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Mortgage Sale.
Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Vernon L. Kanouse and Inez Kanouse of Shiawassee County, Michigan, to Emmett D. Wiltsse of Byron, Mich., dated the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1914 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, on the sixteenth day of May A. D. 1914 in Liber 136 of mortgages on page 218 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest, the sum of twenty-nine hundred and sixty-eight and fifty-five one-hundredths (\$29,655.00) dollars, and an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings in law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, on Monday the twentieth day of September A. D. 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will at the front door of the court house in the City of Corunna in Shiawassee County in the State of Michigan that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee is held, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgage with six per cent interest and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee, to-wit: The west fifty-three and one-third (53 1/3) acres of the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28); also a piece of land containing one acre in square form being in the north-east corner of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28); also the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28) all of the aforesaid descriptions being in township five (5) north of range four (4) east and containing altogether seventy-four and one-third (74 1/3) acres of land, more or less.
EMMETT D. WILTSE, Mortgagesee.
E. D. WILTSE, Attorney for Mortgagee. Business address, Byron, Mich.

BRITISH REJECT U. S. DEMANDS
Four Notes on Free Seas Issue Made Public.

SOME CONCESSIONS YIELDED

Seizure of U. S. Ships and Cargoes Are Justified by Emergency Is Claim—Appeal to International Tribunal Suggested in Cargoes Which U. S. Thinks Wrongfully Held.

Milan, Aug. 4.—According to the Secolo, the impending German reply to the American Lusitania note points out that Germany regards the incident as having been definitely closed, and that she does not intend reopening the question.

Washington, Aug. 4.—In a series of communications between this government and Great Britain the British government rejects all the arguments of the state department, attempts to justify its treatment of American commerce, promises a measure of relief in certain instances and suggests that the United States appeal to an international tribunal in cases in which it believes her rights of Americans have not received full and fair consideration.

The notes are four in number. They are:

The note of Great Britain dated July 24, which held up temporarily at the request of Sir Edward Grey, dealing with the general subject of the treatment of American-owned cargoes.

The supplementary note of Great Britain, dated July 31, which was brought forth by the American caveat refusing to recognize the validity of British prize court proceedings as at present conducted. In this note Great Britain makes her suggestion of appeal to an international tribunal.

A communication from the state department to Ambassador Page at London, dated July 15, on the case of the American steamship Neches, instructing him to inform Great Britain that this government does not recognize the legality of the seizure of the cargo, and insisting that it be "expeditiously released."

The reply of the British government on the Neches case, dated July 31, declaring that so long as Germany continues to destroy American lives, ships and cargoes, it is neither just nor reasonable to press Great Britain to abandon what she understands to be her rights.

Suggestion Made.

This communication contains a suggestion which the state department interprets as a definite concession to American importers. It appears in the following paragraph:

"If, however, it be alleged that in particular cases and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his majesty's government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the Neches, to which your excellency has called attention, if it held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category."

The state department accepts the statement of Great Britain as an opening for a definite request that the British government specify the concessions it is willing to make, and an inquiry of this nature will be sent at an early date.

U. S. INSPECTORS ARE FREED

Judge Landis Interposes in Case of Men Held in Irons.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Robert Reid and Charles C. Eckliff, United States steamboat inspectors, who were brought into the Redfield inquiry room in handcuffs, have thrown them off. Judge Landis stepped in to save the men from the ignominy of being held in irons before they had been formerly charged with any crime by a grand jury.

Indignation of Solicitor Albert L. Thurman and their attorneys at their treatment resulted in the application for writs of habeas corpus, brought by their attorneys, James J. Barbour and Charles E. Kremer. The state managed to have the arguments postponed until next Wednesday, but Reid and Eckliff were allowed by Judge Landis to go free on bonds of \$2,500, which they themselves signed.

Has Belgian Colonization Scheme.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 4.—Colonization of land in Delta county by Belgian families is proposed by C. R. Hutcheson, an Iowa man, who has an option on 20,000 acres near Beaver.

