Within a radius of ... feet of his flying heels ... for any living thing to ... men held on to the ropes ... in time he might quiet down ...

Cinch the bag on for me ... tight, Boss. It might get ... off.

Rolt obeyed, and Jim shook ... to try the fastenings.

"Nothing loose is there ... steady, you devil," he went on ... horse's head, which bared its ... laid its ears down, and backed ... from him across the corral ... the four men with it.

For a quarter of an hour Jim ... in vain to approach near enough ... mount the roan, but by striking, ... and kicking, the savage brute ... trated every effort.

"Guess we'll have to throw him ... all, but it's a pity to take anything ... of him that way," and then sud... Jim's voice came from a higher level.

"Gee whiz! Let him go."

The chance had come whilst he ... speaking, and with a tiger-like spring ... the cowboy had taken it, dodging ... flying heels like a miracle.

It was done so quickly that no one had time to see how Jim scrambled into the saddle, and after that there was not enough time for the spectators to seek shelter in the first doorway that offered.

But it was a magnificent sight for those who were safe from the ... beast's heels.

(To be continued.)

VALUABLE

Hotel Property For Sale

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by public auction at the

Murphy House, Markdale

on

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1911

at TWO P.M.

that valuable hotel property known as the

MURPHY HOUSE and STABLES

This property consists of a large two-storey brick hotel with frame kitchen attached; also a large frame stable and frame shed. This is a Licensed Hotel and doing a good business.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, balance in thirty days without interest.

WM. MURPHY, Prop. D. McPhail, auctioneer.

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Invites you to write for a copy of its curriculum if you are in any way interested in a training which will lead you into a good business position at a good salary. The Fall Term opens on August 28th. Address W. H. Shaw, President, Yonge & Gerrard Sts., Toronto, and mention this paper.

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BEARDS AND KINGS

George V. is the First of His Name Not Clean Shaven

It was often remarked at the accession of Edward VII. that he was the first bearded King for nearly three hundred years. The ill-fated King Charles I. was his immediate predecessor in this respect, and he came to the throne in 1625, whereas the late King succeeded his mother in 1901. Charles was the last of the Kings for a very long time to represent the Elizabethan or Shakespearean fashion of the pointed beard and to wear his own hair on his head.

Cromwell, the uncrowned King of England, certainly wore no wig like the long line of his successors; but, though he wore his own hair, he wore it pretty long. Charles II. wore a tremendous wig, curled in a hundred ringlets, but the only hair on his face was a slight moustache. None of his successors until Edward VII. boasted even that. Both beards and moustaches went clean out of fashion, and James II., William III., all the Georges and William IV. were just as clean-shaven as all the rest of their masculine subjects. There was a time when a beard had not been seen in England within living memory!

In wearing a beard Charles I. followed the example of his father James, and, as he was a Scottish before he was an English King, he probably followed the fashion of his predecessors in the northern kingdom, for he was preceded by two Queens and a boy King, and had no precedent in this respect to follow, even if he had desired one. Henry VIII., nearly a hundred years before James I.'s time, had been as much an innovator in respect to whiskers as Edward VII. was; for, like our late King, this much-married monarch could look back upon several bare-faced predecessors without a break, for none of the Kings from Henry V. to Henry VII. wore the least hair upon their faces.

Prior to Henry V.'s time, however, beards might be said to be almost the rule, and, indeed, from William I., in 1066, to the death of Henry IV., in 1413, no King sat on the English throne who was clean-shaven. The Conqueror and his two sons and successors were content with a moustache only, as were Henry II. and Richard II.; but Richard the Lion-Hearted would seem to have made the beard fashionable, for his brother John, Henry III., and the first three Edwards entirely gave the razor the go-by.

Thus, though George V. is the first of his name to wear a beard, Edward VII. was only following the example of his most famous predecessors.

Thus out of the thirty-three kings who have ruled in England, the beard-wearers and the clean-shaven almost provide a tie, for there are thirteen of the former and fourteen of the latter. Six Kings wore moustaches.

