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them. Nobody knows whether Badger and Fletcher and their associates have any politics. Leonard Wood, who commands the army, may be a Bull Moose or a Fair reactionary or a hardshell democrat for all anybody cares.  
 If we are really plunging into war, let us give thanks that we are plunging into war with professional soldiers and sailors, not with professional politicians. It is plain at the outset that, come what may, there will be no reputation of the blunders and scandals of 1898.—N. Y. World.

**STILL DODGING THE ISSUE.**  
 Governor Clarke spoke in Van Buren county Wednesday in the interests of his campaign for renomination by the republicans for the office he now holds. He recognized the capital grounds extension bill as the issue and sought to defeat it in the home county of John W. Rowley who has been instrumental in bringing out the issue and whose platform for the gubernatorial nomination is based upon the belief that the people should have been permitted to vote as is provided in the constitution of the state, on the question of bonding the state for two million dollars.  
 The governor is still attempting to justify the act of the last legislature and of the executive council by telling the tax payers that the tax for capitol extension is a very small portion of the whole amount paid on taxes. He told his hearers in Van Buren county that an assessment for sidewalks in front of their houses would cost them ten times as much and would result in no objection.  
 There is the rub. The people would have something to say about laying sidewalks in front of their homes; they would be allowed a voice in the matter, and furthermore they would get practical benefit from their investment. In the case of capitol grounds extension, the people had no voice in the matter and will get no benefit out of the "improvement," except the pleasure of footing the bill.  
 Governor Clarke either cannot or will not see that the state-wide protest which his supporters reluctantly admit is being made against the expenditure of two million dollars which the people did not vote on, is not against the amount of the tax but against the manner in which it was levied. To tell them that they have not been "touched" heavily is not going to justify those who have been "touched." Who has been robbed has been robbed whether a dollar or a million dollars was taken from him.

**LOSING HIS MARKETS.**  
 Under the Wilson administration and the democratic tariff law the American farmer is losing his markets. The complete loss to western corn growers of the entire New England market for the action of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in reducing its rates on grain hauled from the sea to interior points.  
 Beginning May 1, the entire New England territory will be opened up as a market for Argentine corn, a new tariff for grain and grain products on the New Haven system going into effect on that date.  
 There is greater significance in this than the mere publication of a new tariff, for it really means that the eastern railroads have realized the necessity of adjusting themselves to the new situation which the Wilson tariff created. Most of the roads showed a willingness to make a west bound rate on corn that would be on a workable basis, although the New Haven proved a stumbling block; but a satisfactory agreement has at last been reached.  
 The New Haven has heretofore insisted on billing corn through from New York on a local tariff and charging three cents additional for lighterage. The result has been that almost the whole New England territory was cut off from the benefits of the west Argentine corn. The disposition at first was to regard the New Haven as only a temporary character, but the New Haven officials have finally come to believe that they are permanent, and, furthermore, are impressed by the immense business now in sight by reason of the huge crop Argentina has just raised.  
 According to an official report, the new Argentine corn crop amounts to 348,000,000 bushels, which will leave an exportable surplus of 235,000,000 bushels, the greatest ever raised in the history of that country, or some 15,000,000 bushels more than the record crop of last year. Already heavy engagements of this new corn have been made for shipment to the United States, and the first of it has actually been received at Galveston, although it will not really begin to arrive in large quantities in New York until after May 1, when the new freight rates go into effect.  
 Heretofore the farmers of the corn growing states have supplied New England with corn. Heretofore, Argentina will supply New England with corn. Heretofore the trunk lines have hauled corn to New England, a distance of 1,000 to 1,500 miles and have found it a large and profitable traffic. Heretofore Argentine corn into its cars at tidewater and do all the hauling to interior points in New England. Argentina's surplus this year will be 235,000,000 bushels and practically the whole of it will be shipped to the United States. If imports of less than 10,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn in the last three months of 1913 and the first three months of 1914 could break the price of Argentine corn in the short American crop of last year, what will be the effect of the addition of 235,000,000 bushels to the normal home supply of 1914?  
 What will then be the gross shrinkage of prices received by American corn farmers? On the basis of 700,000,000 bushels not fed by farmers and available for the market the loss to our farmers this year in corn alone will be somewhere from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000.  
 This is the sum to be charged against an unrestricted competition which cheaper land and labor in foreign countries. This is the bill of expense which the democratic tariff bill must answer for. But that mere item of \$100,000,000 is only a part of the bill of expense against the democrats. An enormous increase of importation of foodstuffs has followed free trade in farm products. The sum total for the current year and for the remaining years of free trade will run up high into billions of dollars' worth of markets taken away from American farmers and given over to the farmers of foreign countries.

**SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.**  
 For one thing in relation to the Mexican situation the American people have cause for great gratification. There is not a political general or a political admiral in sight.  
 The army and navy were under the command of men who were already in command. Every one of them is there because he has earned in the service the right to be there. Nobody has been displaced to make room for a political favorite. Nobody has been pushed aside lest he acquire a military reputation that might interfere with somebody else's partisan purposes.  
 There is no Alger in the cabinet. No Shafter will be sent to Mexico to command an army from a backboard. It will not require the help of a board of inquiry to determine who is to receive the credit for the achievements of the navy. If there are any factions in the sea service, we have not heard of them and do not expect to hear of

it is believed, will make a side trip to the park if the road is improved.  
 Possibly one reason the Mexican commander in Tampico refused to salute the American flag was because he didn't have powder enough.  
 The simplified spelling experts have "reformed" a total of eight thousand words. But the public goes right along spelling the way it always did.  
 In Paraguay there is found a "railway beetle," a kind of glow-worm, which emits a strong red light from head to tail, but also a green light along each side of its body.  
 The forest service maintains nine experiment stations for studies in reforestation and similar subjects.

**Press Comment**  
 Sioux City Tribune: Twelve Americans and 150 Mexicans killed at Vera Cruz. While the Mexicans suffered more in quantity the American loss was the greater.  
 Des Moines Capital: There are only about seven hundred candidates for the two hundred and three offices to be filled at the state election this year. Surely we shall be able to find capable men.  
 Dubuque Times-Journal: Not to be outdone by the old parties, the Iowa progressives are going to have a scrap among themselves over the senatorial nomination. Casper Schenck of Des Moines, opposing S. H. Bashor of Waterloo.  
 Iowa City Republican: The Republican has not been in sympathy with the Wilson-Bryan policy respecting Mexican affairs, believing that most of the trouble could be avoided by recognizing Huerta as president of Mexico, but when that upstart flouts and insults the American nation it is time to teach him and his ignorant backers a lesson. Right or wrong, with the flag always in the patriotic course and the Republican believes that every American citizen should get behind the president, just as they did when McKinley directed against through the Spanish-American war.  
 Council Bluffs Nonpareil: A boy should be taught a trade, a specialty. No matter how rich his parents may be or how much he may be expected to inherit, we all agree that a substantial knowledge upon which he can fall back and earn a living is an excellent foundation for any young man. Business men and sociologists and all the rest of the thinking world who know enough about the vicissitudes of life to do good straight thinking and come to solid conclusions of life agree upon this—a young man who knows a trade or has been specially trained has something more solid than a bank account underneath him. He can always get a living.

**THE DANDELION CROP.**  
 Probably no crop felt the effects of yesterday's warm rain more than did the crop of dandelions. In every yard in the city where they had been permitted to gain a foothold, they could almost be seen growing.  
 That the dandelion is a pest cannot be denied. It will ruin a lawn in a short time for it spreads with great rapidity and crowds out the grass. The little yellow flowers may not be unsightly to all, but there are few who like the looks of a lot after the white bulbs have taken the places of the blooms.  
 The way to fight the dandelion is to exterminate it. Cut them all out of your lawn and keep them cut out ever afterwards. Look over the yard daily and every time you see a yellow flower or a dandelion plant, cut it out and throw it where it cannot take root again. Some people claim that if salt is poured over the spot from which the plant was cut the roots will be killed forever. Others state that kerosene has been seen effective. But at any rate diligence will be rewarded by a beautiful green lawn free from dandelions.

