic manner that should be copied by other American cities.—Denver Republican.

The New York taxpayers have a perfect right to complain of the judges who receive $17,500 per annum and who take vacations of three months' duration when their dockets are two years in arrears. Justice, like charity, should have its inception near home.—Philadelphia Times.

"Nerve Waste."

One of the most helpful books on nerve waste ever issued is that entitled "Nerve Waste," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is in agreeable contrast to the vast sum of false teaching which prevails on this interesting subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity. It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advance says: "A perusal of the book and the application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment." The book is $1.00, by mail, postpaid. One of the most interesting chapters—chapter XX, on Nervines and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter, and will be sent to any address for stamp by the publishers, The Pacific Pub. Co., Box 2658, San Francisco.

Driving Out the Enemy.

These are the days of colds, sharp and sudden, attacking throat and lungs, and leading to consequences one does not like to think about. Avoid further exposure and fight the enemy of health and comfort with Perry Davis' Painkiller, the family standby for 60 years. It conquers a cold in a day. See that you get the right article. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Write This Down

In the book of memory—there is no such thing as a harmless cough. Every cough is a warning of a confidence that goes from bad to worse unless it is remedied right away. Opium-laden medicine is a delusion. Allen's Lung Balsam cures the worst of colds. It clears the bronchial passages, so that the lungs get plenty of air. Why not get a bottle today.

Miss Elva Winslow, of the Brush college vicinity, is teacher of music in the college at Philomath.

George Bibee, of Sheridan, has been appointed receiver of the land office at Oregon City in place of Wm. Galloway, a democrat, who has held it 18 months over time, because republican politicians could not agree among themselves about it.

We have for sale at a good discount the latest edition of Webster's International dictionary. Come quick if you want it.

Nearly everybody reads our New Today advertising department, therefore it is a good place to tell of what you wish to buy or sell. People are constantly asking us if we know who has this, that and the other to sell. It positively does pay to advertise such things.

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Polk county—Department No. 2

Chemeketa lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Salem, Oregon, a corporation, plaintiffs,

vs.

Byron Hunter and Sadie Hunter, his wife; Ida M. Hunter, Nora B. Hunter, Julia A. Smith, Alice Bell and and F. L. Bell, her husband; Willis L. Thomas and Lem Shaddock, administrator of the estate of Thomas M. Hunter, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, Byron Hunter and Sadie Hunter, his wife, Ida M. Hunter, Nora B. Hunter, Julia A. Smith, Alice Bell and F. L. Bell, her husband, Willis L. Thomas and Lem Shaddock, administrator of the estate of Thomas M. Hunter, deceased:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, within six weeks of the date of the publication of this summons, to-wit: the 25th day of October, 1901, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in its complaint, to-wit: For a decree foreclosing plaintiff's mortgage upon the following described real property, to-wit: The west half of the following tract of land: Commencing at a point 70 links west and 7 73 chains south of Monument No. 3, situate at the southwest corner of block No. 11 in the town of Monmouth, county of Polk and state of Oregon, running thence west 5.71 chains, then south 1.75 chains to the place of beginning, and containing one acre of land, more or less. To secure the payment of the money due upon a certain note made by E. A. Arthur, defendant's testator herein, on or about the 23rd day of March, 1894, wherein and whereby the said E. A. Arthur promised and agreed to pay to the order of plaintiff the sum of $350 three years after date, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and in case suit or action be instituted to collect said note or any portion thereof, promised therein to pay such sum as the court might adjudge reasonable as attorneys' fees in such suit or action, and to pay the moneys due upon said note in United States gold coin and to have it further declared by the court that the sum of $40 is a reasonable sum to be allowed to plaintiff as its attorneys' fee in this suit, and that the said lien, charge and incumbrance may be foreclosed in the manner provided by law. That said land and premises besold by the sheriff of Polk county, Oregon. That the purchaser thereof at such sale be immediately thereafter put in possession thereof, and that out of the moneys arising from such sale the plaintiff should be entitled to receive the sum of $350 and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of March, 1896, until paid; $40 attorneys' fees, and $25.47 paid by said plaintiff as taxes on the herein described property for the years 1899 and 1900, and the costs and disbursements of this suit and the charges and expenses of said sale, and that the plaintiff have such other further and different relief as may seem meet unto this honorable court and agreeable to the principles of equity.

You, and each of you, are hereby further notified that on the 6th day of September, 1901, the Hon. R. P. Boise, judge of the above entitled court, made an order at the city of Salem in Marion county, Oregon, authorizing and directing this summons to be served upon you by publication thereof, once a week for six consecutive weeks in the Polk County Itemizer, a newspaper published weekly at Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, and the first publication of this summons was made on the 13th day of September, 1901.

JOHN R. McNARY & C. L. McNARY and TOWNSEND & HART
Attorneys for plaintiff.