



TWO VALUES.

HERE are two values to every purchase—what it costs and what it pays you. Cork costs 8 cents a pound, but if you are drowning half a mile from shore, its value would be "not what you pay for cork, but what cork saves you." When a woman buys soaps she often confuses the two values. She sees only what she pays. She overlooks what she receives. Now a single cake of Ivory Soap pays back from ten to twenty times its cost in the saving it effects. Test it yourself! Vegetable Oil Soap. Ivory white. It floats!

VALUE OF THE STATE FAIR

As an Educator Imparting Practical Knowledge.

THE INSTITUTION HAS NO EQUAL—THESE EXPOSITIONS ARE OF GREAT BENEFIT.

An Interesting Address Delivered by Hon. W. H. Wehrung, President of the State Board of Agriculture, Before the Farmers' Congress This Week.

(From Saturday's Statesman.)

A most interesting address was delivered at the Farmers' Congress this week by President W. H. Wehrung, of the State Board of Agriculture, on the subject, "The Educational Value of the State Fair." Mr. Wehrung said:

"There is but one way to keep pace with the age of progress, such as we are doing in contact with in every vocation of life, and that is to live and learn."

"Fairs and expositions are time markers of progress, and I know of no other school that imparts as much practical knowledge in a given time as a comprehensive exhibit of the resources of a state, such as was seen at our recent State Fair."

"It was not very long ago that only men who had taken a college course were regarded as having been educated. Education was book learning. From this narrow idea of education has developed the understanding of the truth that education includes, besides the facts found in books, a thorough training of hand and eye, a practical knowledge of the affairs of life and a good general acquaintance with men, animals, trees, plants, soils, minerals and other physical characteristics of this great world."

"And so it has come about that the educated man is one who has not only attended school, but one who knows how to do something, who has traveled, who has observed how other people live and work, who has a practical knowledge of the resources and industries and occupations of this world."

"The work shop and the farm have their place as educators if used aright."

"The railroad has been one of the great educators of the world by making it possible for people to travel and mix with other people and observe what others are doing. The practical value of the 'object lesson' of seeing with your own eyes is appreciated by educators, and the principle has been adopted in almost every educational system. It is this principle that is obviously the most important factor in the value of the State Fair as an educator."

"The fair is pre-eminently the place to see things, and if the exhibition is sufficiently comprehensive and carefully arranged, the visitor must of necessity learn much through a casual inspection, while at the same time an opportunity is afforded for the acquisition of knowledge, if the visitor has the desire for it."

"Who can doubt that the most careless visitor at the Pan-American fair acquired, involuntarily, a vast amount of knowledge? And who can question that the earnest visitor bent on learning derived, from a few days' visit at the fair, benefits equal to months of study."

"The field of the State Fair is narrower than that of a great exposition like that held at Buffalo, but it is proportionately more important."

"The acquisition of practical knowledge should begin, like charity, at home. It is of much more use to the ordinary man to be well informed regarding his own state, than to have much knowledge of foreign lands. Whether he be merchant, farmer, lawyer or laborer, the old adage that

"Knowledge is power" holds true. In nine cases out of ten he can use for practical purposes, the knowledge of the people and country immediately around him, to better advantage than information about distant people and places. But it is still true that many people are trying to do business, practice a profession or follow agricultural pursuits with very little practical knowledge of their surroundings."

"On the other hand the shrewd merchant or manufacturer travels among the people to whom he wishes to sell goods, studies their affairs and the conditions under which they live, and tries to adapt his business to their condition and wants."