Ypsi Has New Paper.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Ypsilanti Record will be the name of a weekly newspaper to be started here by J. K. Coates and Ford Hicks.

Escanaba Has Snow.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 4.—Escanaba was struck either by the tail of last winter or the breath of one that is to come. Real snow fell.

SELECTING TOMATO SEED.

All tomato plants produce branches which bear perfect flowers. Though the tomato plant is largely self fertile, especially when grown in the open air, there is always more or less mixing of varieties when the plants are grown close together. The selection of your own seed is a simple matter. Select plants that are ideal in vigor, freedom from disease, production and character of fruit. Practically all the tomatoes from each plant thus selected may be saved, only fruits that happen to be inferior being discarded.

Inasmuch as not all plants possess equal powers in transmitting their qualities, it is desirable to keep the seed from each plant in a separate package and then to plant the contents of the packages in separate lots next year.

This will give you an opportunity to judge the best stock. An excellent plan is to conduct a trial test of about twenty-five plants from each lot of seed. You will not find it much trouble to weigh and even to count the tomatoes from each lot of plants. The results will justify the work involved.

SEAWEED AS FERTILIZER.

How It Can Be Used to the Best Advantage.

In general the use of seaweed as a fertilizer is a good investment, says a contributor to the Country Gentleman. On sandy soils it may merely be plowed under, but in general it is preferable to compost it.

Seaweed varies considerably in analysis, according to species, but all kinds contain a high percentage of moisture and more potash than do soft structure land plants. The kelp species in particular carry much potash.

The disadvantage of applying large quantities of seaweed to farm lands lies in the possibility of injury to some crops through the chlorine in the salt that adheres to the weed and in the acidity that may be developed through decomposition of masses of the weed.

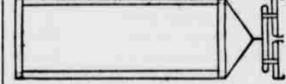
The weed should be spread on the land as far ahead of crop planting as possible to permit of the chlorine's being carried off by drainage. An application of lime will remedy both the acidity and the ill effects of the chlorine. Much larger applications of the seaweed can be made on sandy soils than on heavy soils or on those not well drained.

Flowing under leguminous crops if they are of the deep rooted species, like clover and alfalfa, will maintain soil fertility. The nodules on the roots will collect nitrogen from the air, and the deep roots will bring up potash and phosphoric acid from the subsoil.

But lime should be applied occasionally to prevent any acidity that may develop as the result of decomposition of masses of green growths. At intervals of seven to ten years it would also be advisable to apply phosphorus in the form of ground bones, slag or raw phosphate rock. Commercial fertilizers may be termed crop producers only. They do little for soil improvement.

Moving Four or Five Section Harrow.

This device is a great help in moving a four or five section harrow without taking the harrow apart. Take two 1 by 8 inch boards a little longer than the width of the harrow, splicing on top if necessary, and nail a 1 by 8 inch



piece three feet long across each end. Fasten a hitch on one end and lay the harrow on it, teeth down. With this you can go through a gate almost too narrow for two horses. — Nebraska Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Keep the cucumbers picked from the vines if you wish them to continue bearing. Never let one ripen on the vines, even if you do throw them away, unless you do not care for any more of them.

Cabbage and cauliflower will grow better if frequently cultivated. Tie the leaves about the cauliflower heads to keep them white.

Save all the wood ashes and use around fruit trees as a fertilizer. Wood ashes are especially good for peach trees, and they will benefit all fruit trees and vines.

Neglected fruit trees are not worth the ground they occupy; they are an eyesore, and when pest infested they are a positive menace to the neighborhood.

Keep the high wheeled wagon out of the orchard. Not only does it cut up the sod, but it is more apt to brush and peel the lower limbs of the trees, and it is a great deal more inconvenient to pour fruit into than the low down wagon, with its broad tires.

Cabbage worms are very apt to bother the plants, but for these a solution of one part kerosene, three parts buttermilk and six parts water is very effective. In making this solution briskly stir the kerosene and buttermilk together for three minutes before adding the water. Apply with a spray pump or a garden sprinkler.