Washington Times: At the end of it all war may come; and if war, it may well be doubted whether we will ever get out of Mexico. The great northern states are even now almost as much American as they are Mexican. England is spoken everywhere throughout the territory; mines, railroads, plantations, all kinds of enterprise, depend largely on American capital and energy. It is altogether likely that this section, at least, of the country would be left American at the end of the war; while the rest would have to be held a suzerainty that sooner or later would insure its establishment as some day it depends on the trade of the world we like it or not, whether it shall be good for Mexico or good for this country, that is about what will result if there is now a war.

**Dinner Stories**  
 Truth—and Then Some.  
 Senator Leonard of Mansfield once visited the land of his fathers, on a recent vacation, and while in the Emerald Isle took a trip to the Lakes of Killarney. His guide, of course, told the most wonderful stories and legends of the region.  
 "Pat," said the senator, "do you ever lie about these things?"  
 "No, sir," asserted Pat. "I niver lie about them. I always tell th' truth in every particular—only I adds to it."  
 Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 Why She Didn't Laugh.  
 Mrs. Harlem Heights—You must not laugh and make fun of everybody, Mamma.  
 Mamma—I don't, mamma; I am not the girl who laughs. The other day a little girl fell off a board fence, and all the other children laughed, but I didn't.  
 Mrs. Harlem Heights—That was right.  
 Mamma—Yes, I was the little girl that fell off the fence. I was the girl who cried.  
 The Revised Order.  
 They were speaking of mixed conditions along various lines the other night when a well known baseball magnate was reminded of an incident in a Gotham cafe.  
 Some time since, according to the story told by the magnate, a prosperous looking party rambled into the cafe in question and ordered a substantial dinner.  
 When the layout finally arrived the diner gave it a critical examination, and then imperatively called the waiter.  
 "Look here, waiter," he exclaimed in a large sized voice, "do you remember what I ordered just now?"  
 "Yes, sir," answered the waiter, glancing from the man to the hash layout. "You ordered spring chicken and 74 port, sir."  
 "Exactly," responded the diner, in a cold, cruel voice, "and you have brought me spring port and 74 chicken."  
 Danger in Jokes.  
 Stub—What's the trouble, old chap? You look angry enough to fight.  
 Penn—Oh, I'm sizzling. It took me an hour to button up my wife's waist and she said then I told her the joke and she laughed so much the buttons all flew open. What's the use in telling a woman a joke, anyway?