"The farmer, too, who looks beyond the narrow limits of his own farm, improves every opportunity to acquaint himself with new methods, new ways of the city merchant and new machinery. To such men the State Fair offers a splendid opportunity for the acquisition of the information they are seeking. They are the men in every community who support the fair, who make exhibits and are always in attendance with their families. Among the most beneficial things of a fair is the contact with other people. Here, come people from different parts of a county, state or nation, each with ideas of his own. Many of these people have correct notions, while others think they have, and yet have not, but the friction engendered by the contact benefits all and educates those who are susceptible of good impressions. In fact these educational advantages are incalculable, yet we cannot list them in dollars and cents in making up our estimate of the value of a fair. Were it not for the educational advantages of fairs it is doubtful if we could say, as a whole, that they are profitable. If we compare them with schools or colleges we will have a better chance to determine whether a fair is a success or a failure. If, in estimating the value of a college, we take into consideration the cost of the building, the pay of the teachers, the broken noses and bruised bodies of football players, it is easy to come to the conclusion that there is no profit in institutions of learning, and yet in spite of all the costs and some undesirable results, we go on appropriating money to keep up these institutions of learning."

"So with a fair, we may have undesirable things, in fact we are apt to have them, but in spite of all these, there is much good and so many benefits that we can declare that a fair has been a success even if there is no surplus in the treasury."

"There are many other phases of the educational side of the State Fair. The exhibits themselves are a practical field for the botanist, the zoologist and the geologist."

"The farmer who is a student of pedigreed stock will find delight in the live stock displays, the advanced student will search the displays for evidence of progress and development."

"As a supplement to the work of the agricultural school, the value of the State Fair is enormous. And last but by no means least, is the spirit of civic pride and loyalty which a well conducted State Fair engenders."

"It does not seem possible that man, woman or child could attend a magnificent display of the resources of his state, such as was on display at our last State Fair, without feeling an accession of pride in the commonwealth to which he belongs and a desire to be a worthy citizen and bear his part in the affairs of the state."

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR

GOODS OF QUALITY EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES REASONABLE PRICES

J. MAGNIN & CO.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—Strawberries seem to be taking a boom in this section. G. F. Kurtz has just received 1000 plants of Clark's Seedlings from which to raise plants for a five-acre tract. It is understood that Mrs. P. Kaiser expects to plant ten acres to strawberries. The organization of the Salem Fruit Growers' Union seems to have stimulated the industry.

THE VALUE OF CREAMERIES

Address before the Farmers' Congress During This Week

BY H. E. LOUNSBURY, OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—DAIRYING IN OREGON.

From the View Point of the Railroad Company—What a Great Factor in the Prosperity of This State, the Industry Has Become.

"Dairying in the Willamette Valley, from a Railroad Standpoint," was the subject of an address before the Farmers' Congress, on Wednesday, delivered by H. E. Lounsbury, of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Lounsbury said:

"It is one of the essential requisites of the traffic department of a railroad company that it possess a complete knowledge concerning the agricultural and industrial conditions of the country tributary to its lines. Its resources and the extent to which same are capable of development. This is necessary in order that intelligent action may be taken in the direction of promoting and stimulating the growth of industries of all classes, including immigration through the medium of advertising matter of one kind and another, and also for the purpose of making freight rates on the produce of the farms that will be suited to the needs of the various commodities depending upon the railroad company for transportation to market. Consequently it is no exaggeration to say that no other institution or bureau of information in the state of Oregon has a greater knowledge about the yearly production of wheat, hops, prunes, potatoes, extent of the lumber and other industries, than have the traffic departments of the railroads."

"Therefore, in discussing the subject of dairying, I do so from the standpoint of study and practical observation from a railroad point of view. A great deal has been said on previous occasions about the rapid growth and success of the dairy industry in Minnesota, but looking over the State Dairy Commissioner's report for the state of Iowa for the year 1900, we find that 121 new creameries and skim stations were established in that year, making a total of 994 creameries and skim stations in operation in that state. These plants manufactured 34,965,062 pounds of butter, from the sale of which \$19,355,041 was realized. About 90 per cent or upwards of 75,000,000 pounds were shipped out of the state."

"The production of butter in Iowa in 1900 was slightly over 3,000,000 pounds less than in the year 1899, but the price of butter during the former year averaged 2 cents and 1 mill per pound better, thus recording a substantial increase in value of the 1900 product, over that of the previous year."

"The total number of cows in Iowa was 1,296,969 in 1900, as compared with 1,216,675 in 1899, an increase of 79,295, being 576 cows to every 1000 people in the state. It is stated that the reason for a larger increase in the number of cows is not shown is because a considerable number are shipped out of the state every year to supply the demand from Illinois for cows to furnish the city markets with milk. The cows, creameries and skim stations of Iowa are valued at \$41,287,582."