PRECIOUS PARROTS

Remarkable Bird that Speaks 200 Words in German

The Dutch New Guinea parrot, only three inches in length, whose skin has just been presented to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, has, of course, been outdone for shortness of stature by the smallest species of humming bird, which is only an inch and a quarter in length, and weighs about twenty grains.

It has been outdone in value by the parrot for which Baron Alfred de Rothschild paid a record sum in 1906. Laura is the bird's name, which familiarity it usually corrects with "Laura from Africa, please." Her plumage is brilliant green, her manners perfect, her expression one of soulful wisdom, and her voice like the banjo's twang. She sings with effect quite a number of songs, she speaks few words of German, and can answer all kinds of queries—but not in English.

SUCCEEDS IN THE WEST

Mr. Barnett, a Saskatchewan farmer, grew the Marquis wheat that ranked highest in prize-winning samples submitted to a milling and baking test. Mr. Barnett came to Canada from Wales nine years ago. Three years have been spent as hired man, and six as homesteader. During recent years he has won prizes for wheat and oats at local shows and also at Brandon and Regina. He started with oxen, and has them yet; but he also has some fine Clydesdales and hopes soon to show what he can do with them at exhibitions. A recent purchase of three quarter-sections places him in position to farm on a large scale.

HIS MEDITATIONS

Soon after Singleton's first baby was born, Mrs. Singleton went upstairs one evening and found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child.

As she stood still for the moment, touched by the sight, the tears filled her eyes as she thought—

"Oh, how dearly Charlie loves that boy!"

Her arms stole softly round his neck, as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. Singleton started slightly at the touch.

"Darling," he murmured dreamily, "it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for four dollars and a half!"

REASSURING THE AUDIENCE

The facetious Joe Hall (the original Lockit in the Beggars' Opera) in the year 1730, when the scene room at Covent Garden being on fire, and the audience greatly alarmed, was ordered by Rich, the manager, to run on the stage and explain the matter, which honest Joe did in the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, don't be frightened; don't stir; keep your seats; the fire is almost out. But if it was not, we have a reservoir of one hundred hogsheads of water over your heads that would drown you all in five minutes."

JUST BY CHANCE

Many of the Interesting Contrivances of To-day Were Discovered by Mere Accident

Many common objects of the present, many little personal adornments and useful articles which are seen and utilized by us day after day, have interesting though little-known histories of their own. Many of the contrivances of to-day were discovered through sheer chance. Soap, for instance, was the outcome of an accident. A woman found occasion to boil some lye of soda in an iron pot, and discovered that by so doing she had produced a substance which would form a thick lather in water, and was a great help in removing dirt. This set her thinking. She remembered that the pot used was a dirty one, which had still remaining in it some vestiges of olive oil. This had combined with the lye of soda, and thus led to the discovery of soap.

Do you know the meaning of the moustache? It has a deep symbolism. Several centuries ago, when a horde of Arabs and Berbes invaded Spain, they seized the fertile southern slopes and drove the Christians who had been in possession, into the mountains of the north. Though these Moors, as the Arabs and Berbers were called, were mild and tolerant rulers in many ways, and mixed marriages became common, there was constant strife resulting from the difference in creeds, and much confusion as to who were Moslems and who were Christians. It was therefore determined that the Christians should wear some badge of their faith by which they might always be known, and misunderstandings on this point avoided in the future. The moustache was grown by every male Christian in Spain, and this custom has been followed for hundreds of years. The moustache is supposed, with the nose, to form a rough representation of the Cross.

The origin of the silk top hat may be traced to a little advertising scheme of a London haberdasher. In order to attract attention, this man walked out in the streets wearing the first silk hat ever made. So great was the crowd that followed him that he was suspected of inciting a riot, and he was severely reprimanded by the magistrates. He had set a fashion, however, and silk hats became very popular.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

O'Reilly Denied That His Name was "O-blitherated"

In some country districts in Ireland, it is not unusual to see the owners' names simply chalked on traders' carts and other vehicles, in order to comply with the regulations. Unfortunately, this custom lends itself to the playing of pranks on the part of "bhoys" maliciously inclined, who sometimes rub out the lettering. A case of this kind having occurred, a constabulary sergeant accosted a countryman whose name had been thus wiped out unknown to him.