**TOO MANY CATTLE LOWERS PRICES**

**GENEROUS RUN OF BEEF AT CHICAGO GIVES PACKERS EDGE ON THE MARKET**

**SHEEP WORK LOWER**

**Over Supply of Mutton Regardless of Quality Results in Killers Securing Offerings at Own Price.**

A very generous run of cattle this week at Chicago has caused a break in beef prices that will run to 25c in a good many instances while choice goods have only depreciated about 10 or 15c. Fancy to select stockers and feeders are about a dime while the fat grades are that much lower compared with a week ago. The bear raid on veal prices proved less successful this week, declines however, for under grades have been broken.  
 With an occasional exception the hog market had a droopy air all week. What little strength prevailed, showed up in the last two days. Wednesday's prices were back to the level of February 1st.  
 Although eastern market conditions for sheep and lambs showed some improvement this week, packers have been decidedly firm and prices are under last week's final.  
 Cattle trade this week has been radically different from that of a week ago. Thursday and Friday's markets were about the best since the week of \$2.40 against \$2.55 last week and \$2.25 for the corresponding week a year ago. Good to choice heaves, on a heavy run to week, are 10@20c lower than last week. Common and plain light cattle have probably shown the least break this week since that grade has had a fairly good outlet.  
 No description yearlings were indifferent actors. Outside choice little cattle this feature of the trade has been unsatisfactory. The \$2.25 class of yearlings has been in somewhat profuse supply and buyers have been able to dictate terms. Sending half-fat yearlings to market is questionable policy. Salesmen can get away with a few, but demand for that kind is soon satisfied. The market is showing a general sympathy with the breaks noted during the first half of the week on steer values.  
 Prices are irregularly 10 to 25c lower than a week ago while the declines most pronounced on cover and fat. A run of \$2.75, heavy heifers of class to sell from \$7.25 and yearling stuff, the latter having eased off materially late Wednesday and in today's trade is being held up well. Carles in the week. Something strictly fancy either in the cow or light heifer line might fetch this sharp cut, while most of the plain to medium butchers cows are listed at 10c to 15c lower than a week ago, and a 10c decline covers the loss on canner and cutter classes.  
 The trade is not expectant of the damage recently inflicted on the price of beef by the outbreak of the Texas cattle of considerable dimensions on the market horizon. In fact, southwestern points have had right generous supplies from that source this week and its effect will be pronounced on butcher cattle and the more common native steers than the other classes.  
 A better demand on eastern shipping account for bologna helped this end of the trade and prices below \$2.50 are being cleared on a steady to firm basis.  
 Some common, light weight bulls selling in load lots at \$5.85, however, looked higher and it was merely a canny inquiry and a commanding bid that continued the under dogs of the market bulk selling slowly around \$6.40@6.75, with only a prime kind above \$7, while prime handy weight butchers had a nominal quotable value up to \$7.50 and higher.  
 The keen edge of the stocker and feeder trade shown early in the week was dulled a little more in the late dealing of the week, prices showing an edge toward a weak market and file of offerings. Select stockers sold this week to the country trade, the best price of the spring season, these weight in the neighborhood of 450 lbs., but at a poor outlet for heavier stock above the 8c line, no matter how choice.  
 Qualified classes of steer yearlings and calves continue to sell with the best inquiry and a commanding bid. The best prices, sales having been made this week of a number of loads up to \$8@8.25, with a few at \$8.30@8.35. Bulk of the fair to good stocker and feeder steers is going at a range of \$7.50@7.75, while under the 7c line it is a low qualified sort, only rank tallings being available at \$6.50 or lower.  
 Stock cows and heifers' really good class continue scarce and held strong with last week's prices, but there is a rather slow call for the plainer and more common kinds. Most of the good stock heifers are selling upward from \$6.75. Cows of thin young cows is making \$6@6.25.  
 Calves Still Lower.  
 Packers have forced further declines in the calf market this week and have been looking for a break in the markets in the east. The best for the week went over at \$9.50 for a strictly prime lot but the bulk comes nearer \$7.75@8.25 for the better grades against \$8.50@8.75 a week ago, the lowest of the season.  
 Supply this week has carried a large proportion of \$8@8.65 cattle and few above the 9c line. The market has been unsatisfactory from the start and a decline of 25c per cwt is common. The bad start Monday was accentuated on Wednesday by a run that proved to be in excess of requirement and while some cattle to be sold at the 25c decline have had even more, the bulk of Monday's crop was cashed at a 15c depreciation and Thursday most of the business was done on a 10c lower basis. The market has been very unsteady at all times, which accounts for considerable difference of opinion, but it has been a good-for-nothing market and a soft bottom from the start. The decline has put prices to the rank and file of steers back to the low point of the year and means a depreciation of