"Dairying in the state of Oregon is mainly carried on in the section west of the Cascade Range, between the boundary line of California on the south and the Columbia river on the north. A very rapid growth in the extent and popularity of the industry has taken place in the past few years. Tillamook county is in the lead with four creameries and eleven cheese factories. Washington county, second with eleven creameries and one cheese factory. Coos county has ten creameries and one cheese factory. Linn county, six creameries, three skim stations and two cheese factories. Marion county, six creameries, one skim station and one cheese factory. Lane county, four creameries, one skim station and one cheese factory, less than 100 all told."

"The ordinary business man, a creamery, or cheese factory, seems like a very small enterprise, but a close observation of its operation and far reaching effect, soon convinces the outsider that the checks paid to the patrons for butter fat month after month are the medium through which a considerable source of revenue finds its way into and brightens many a country home. Without this income the interest on an occasional mortgage could not be met, to say nothing of ultimately affording the means whereby the principal is finally disposed of and a foundation laid on which a permanent bank account is built."

"As an apt illustration of this point, let me draw your attention, briefly, to the result of the establishment of a creamery at Brownsville. This creamery was built in April, 1900, less than two years ago, by Mr. Bruckman, who was formerly butter maker at the Plainview creamery."

"The farmers around Brownsville were dependent upon the production of grain, hops and raising of live stock. The grain crop of that season was poor and the farmers generally were glad to have an opportunity to milk what cows they owned for the creamery. During the months of June and July, 1900, this creamery manufactured 11,375 pounds of butter, from the sale of which it received \$2,445.62. Nearly all of this amount was paid to the patrons for butter fat taken from the milk. The result was not only pleasing to the patrons, but the money derived from the creamery, finding its way into the channels of trade, caused the merchants and other business men in the town to realize how much of a public benefactor a profitably conducted creamery can be to an agricultural community, and consequently they all became very enthusiastic in encouraging the success of the enterprise."

"During the same two months in 1901

the production of butter at Brownsville amounted to 27,610 pounds, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the previous year, bringing into the community \$4,626.75, or \$213.35 per month. The regular income received monthly by the farmers living tributary to Brownsville was indeed a powerful factor in adding to the prosperity of that section, and its impetus was made manifest not alone by the increased money circulation, but also by a gradual growth in shipments of farm produce, such as hogs, poultry and eggs to outside markets, as well as a corresponding advance in the amount and variety of supplies shipped into Brownsville for local consumption. This is evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding that the woolen mills and flouring mills at that point were shut down during a considerable portion of last year, the railroad company's receipts from ticket and freight business show an increase over previous years."

"Similar effects from developing the dairy industry have been observed at a number of other stations on the line of the railroad in the Willamette valley where creameries are in operation. Most remarkable progress has been made at Albany, Linn county. During the year just passed the Albany Creamery Association manufactured 161,977 pounds of butter, for which it received \$34,102.09, an increase of 27 per cent over 1900. The Albany Butter & Produce Company, which commenced operation the first of the year, made 107,333 pounds of butter, which sold for \$22,890. Thus it will be seen that the two creameries at that point manufactured 269,310 pounds of butter, from the sale of which they received and distributed around Albany \$56,992.09. During the same period the railroad earnings at that station show a substantial increase, as would naturally be expected to result in proportion to the increased prosperity of the community."

"This prosperity is usually discernible in the business activity following the establishment and successful operation of a creamery or cheese factory. The farmers' bank deposits begin to grow, merchants do a large and more satisfactory business, but the people who receive the greatest measure of benefit are the farmers themselves, who are thereby enabled to supply their tables with a greater variety of food, to provide themselves and families with better clothes, educate their children, improve their farms, and travel here and there occasionally on business or pleasure."