"Is this cart yours, my good man?" asked the sergeant.

"Av coorse it is," was the reply. "Do you see annything the matter wid it?"

"I obsarve," said the pompous officer, "that yer name is o-blitherated."

"Then, ye're wrong, sorr," retorted the countryman, who had never come across the long dictionary word before, "for me name's O'Reilly, an' I don't care who knows it!"

FAMOUS EYES

Geniuses as a Rule Have Blue or Blue-Grey Orbs

It is said that the majority of the world's geniuses have had blue or blue-grey eyes; while the predominating color in lunatic asylums and criminal institutions is mentioned as brown.

The following are the eye-colors of some of the most famous people in history.

The eyes of Caesar were black and piercing.

Cleopatra's eyes were light hazel.

Helen of Troy had blue orbs; those of Joan of Arc and Mary Queen of Scots, liquid grey; Queen Elizabeth's were hazel.

Washington had very forceful grey eyes that commanded respect and obedience.

Keen glances came from Napoleon's grey eyes that seemed to search men's hearts.

Mark Twain's eyes were small, black and keen.

Gladstone had large, luminous grey eyes.

Disraeli's eyes in his youth were quite black, and it is remarked that they had "the most mocking, lying-in-wait sort of expression conceivable."

Carlyle describes the eyes of Wellington as "beautiful light-blue, full of mild valor and geniality."

IF THE TREE COULD SPEAK

Bishop Seymour was very fond of trees, and one day while walking with a young woman he pointed out to her some of the fine trees of the neighborhood. She professed great interest and delight. She cried:

"How the noble aspects of beautiful trees stir up the keenest emotions of the soul."

Then, patting a great rough trunk, she went on:

"You superb oak, what would you say to me if you could talk?"

The bishop smiled.

"I believe I can be his interpreter," he murmured. "He would probably say, 'I beg your pardon, miss; I am a beech.'"

WOMEN COLONELS

Kings, princes, and dukes are frequently made hon. colonels of various battalions and regiments; although, as a rule, the actual command is held by an officer belonging to the corps. Now, however, there are even women colonels attached to some of the Prussian regiments, and these frequently ride at the head of their troops on state occasions.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL

A Proposal to Purchase Crystal Palace and Readapt it Permanently.

Various schemes have been put forward during the past few months for the erection of a National Memorial to King Edward VII.

None, however, is so practical and at the same time so soundly sensible as that proposed by Lord Tenterden. The Crystal Palace is to be purchased and re-adapted as a permanent memorial. Here spaces will be reserved for the Colonies and the Dominions beyond the seas for the exhibition of their specialties, and from time to time National and International exhibitions will be given. One portion will be set apart as an up-to-date pleasure ground, while it is suggested that the Palace shall also become the headquarters for the National Aero Corps.

In the event of any National crisis or emergency the whole Palace would be placed unreservedly at the command of the Government.

It is estimated that the total cost of the purchase of the Palace and the carrying out of the necessary alterations will be $300,000, and an additional $500,000 will be required for working capital. But if the scheme is carried into effect a clear income of $750,000 would probably be produced yearly.

All the money is to be raised by public subscription, and hundreds of promises have already been given.

THE FEAR OF LIGHTNING

Trees in the Country are More Dangerous than Wires in Cities

It is unlikely that any written words will abolish the terror which so many feel at lightning storms. It may comfort the timid to know that the average number killed annually by lightning is less than one person in 350,000 people. More people are drowned in the Thames alone every year than there are deaths from lightning all over the country. People living in cities are inclined to believe that the increasing number of telephone, telegraph and trolley wires increase the danger from electric storms. On the contrary, the maze of wires is a protection, and lessens the danger. The trees in the country are a far greater danger; sheltering under them in a thunderstorm accounts for the proportion of four cases in the country to one in the cities.