around \$3.50 per head on many cattle. The run has brought a lot of steers in from far-away territory where summer grazing is the exception and that there are more to follow is an open secret. In northern Nebraska and the corn section of South Dakota, the invariable practice is to empty feed lots at this season and while the break this week may have the effect of checking the loading impulse, the next few weeks will see a considerable number of cattle from that quarter. Texas is also loading more freely. Fort Worth having received a seasonal jag of grassers from South Texas this week, with more in sight for next week. St. Louis is getting a few more Texans, although receipts of quarantine stuff at that market this week are 60 per cent less than a year ago. Kansas City is also running light on quarantine stuff, this week's run being little more than half foreign beef that has been laying in the crop that came a year ago.  
 Eastern beef distributing channels are less congested than recently. Activity in naval circles has enabled owners of frozen stuff to work off a lot of cold storage. One big package of this goods was sold to the government at New York yesterday at \$8.25 per cwt. It was Argentina frozen beef that is now difficult to vend. By cleaning out cold storage space at New York the eastern situation will be relieved, but the domestic and the grower is not in position to profit by the Mexican disturbance as foreign frozen beef is deemed by naval authorities good diet for jackies.  
 Relief of recent congestion at New York is indicated by cessation of shipments of Argentine chilled beef to western territory. About five carloads weekly has been sent recently mainly to Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis, but this traffic will probably cease, especially if naval needs continue. It is likely, however, that frozen beef will be used exclusively for provisioning war ships and that commodity is not adapted for shop purposes except in a limited way.  
 Receipts Liberal.  
 Total supplies this week at Chicago, unofficially reported, was 48,253 head, or about 5,000 more than were expected and compared with 48,422 for the corresponding period a year ago.  
 Up to Wednesday the hog market was liberal but slumpy. Packers have positively refused at times to get in the market unless at their own prices. Wednesday's market was fully 15@20c lower than the close last week but since then a little more activity was noted and closing prices are just a shade above those on the close last Saturday. The top for the week stands at \$8.77 1/2 compared with \$8.95 last week and \$9.25 for the corresponding time a year ago.  
 Arrivals for the week total, unofficially 95,000 head against 100,000 estimated to come and compared with 115,000 for the same period a year ago. During the last 50 days Alberta has sent approximately 50,000 hogs to the Seattle, Wash., market, according to advices for a Calgary, in addition to a considerable number of cattle. This has caused "coast" hog purchasing operations in Missouri river territory and given Puget Sound killers access to a new supply source. Western Canadian growers are enthusiastic over the pork production prospect and propose to increase their output.  
 Prices for lambs and sheep have gradually weakened from day to day until the closing prices stand at about the lowest level of the week. It has been an uneven trade all week. Eastern orders have not been up to snuff and packers have secured most offerings at their own price. The top on lambs for the week went back to \$8.50 for a few lots of primers while \$6.90 was the best for sheep.  
 Receipts for the week were considerably in excess of expectations, the arrivals totaling 98,000 for the week against 80,000 expected. Compared with a year ago lambs are thirty cents under the top for the corresponding period and sheep 20c under the extreme level.  
 Closing prices are on a very irregular basis compared with a week ago. Sheep and woolled lambs of killing class all show declines, but some full grown lambs were found in the shorn lamb trade today as compared with last Friday.  
 Heavy sheep have come in for the most bumping and woolled stuff has suffered more than high quality shorn stock, both heavy wooled ewes and woolled wethers with weight closing 25@40c lower than a week ago, while most everything in the shorn sheep line is 15@20c down. The decline in mottled muttons is traceable to heavy

**—and the Worst Is Yet to Come**



**Daddy's Bedtime Story** — The Clever Fire Horses Save a Life.

JACK and Evelyn had not been able to sleep very well the night before because they had heard the fire bell ring late at night. Then they had looked out of the window to see the engines fly by, and after that it was difficult to get to sleep.  
 "I think," said daddy, "I will just tell you a short story, for I am sure you children must be sleepy after such a wakeful night."  
 "Did you hear anything about the fire last night?" asked Jack. "No one was hurt or anything dreadful like that?"  
 "The fire," began daddy, "was in a deserted barn on the very outskirts of the town. It was quite near some houses and an inn. So the firemen wanted to do all they could to keep the fire from spreading to the houses, for there was quite a high wind. No one minded if the old barn burnt, for it really was of no use to any one, and the owner of it never bothered to keep it up at all.  
 "But the fire engine horses made an awful fuss. They heard what the firemen didn't hear, one of their own kind crying for help in horse language.  
 "They tried to break from the engines and kicked their heels and made a lot of commotion. They shook their heads and made all sorts of funny sounds.  
 "Finally one of the firemen said:  
 "I have a suspicion that the horses hear something in that barn, and I am going in to investigate, for maybe there is something alive inside. I have never known these horses to make a mistake."  
 "So he went in through a broken window, and when he got inside he found a horse trembling with fear at seeing the flames.  
 "The old fireman unbolted the back door of the barn where the fire had not as yet spread and led the horse out. Then you should have seen the fire engine horses. They were so happy that the old horse had been saved.  
 "But just at that moment an old man came running out of the inn and crying: 'Oh, save my horse! He's in that barn!'  
 "And when he saw that his horse had been saved he went over and put his head on the horse's mane, and the horse neighed contentedly.  
 "The old man had stopped at the inn for the night, and there they had told him he could safely keep his horse in the old barn.  
 "Oh, I am so grateful to you," said the old man to the firemen. "I love my horse like a very real friend, and he is just as devoted to me. How can I ever thank you?"  
 "We're not the ones to thank," said the fireman who had gone in the barn when the fire horses had seemed so excited. "Our horses saved your horse's life!"