"It is estimated that the value of the butter and cheese product of Tillamook county this past year will aggregate \$177,500. When it is considered that the dairymen of Tillamook county are without railroad communication, having to depend entirely on teams and ocean carriers to reach their markets, as compared with the dairymen in the Willamette valley who possess all the advantages of transportation facilities, and proximity to markets, it certainly requires no more than a united effort, thrift and enterprise on the part of our own farmers, merchants and business men generally to bring the dairy industry in the Willamette valley up to a point of perfection surpassing the present efforts of our neighbors on the coast. Think of what it would mean to all of us if \$177,500, resulting from one industry alone were distributed in small sums yearly among the farmers in each and every county in the Willamette valley."

"This is certainly an object to be very much desired, and rapid strides toward the attainment of that end are being made, as is evidenced by up to date methods of feeding and caring for cows, construction of silos and an extensive use of hand separators for extracting cream from the milk immediately after milking, so as to utilize the warm skim milk for feeding calves and hogs that have recently sprung into the world. The result, as the case in subjects, but what I would call your attention to, particularly is the fact that the Southern Pacific and Wells, Fargo Companies have recently made very low rates on milk and cream in 5, 8 and 10 gallon cans for shipping to near by stations. Under these rates milk or cream can be profitably shipped to creameries or cheese factories as far as 200 miles distant, the rate including return of the can free of charge. No good reason exists therefore why dairymen living close to the railroad, without the advantage of a home creamery, should not avail themselves of the opportunity to ship cream to the nearest plant in operation."

"Some of you are no doubt ready to ask if there is not danger of overdoing the business in the event a large proportion of farmers go into dairying, and consequent falling off in prices. Briefly stated this will not be the case. Statistics show that the increase in population is considerably greater than the increase of dairy cows. Creamery production is most in demand, and the gradual increase in creamery product means a corresponding falling off in amount of farm butter put upon the home markets, thus relieving them of an inferior article and substituting therefor a finished product, commanding a higher price and finding more ready sale. The importation of cows from other states would simply lessen the degree of competition which the Oregon dairymen may be required to meet from that particular quarter."

"The important question with the Portland and Seattle commission men is not so much with respect to securing markets, as it is a problem as to where can they obtain creamery butter in sufficient quantities to justify them in contracting to supply large orders. Therefore when enough creamery butter is manufactured to admit of shipping in carload lots, markets will be found all over the country. As before stated, the freight rate from points in Oregon to all Eastern common points is \$2 per 100 pounds on butter, eggs, cheese and dressed poultry, in straight or mixed carloads. Ninety per cent of the creamery product of Iowa is shipped out of that state, a number of carloads coming to this coast yearly, and if this is profitable to the eastern producer, it certainly seems as though it would be equally beneficial to the Oregon producer, who enjoys every advantage of cheapened cost of production, to in time, seek a portion of the trade east of the Rocky mountains."

ESTATE OF THE LATE

PROF. MYRON E. BAKER

Admitted to Probate Yesterday, and W.

C. Hawley Appointed Administrator—Other Orders Made by the Court.

Willis C. Hawley was yesterday appointed as administrator of the estate

of Myron E. Baker, deceased, upon the petition of Dora A. Baker, and his bonds were fixed in the sum of \$1000. The administrator filed his bond in the above named sum, which was approved by the court and Wm. P. Drew, Loran A. Kerr and Jas. T. Matthews were appointed as appraisers of the estate. Edwin M. Carries, guardian of the persons and estates of Ralph and Inez Curricio, miners, yesterday filed his report of the sale of certain real property belonging to the estate, and the court confirmed the sale and ordered that the guardian execute the proper conveyances of the property to the purchaser."

John Moser, executor of the estate of John P. Moser, deceased, petitioned the Marion county probate court for an order authorizing him to pay out to the legal heirs entitled thereto the sum of \$1824.65, the amount received by him for the sale of real property, and the court granted the petition and made an order accordingly."

We Are All Familiar with the deep, hoarse bark, grimly called "a grave-yard cough." It is the cry of the tortured lungs for mercy. Give them mercy in the form of Allen's Lung Balm, a remedy for pulmonary trouble, so highly esteemed that it is recommended even in the earlier stages of consumption. In the later stages mortal skill is unavailing. Nobody can afford to neglect a cold.