WISEST KING MISLED

1 Kings 22:1-24—August 8.

Israel's Wisest King Becomes Most Foolish—Dissatisfaction Amongst the People—Solomon's Son and Successor—Revolt of the Ten Tribes—The Two Kingdoms—Reunited After the Babylonian Captivity—Lessons From King Rehoboam's Experience.

"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Proverbs 16:18.

THE latter half of King Solomon's reign was less wonderful and less creditable than the first half. The king rested upon the marvels of the early part of his reign, became more and more interested in foreign affairs, and multiplied the number of his wives and of his troubles. The wealth represented in the great public improvements was really public wealth, in which all the people were interested; but the king's subsequent greater attention to personal aggrandizement was not in the interest of the nation, but merely favorable to certain classes.

Although neither rebellion nor protest was made against King Solomon, so far as the records show, nevertheless the people concluded to have a change in the kingdom under his son and successor, Rehoboam. This dissatisfaction was mainly in the ten tribes. The two tribes, in whose territory was the capital city, were satisfied with the great improvements which had come to them. Jerusalem had been favored out of all proportion to the remainder of the country. The other tribes had shared in a general conscription of labor at a comparatively small compensation, and felt that even-handed justice had not been rendered them.

The Kingdom Divided.

King Rehoboam's coming to the throne was the signal for a protest and a demand that the king guarantee the people against oppression—a demand very similar to that in connection with the Magna Charta. The demand was made at the time of the king's coronation. Then came representatives of the ten tribes, with Jeroboam as leader, saying, "Make thou the grievous service of thy father and his heavy yoke which he put upon us lighter, and we will serve thee."



King Rehoboam.

The young king bade them return after three days. When he conferred with the old men of his kingdom, they advised, "If thou wilt be a servant unto this people this day, and wilt serve them, and answer them, and speak good words unto them, then they will be thy servants forever." But this advice was not fully satisfactory to young King Rehoboam; so he inquired of his personal friends, younger men of his acquaintance. These gave opposite advice. Their thought was that to yield to the people would be merely to start rebellious demands which eventually would be unendurable. The king agreed with them.

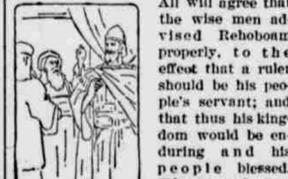
But the ten tribes were not intimidated. They withdrew, refusing to participate in the anointing of Rehoboam as their king. Only two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, remained loyal to Rehoboam. Thus the kingdom of Israel was divided. Thereafter the ten tribes maintained the title Kingdom of Israel, and the two tribes were called the Kingdom of Judah, for over five hundred years—until the return from Babylonian captivity.

Since the captivity, the name Israel has stood for the entire twelve tribes, as at first, being so used by Jesus and the Apostles; and the name Jews was similarly used for all in covenant relationship with God. The great majority never returned. But others of them, remaining loyal to God and going to Jerusalem annually at the feast, as directed by God's Word, continued to be known as members of "the twelve tribes scattered abroad." Many of these came into contact with the Truth in the days of the Apostles.

Justice the Golden Rule.

Lessons from the past are valuable. Pride has accomplished much harm. All will agree that the wise men advised Rehoboam properly, to the effect that a ruler should be his people's servant; and that thus his kingdom would be enduring and his people blessed. Their advice amounted to an admonition that the king should observe the Golden Rule—that he should do to them, and for them, as he would that they should do to him, were conditions reversed.

The Golden Rule, laid down by the great Head of Christianity, is despised and rejected as impracticable; but we hold that it has not had a trial. Those who have the power have always feared to trust the Golden Rule in their dealings with the people. Political parties, clamoring for something like the Golden Rule, have time and again climbed into power, only to refuse to use the rule after gaining the opportunity, contending that conditions made it impossible. Soon, however, it will have a world-wide test, and will demonstrate that it is the only rule by which human happiness can be permanently secured. Messiah's Kingdom will give mankind compulsory education along this line for 1,000 years.



King Rehoboam and The Old Men.

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