THE EDGE of HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL — BY GEORGE HORTON

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He Suddenly Whipped the Pistol from His Pocket.

"What Are You Going to Do?" Asked the Jew.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER XXX—Continued.

CHAPTER XXXI.

"In the Name of the Czar!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

Hardy Buys an Overcoat.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Hardy Makes a Call.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Breaking It Gently.

Bookkeeping on the Farm

Important Point That Seems to Concern Agriculturists Altogether Too Little.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

How Deaf Mutes Use Slang and "Cuss"

NEW YORK.—Five packed cars comprising a train on the Bath Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit were going toward Coney Island a few days ago, and in every one of the cars there was a flutter of the hands of youngsters, boys and girls, that suggested flocks of doves arising in flight. Passengers accustomed to travel on that line thought nothing of it at first, for the population along most of the way below Thirty-ninth street is made up largely of people who employ gesticulation as an aid to speech or speech as an aid to gesticulation.

It did not take long for the accustomed traveler to note that not a word was heard from the hundreds of animated youngsters whose hands and fingers were never at rest. A group of boys riding on one of the car platforms seemed to be having the time of their lives, when a man stamped heavily on the platform. The boys looked around and saw a flash of one of his hands.

A passenger who by that time was aware that the train was carrying an excursion of young deaf mutes asked the man what he said to them.

"I said, 'cut it out,'" said the man.

"Cut out what?" he was asked.

"Their slang and bad language," said the man, who was evidently one of those in charge of the excursion.

Then in reply to further questions this man, who is an instructor in a large institution for deaf mutes in Westchester county, said:

"Yes, these boys keep us guessing with their slang and bad expressions that we do not wish them to use. It is not the slang of those who can speak. It is never spelled out.

"There are 500 boys and girls on this train, and if you knew the deaf mute alphabet you would see very few words spelled by the hand. With their signs, however, they can converse faster than you and I are speaking."

"But how about the slang?" asked the interested passenger.

"Part of it," said the instructor, "is common to most deaf mutes who are somewhat in touch with the speaking world, as these boys are. You know how a slang word or expression appears, has its run and disappears.

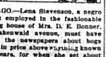
"Not long after it has taken its place in speech the deaf mutes have their sign for it, and it is more quickly said by a sign than in words. For example, I told the boys to 'cut it out,' for when I see them using slang I find it more effective to reprove them in slang. It reminds them that the instructors understand all that they say.

"Yet, as I said, they keep us guessing. Sometimes a group of boys in conversation will throw in here and there a sign that is a puzzle to us.

"In a large school the boys invent some of their own slang. Once in a while it is so expressive that it spreads to other schools and even throughout the world of deaf mutes, as some of the slang of speech spreads among all who speak the tongue in which it originates, and is even translated into other tongues.

"When it comes to cuss words and other bad language," the instructor said in reply to a question, "the signs are nearly the same all over. A roguish boy will swear like a pirate behind an instructor's back, but the profanity of the mute world is denoted by signs that for the most part do not change."

Pays Herself by Taking Pork Chops



CHICAGO.—Lena Stevenson, a negro cook employed in the fashionable boarding house of Mrs. D. E. Bonner, 4339 Oakenwald avenue, must have read in the newspapers about hogs soaring in price above anything known in 40 years, for when she set about recompensing herself for wages she thought were owing her she passed by the family diamonds and plate and looted the ice box of pork chops.

The cook had a tilt with her mistress, and they separated at night without having come to an agreement.

But the cook had no idea of losing any of the fruits of her labors. She knew where were stored the valuables of the Bonner household and during the night following the quarrel over the wages, a dark and mysterious person stealthily approached the Bonner meat safe, and after working the combination, abstracted therefrom pork chops and eggs enough to pay for her wages and over.

She carried her palatable plunder to the Hyde Park police station, whence she telephoned her mistress early the next morning that she had in her desperation carried off Mrs. Bonner's treasures, and would keep them for ransom till her wages were paid. Mrs. Bonner nearly fainted, and her boarders threw old fashioned stage fits when they heard what had happened. When Mrs. Bonner had recovered she made breakfast from such odds and ends as the cook had set no value on, and then obtained a warrant for the offending cook.

The story of how the Stevenson woman laid violent hands on Mrs. Bonner's pork chops was told in court before Municipal Judge Fry of the Woodlawn police station, and the court fined the cook one dollar. Mrs. Bonner, who is a wise woman, immediately paid the Stevenson woman her wages rather than risk a second midnight raid on the treasures of her kitchen.

"Show Me" Tires Governor of Missouri

ST. LOUIS.—The reason Gov. Hadley wants a new nickname for Missouri is because he has become weary, on his travels outside the state, of the "show me!" line of conversational and banquet humor.

A man well acquainted with the governor, who has been also on some of his journeys, explained the situation several days ago.