THE ANSWER FILED

CONTRACTOR DENHAM'S SURETIES RESIST THE ACTION.

Brought by the State Board of Agriculture for the Recovery of Damages and Loss, for the Non-Completion of the Contract at the State Fair.

(From Saturday's Statesman.)

The defendants, F. P. Talkington and J. C. Goodale, yesterday filed their answer in department No. 1 of the Circuit Court, to the amended complaint of the plaintiffs in the suit for damages entitled W. H. Wehrung, et al., constituting the State Board of Agriculture, plaintiffs, vs. R. T. Denham, et al., defendants. In the amended complaint the plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendant R. T. Denham, contractor, and his sureties, F. P. Talkington and J. C. Goodale, for the failure of the former to complete a contract made and entered into with the plaintiffs, to construct several buildings at the State Fair Grounds and to build additions and make repairs to other buildings already existing there. The plaintiffs also allege that, by reason of the failure of the defendant, Denham, to fulfill the contract, the last State Fair was delayed, and that it was damaged in the sum of \$400. Judgment was asked for the sum of \$1135.21 with interest from September 18, 1901.

The defendants in their answer to the amended complaint deny the material allegations as set forth therein and for a further and separate answer affirm that the said contract as entered into by the plaintiffs and defendant, Denham, was violated by the plaintiffs in that the defendant was paid in full for his services before the expiration of the time as stipulated and agreed upon in the contract, and without a certificate from the architect as provided by the contract and that the defendants, Talkington and Goodale, upon learning of such action on the part of the plaintiff notified the plaintiffs that the contract had been violated and that they, the defendants, would not deem themselves responsible for any failure in the defendant Denham's part to fulfill the contract. J. H. McNary and Brown & Wrightman are the defendants' attorneys. Carson & Adams represent the plaintiffs.

CASTORIA.

Beats the Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

TWO BIG COMPANIES

HAVE ORGANIZED.

A New Railroad to Be Built in Eastern Oregon by a Strong Corporation—A Spring Bed Factory.

In the State Department yesterday two new companies filed articles. They are:

The Columbia Southern Railway Extension Company will build railroads in Eastern Oregon, with headquarters in Portland. The capital is \$1,000,000. E. E. Lytle, E. B. Deyoung, and May Enright are the incorporators.

The Portland Spring Bed Manufacturing Company will manufacture mattresses and kindred goods in Portland. The company has a capital of \$100,000. J. D. Kelly, C. H. McIsaac and A. H. Devers are the incorporators of record.

ONE DEED.—In the Marion county recorder's department yesterday one deed of real estate transfer was filed for record, the consideration of which was \$190; one mortgage of real estate for \$500; one chattel mortgage for \$100 and four satisfactions of mortgages for \$6500, \$1200, \$500 and \$300 respectively. The deed was given by Charles Scott and wife to Emma Kellie and transferred lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 39, in the town of Scotts Mills for \$120.

TO THE EXECUTION.—Sheriff F. W. Durbin and E. B. Colbath, deputy sheriff, yesterday received invitations from Sheriff Wm. Frazier, of Portland, Multnomah county, to be present at the execution of the murderers Wade and Dalton, which will take place in that city on January 31, 1902.

The Kansas Experiment Station has received from Canada a shipment of four Ayrshire cattle, one bull and three heifers. One of the heifers gave 900 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter as a two-year-old and the bull was a winner of blue ribbon at the Pan-American and Toronto shows. The cattle came from Canada.

A NEW CAMP.—The enterprising citizens of Lewisburg in the eastern end of Marion county have recently organized a Woodman of the World camp, and have named it "Waldo Hill

Camp No. 538." They intend building a hall 44 by 50 feet, two stories high. The lumber is to be furnished the camp by Philip Fisher of the Lewisburg Lumber Company. The lower floor is to be occupied by Neighbor T. J. McClellan, with a general stock of merchandise. The camp is in a flourishing condition starting off with about twenty members and about a dozen more in prospect in the near future.