THE FOWL'S PRAYER

A Few Pointers as to How to Feed Hens

A prayer of the domestic fowl to its owner is printed in the Smallholder. The following are some of its clauses:

For breakfast, on cold days, I like warm mash with a little mustard; some good corn will do when it is warmer.

Flint and shell grit hung in boxes within my reach.

At noon sprinkle a little corn between the straws in my covered scratching shed; I am fond of exercise.

I have also a weakness for anything green; give it to me in plenty.

Place a sunken box filled with ashes in my run, this is my bath.

Ere the sun sets give me as much corn as I can eat, so that I may sleep peacefully.

A SEAT OF GYPSY ROYALTY

Kirk Yetholm, which for several centuries was the headquarters of the Scottish gipsies and the seat of their royal "palace," nestles at the foot of the Cheviot Hills, about seven miles south of Kelso. A little way below the village the Bowmont Water, which separates it from Town Yetholm, falls into the Till, near Flodden Field. According to tradition, the bodies of many of the Scottish nobles who fell on Flodden were conveyed to Kirk Yetholm, and were buried in the church and churchyard. In the same churchyard repose many generations of gipsy kings and queens, princes and princesses, lords and commons. But in the village there are now few gipsies left. Those of them who remain are known by the vulgar and unromantic name of "muggers" (potters).

ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND

One of the finest diamonds in the world is the Florentine Diamond, held by the Imperial Treasury of Austria. This diamond is principally interesting, however, on account of its curious history. It may be said to have had an adventurous career. Originally it belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who carelessly thrust it into his pocket as one day he sallied forth to battle. In the fury of the engagement the diamond dropped but of the Duke's pocket, and was lost. Later, a Swiss soldier espied it lying in a roadway. Having no idea of its enormous value, he one day showed it to a priest, who offered him about two shillings for it, which the soldier gladly accepted. The priest sold it to a jeweller for half-a-crown, the jeweller to a merchant for something like $2,500, and the merchant sold it to an Italian noble for $1,000 more. Eventually it became the property of the Pope, and, after many further adventures, passed into the hands of the Imperial Family of Austria.

TELL THEM SO!

Don't be afraid to give praise.

It is a great mistake to withhold those easily-said words of approval and satisfaction. Even the humble crossing-sweeper likes to hear his work commended.

Flattery is deadly insult, but true praise spells encouragement and makes the world seem brighter.

Wake up! Look out for the chance of praising someone, honestly and sincerely. And don't forget the home folks! Your praise means more to them than to anyone.

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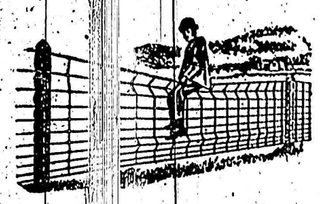

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Excels All Others

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QUALITY GOODS

Euphrasia Council.

The council met at the Township Hall, Rocklyn, on Friday, July 7th, all members present, Reeve in the chair, minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Rennie—Murray—That the Treasurer receive from Mr. Erskine the sum of $2.00, money received from Markdale for rent of grader.—Carried.