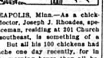
"You can't blame Hadley," said this friend. "He has a strong sense of humor and he used to enjoy the 'show me' jokes, and used them in his conversation and speeches. But since he has been governor he has found how easy it is to get too much of a good thing.

"Wherever he goes he has found it to be a moral certainty that the same old 'wheeze' will greet him. It is always on meeting a man. 'Aha, governor, I suppose we'll have to show you,' or on being introduced to an audience: 'The governor of Missouri will now show us.'

"And, of course, he has to smile, and to acknowledge the 'witticism' in some apt way. There are only six or eight forms of the 'show me' joke at most, and he has learned to know, by the way a speaker starts, which one is coming, and to have his jocose little answer ready. And any one who sees him bravely trying to be cheerful and smiling in the face of the inevitable bromides must sympathize with his longing for something new.

"His case is fully as bad as that of Gen. Sherman. Old Tecumseh once said, you remember, that whatever war might be, it was nothing compared with having to hear 'Marching Through Georgia' played wherever he went, and that if he ever had foreseen his sufferings from that song he would have marched not only to the sea, but into it."

Whisky Gives 100 Sick Chickens "Jag"



MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—As a chicken doctor, Joseph J. Rhoades, special policeman, residing at 201 Church street, southeast, is something of a success. But all his 100 chickens had a headache one day recently, for in the early morning hours they all became gloriously drunk. The chickens were not to blame, for they were all fed whisky when unconscious.

Rhoades works nights. Just before he left home one evening, Mrs. Rhoades suggested that as the chicken house was cold she feared the chickens would freeze if it were not heated. So Rhoades built a charcoal fire and went away. He returned shortly after midnight and took a look at his coop.

One hundred chickens were stretched on their backs with their toes up. At first their owner thought them dead from the charcoal fumes, but he discovered that they were unconscious.

The first thing he did was to get them into the fresh air and call to Mrs. Rhoades to bring the whisky bottle. Chicken after chicken got its allowance and soon they all were on their feet, staggering around the yard, cackling in uncertain fashion.

They were too intoxicated to stay on their roosting perches, so Mr. Rhoades kept watch, and as a chicken seemed to recover he chased it into the henhouse to sleep the "jag" off. By daylight they were all sound asleep.

A Symptom.

"I'm afraid that boy Josh is going to turn out to be a poet."

"Why, he says he's going to be a big banker."

"Yes. That's what convinces me that he's one of these idle dreamers."

Too Common.

"Did you read about the man out west who is raising wingless chickens?"

"Nope, but if you are interested in eggless chickens, I can show you a fine bunch."—Houston Post.

An Interesting Research.

"Yes, he's busily preparing for his next summer's line of scientific investigation."

"What line is that?"

"Why he wants to find out if mosquitoes take kindly to vegetarians."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Lean and Hungry Cassius.

Caesar looked worried.

"They tell me," he said, "that Cassius has signed the anti-meat pledge."

And from that moment he feared the worst.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW ENGLISH SPARROWS CAN BE DESTROYED

Small Bird Is Cunning, Destructive and Filthy—Very Little that Can be Said in Its Favor.

In its economic relations the English sparrow among birds is comparable to the rat among mammals. It is cunning, destructive, and filthy. This sparrow was introduced into America about 60 years ago, and is now distributed generally over the eastern half of the United States and southern Canada and locally westward to the Pacific coast. This rapid dissemination is a result of the bird's hardiness, extraordinary fecundity, diversity of food, aggressive disposition, and almost complete immunity from natural enemies through its sagacity and its preference for thickly settled communities.

Its natural diet consists of seeds, but it eats a great variety of other foods. While much of its annual fare consists of waste material from the streets, in autumn and winter it consumes quantities of weed seed, and in summer numerous insects. The destruction of weed seed is undeniably in the sparrow's favor.

On the other hand, much can be said against the bird. It destroys small fruits, as cherries, grapes, pears, and peaches. It also destroys buds and flowers of cultivated trees, shrubs, and vines. In the garden it eats seeds as they ripen, and nips off tender young vegetables as they appear above ground, peas and lettuce being especially subject to attack. It damages wheat and other grains when newly sowed, ripening, and in shocks. It reduces the numbers of some of our most useful native species, such as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows, and barn swallows, by destroying the eggs and young and by usurping the nesting places. It attacks other familiar native birds, as the robin, wren, red-eyed vireo, catbird, and mocking bird, causing them to desert parks and shady streets and towns.

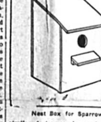
The box illustrated is designed to be hung on a building or a tree. Its floor should be about six inches square and its height at the eaves about eight inches. The roof should be hinged at the top for removing the eggs or young. Such boxes may be built of rough boards at slight cost. By distributing a number of them about orchards, shade trees, and outbuildings, and catching the sparrows that occupy them, or by destroying eggs, the work of extermination may be carried on at a season when other methods are least effective.

Sparrows frequently give annoyance by roosting in ornamental vines and in crevices about buildings. If driven out late at night, several nights in succession, they will usually desert the roost. A jet of water from a garden hose is a potent disturber, particularly on frosty nights.