Receipts of Texas grass muttons at Fort Worth and Kansas City. Southwestern grass stuff is coming good, and living up to its market-breaking reputation. It is expected to run freely for several weeks ahead.  
 Packers have waged a relentless and unceasing war all week on the most of Mexican lambs in the fleece, starting the bombardment on Monday and succeeding in reducing the extreme limit of this week's liberal local supply, and the kinds that have been topping the market are really off more than the heavier and in-between grades, some \$4-lb northern Colorado here today at \$8.10 being considered no more than 15@20c under a week ago. Lambs of good shearing and feeder class are even higher than last week, sales of fleshy Montana having been made on country account this week up to \$7.60. The kinds that have been topping the market are really off more than the heavier and in-between grades during the fore part of the week, but week end finds more sales looking steady with a week ago than lower. A number of loads of well-fleshed shorn lambs averaging all the way from 63 to 79 pounds, were taken by feeder buyers here this week at prices ranging from \$6.35@6.75. Packers bought a lot of heavy weights at low spot down to \$6 and paid up to \$7.10@7.25 for a few loads of prime tidy weights, bulk of the week's shorn lamb supply having sold from \$6.35@6.90, however.  
 No big runs are cited for the next few weeks from any point save Texas and prices now appear to be down to a good working basis. That shorn stuff will be shown marked popularity over wooled skins from now on and the price range become narrower between all shorn and woolled stock is a moral certainty.

**STILL TALKING TOLLS.**  
 Washington, D. C., April 25.—Representatives of Pacific coast commercial interests appeared today before the senate inter-oceanic canal committee in opposition to the proposed repeal of the exemption of tolls of American coastwise vessels passing through the Panama canal.  
**ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.**  
 Paris, April 25.—The French elections take place tomorrow. There has been no disorder in the campaign and the authorities expect tomorrow's polling to pass off quietly.

**OLIVET.**  
 Mrs. J. L. Billings and Miss F. C. Drake spent Tuesday in Harvey shopping.  
 W. T. Phillips of Oskaloosa was a business caller here Wednesday.  
 The spring term closed this week. The fall term will commence October 1. The children gave an entertainment in the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, which was greatly enjoyed.  
 Rev. Loher of Oskaloosa filled the pulpit of the United Presbyterian church Sunday evening.  
 Van McCombs spent Wednesday in

Oskaloosa.  
 H. M. Thompson spent Tuesday in Leighton on business.  
 Miss Alta Jelderhood of Harry spent Sunday at the J. J. Top home.  
 N. A. Flondus of Knoxville was a business caller here this week.  
 S. Barsteme spent Wednesday in Tribby.  
 N. Miller of Olds, Wis., was in town this week talking seeds to farmers.  
 Farmers report gain in fine condition and poor prospects for all kinds of fruit.  
 Miss Nozela Robinson of Leighton visited at the J. J. Top home this week.  
 Mrs. William Druse left Thursday for Harry where she will visit with her brother, A. D. Thompson.  
 Farmers are through with the sowing of small grain and are plowing corn.  
 W. G. Irvan, special agent for the Rock Island, was here this week on business.  
 J. H. Peterson of Des Moines spent Thursday in town on business.  
 Mrs. R. V. Clark spent Thursday in Oskaloosa with friends.  
 B. K. Van Zant of Perry was here Friday on business.  
 Jessie Billings of Oskaloosa spent Sunday at the parental, Clark Billings, home.

**Announcement**  
 I am a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket for the office of sheriff of Davis county, Ia., subject to the republican voters at the June primary.  
 M. Dabney, West Grove, Ia.

**Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles**

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.  
 Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip.  
 "I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip and got my arm out of a sling and window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Mrs. Johnson, Leavenworth, Mo.  
 Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my arm out of a sling and window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Mrs. Johnson, Leavenworth, Mo.

**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**  
 Kills Pain

**Splendid for Sprains.**  
 "I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I shall never be without it."—Mrs. H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.  
**Fine for Stiffness.**  
 "Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my arm out of a sling and window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Mrs. Johnson, Leavenworth, Mo.

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