Ellis—Erskine—That the Deputy Reeve and Jas. Murray be a committee to purchase a gravel pit from Alex. Lougheed if they can do so satisfactory.—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Fraze Gilray, 1 day shovelling on 15 and 16 sideroad, $1.50; C. G. Devitt, to pay for work in his road division, $20.75; J. W. Boyd, for 24 yds. gravel, $2.40; Thos. Sewell, 1 day on 9th line, $1.50; J. J. Johnston, for 2 lambs killed by dogs, $8.67; H. Johnston, for 50 yds. of gravel, $5.00; H. Johnston, to pay for work in his division, $18.00; C. Greenaway, 2 cords wood for crusher, $4.00; T. Falls, ¾ cord wood for crusher, $1.50; A. Vickers, to pay for wood and work on crusher, $16.35; J. Brown, to pay for work in his division, $8.50; Sawyer Massey Co., for links and crusher jaws, $36.80; Wm. Hortop, for 3 cords wood and work on crusher, $3.80; A. Fawcett, for 43 yards of gravel, $4.30; T. I. Fawcett, for drawing crusher jaws to Wodehouse, $1.00; J. Holley, to pay for work in his division, $5.10; Geo. McConnell, to pay for work in his division, $30.00; A. Abercrombie, to pay for work in his division, $30.12; W. T. Ellis, 1 day commission work, $2.00; Ed. McLean, to pay for work in his division, $5.00; John Erskine, to pay for gravel for his division, $5.10; J. Erskine, to pay for work in his division, $12.00; W. R. Perry, for inspecting sheep killed by dogs, $3.00; N. L. Curry, quarter salary, $50.00; R. A. Rennie 4 days with crusher, $8.00; S. Doherty, for crushing stone, $1.50; H. Johnston, for 70 yds. gravel, $7; D. Mathers, to pay for work in his division, $25.95; Ed. Manning, to pay for work in his division, $18.25; Ed. Manning, 3 cords wood for crusher, $6.00; Hugh Johnston, for plough broken on road, $4.90; T. I. Fawcett, for plow broken on road and for work on 7th line, $7.10; Chas. Mower, for sheep killed by dogs, $10.67; C. Risk, for drawing tile and putting in culvert on 4th line, $6.00; T. Smith, to pay for work in his division, $5.25; Jos. Leopard, to pay for work in his road Division, $15.00; Wm. Taylor, to pay for work in his road division, $11.10; Wm. Stinson, to pay for work in his road division, $4.65; R. Thompson, to pay for work on crusher, $25.10; J. W. Rennie, for 90 loads of gravel, $9.00; W. E. Brady, for 103 logds of gravel, $10.30; Chas. Howard, for 42 yds. gravel, $4.20; W. R. Perry, for 100 yds. gravel, $10.00; J. Yeadell, to pay for work in his division, $9.75; T. Onia, for 47 yds. gravel, $4.70; Abe Knott, to pay for work in his road division, $27.00; J. D. Wilson, to pay for work in his division, $6; J. D. Wilson, for 131 yds. gravel, $7.50; T. Londry, to pay $13.10; Wm. Taylor, for 75 yds. for work in his road division, $19.50; J. Maxwell, for 20 yds. gravel, $5.00; J. Fawcett, for 20 yds. gravel, $2.00; A. Hutchinson, for 6 days on crusher and 1 day commission work, $14.00; J. Camplin, to pay for work in his division, $2.2 ; Wm. Breadner, for clearing brush from 21 and 22 sideroad, 75 cents; G. Brown, to pay for work in his division, $21.25; Jos. Lee, for 6 cords wood for crusher and putting in culvert, $10.50; D. Ferguson, Euphrasia's share of work on Duncan Rock, $6.50; Hugh Rennie, to pay for wood and work on crusher, $19.00; A. Donnelly, for 131 yds. gravel, $13.10; Jas. Fawcett, putting in culvert on 12 and 13 sideroad, $16.50; G. F. Stokes, Euphrasia's share for work on town line north, $4.52.

The Council adjourned until the 11th August.

N. L. CURRY, Clerk.

LUCRATIVE POSITIONS

It is generally conceded that owing to the Chain of Seven Colleges with which the Orangeville Business College is connected, that its graduates get the choice positions. Many young men who graduate two years ago are now receiving from $1000 to $3000 per year, young women from $60 to $1. per month. The Orangeville Business College is one of the large schools in the Province, and the demand for its graduates is many times its supply. Mr. Spotton has ...

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AUGUST 23rd—From all stations Toronto and East in Ontario and Quebec, also East of Orillia, Scotia Jct. and North.

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For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent or write—

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