FOR A PARDON.—Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a petition for the pardon of J. W. Hill, serving a term in the Penitentiary for stealing a mare in Union county. The petition is signed by numerous citizens of Union county, including seven of the jurors, and all express doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner.

FINES COLLECTED.—State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore is in receipt of a remittance for \$91.80, from the treasurer of Douglas county, Hon. G. W. Dimmick, being one-half of the amount collected on fines during 1901, for the violations of the game laws, which fines are equally divided between the county and the state.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The Oregon Fire Relief Association has been a success ever since it began business in January, 1895, and is now growing faster than ever before. It issued over 3000 certificates of insurance in 6 months from February 1, 1901, to August 1, 1901, of which 761 were issued in the month of July. It is strictly a mutual institution which furnishes the best of

FIRE INSURANCE AT COST.

For further particulars address A. C. Chandler, secretary, McMinnville, Oregon, or if you reside in Marion county, call on or address H. A. Johnson (agent), Salem, Oregon.

MUCH IMPROVED.—A. O. Condit, who was injured on Friday morning, by a fall from his bicycle, was much improved yesterday and his early recovery is now confidently hoped for and expected by the family. Mr. Condit was a very sick man for a time, but he rallied from the shock and is now practically out of danger.

NEW TO-DAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, farm stock and implements. Sale Tuesday, January 21st, four miles northwest of Salem on Lincoln road. Mrs. M. J. Magee. 14-3d 2t

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms and city property at 6 per cent per annum; no commission. Please call or address Eugene Hreymann. Remember the place, 270 Commercial street, one door north of Statesman office. dwt

WANTED.—MEN TO GRUB ABOUT ten acres of easy grubbing. One mile southwest of Reform School. C. F. Talcott, Turner Ore. 14w (1)

FOR SALE.—TEN FIRST CLASS cows from three to eight years old. Five fresh and five to be fresh by middle of Feb. Three miles east of astum. H. E. Roberts. 1-10 3tw (1)

WANTED.—TO BUY about 35 head of good ewes, 2 or 3 years old. Address David S. Pearson, Salem, R. F. D. No. 4, Ore. 3tw. (1)

A WESTERN OREGON STOCK—Ranch, a comfortable home with school and postoffice handy; to trade for a smaller and well improved place handy to market in the Willamette valley. What have you got? J. A. Upton, Linville, Lincoln Co. (Oregon) 1-3-4w (1)

MONEY TO LOAN.—6 and 7 per cent on improved Valley farms. W. A. Shaw & Co., 243 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS.—Any one in need of cedar fence posts will do well to write to H. Jacobs, Detroit, Oregon. tf

NOW.—Is a good time to bring in your machinery and have your repairing all done. Castings, iron and brass, furnished on short notice. One boiler and 4-horse engine complete for sale cheap. E. M. KIGHTLINGER. Phone 2933. 208 Liberty St.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

to consumers at wholesale prices. I am taking orders to complete a car load of fencing for February delivery. Write now and get prices. List closes January 15th.

WALTER MORLEY, 59 State street, Salem, Or. Salem Fence Works.

ABSTRACTORS OF TITLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.—Only complete set of abstract books in Marion county, Oregon. Concerning titles, consult us. Salem Abstract and Land Co., Salem, Oregon. E. W. Waters, Secretary and Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Earl Race has by order of the county court for Marion county, Oregon, been duly appointed administrator of the estate of D. E. Shepard, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them to me, duly verified, at the Oregon State Prison within six (6) months of the date of this notice. Dated this 8th day of January, 1902. Earl Race, administrator of the estate of D. E. Shepard, deceased. First date of publication, 14th day of January, 1902.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WITHDRAW INSURANCE DEPOSIT BY THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

To Whom It May Concern: In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to insurance companies, notice is hereby given that the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, desiring to cease doing business within the State of Oregon, intends to withdraw its deposit with the Treasurer of said State and will, if no claim against said Company shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner within six months from the 22d day of October, 1901, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, withdraw its deposit from the State Treasurer.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, By C. F. Mullins, Manager for the Pacific Coast.