Preliminary to the following destructive measures, sparrows should be baited until they are attached to the spot selected for their execution. Seeds, grain, or waste from the table, if supplied regularly, will soon establish a feeding place. If a general campaign is to be undertaken, enough such feeding places should be maintained to attract to them practically all the English sparrows in the neighborhood. This can easily be done in winter when food is scarce. After thus baiting the sparrows they may be trapped, shot or poisoned.

Traps alone are inadequate to exterminate sparrows, but a reduction of numbers can be effected by using a shallow box not less than four feet square, open on one side and covered with woven wire on the other. One side of this trap rests on the ground, while the opposite side is supported by a stick 18 inches long. Near the upper end of this stick is attached a long cord, and between the top of it and the edge of the trap is placed a chip. By setting the trap over bait and pulling the cord from a sheltered point of observation when a flock of sparrows is beneath it, numbers of them may be caught. Instead of the box described above, by which the birds are taken alive, an old door or similar device may be employed as a deadfall. In either case the trap should be kept set and baited until the sparrows are not afraid to go under it. The best time for trapping is just after a snowstorm, when the birds have been fasting.

A Sparrow Trap.



Nest Box for Sparrows.

SPANISH BREED OF POULTRY

The Spanish breed of fowls has long been popular in this country and in Europe. Their symmetry of form, graceful and proud carriage, as well as beauty of plumage, have made them favorites of poultry fanciers, while their value as egg producers has placed them among the most desirable breeds. Their flesh is of very good quality. Their eggs are large and white, larger than those of any other breed, it is claimed, except the La Fleche.

The White Faced Black Spanish is the most important variety of this breed, and it is also the most common. The average weight of the Black Spanish male is about seven pounds, though it sometimes reaches eight; the hen averages about a pound less. This breed usually weighs more than one would guess because the fowls are so full breasted and plump bodied. The legs are rather long. They do not often sit.

Other varieties of the Spanish breed are the Minorcas or Red Faced Black Spanish, the Anconas, a mottled variety, and the White Spanish.

The great drawback to this breed of fowls is their lack of hardiness in the higher latitudes. They must have warm and comfortable quarters if they do well in anything like a cold climate, or in bad, disagreeable weather in any climate.

Civilization Judged by Milk.

Prof. Erf says the civilization of a people can be determined by the quantity of milk they use. Sure, only highly civilized people keep cows that give enough milk to have it worth while to get into the habit of making butter and cheese.

SUCCESS IN SHEEP RAISING

Important Every Lamb be Kept Alive and Develop Into Salable Animal as Mutton or Sheep.

(By G. W. HERVEY.)

The sire and dam are the basis of the flock, but the lamb is the basis of the sheep.

Without the lamb there would be no sheep and consequently no profit in the sheep-breeding business.

Thus it is readily understood how very important it is that every lamb born in the flock be kept alive and grown into a suitable animal, whether as a mutton lamb or as a mature sheep.

This principle of flock management must be thoroughly impressed on the mind and every feature of lamb raising be carefully studied so that this period be approached with everything in readiness to save the lambs.

The sheep raiser who cannot count each lamb as it comes into the world worth its price at weaning time should go into some other business.

With the lamb a constant growth is desirable, so it is quite important that it be liberally supplied at the outset and that this be kept up, if one would succeed as a sheep raiser.

Pays to Feed Tankage to Hogs.

Experiments in pig feeding at the Pennsylvania station indicate good results from the use of tankage for growing and fattening. Comparison of rations with and without tankage, show that the gains in weight were produced at 20 per cent. less cost where tankage was used than the middlings alone. Results were in favor of the use of tankage as compared with oil meal when fed with corn. There was no important difference in the quality or market value of the carcasses from the various rations.

Skim Milk to Hogs.

It does not pay to feed skim milk to hogs when hens are kept and eggs sell from 25 to 40 cents a dozen. Milk is a balanced ration and a first-rate egg producer.

AWFUL.

First Fisherman—Well, what did you do with the new net?

Second Fisherman—Drove the fish "in seine."

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few mattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

An Easy Job.

"Do you think that you can make my daughter happy?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"She has been happy with you, hasn't she?" rejoined the confident youth.

Technically Discussed.

Important to Mothers.

Fido's Portion.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

Pettit's Eye Salve 100 Years Old.

Kansas Takes 1,000 Overland Cars

Our agents in Kansas have ordered for this season 1,000 Overland automobiles.

Nebraska takes 700—Iowa 1,000—Texas 1,500. Thus has the Overland—after one year's experience—captured the farming states.

It has captured the cities, too. New York City takes 1,000 Overlands this year. Boston takes 500—San Francisco 500—Washington 500—Philadelphia 400.

Our agents have contracted for 20,000 Overlands—for $24,000,000 worth of Overlands—to supply the demand for this year. That's a larger sale than any other car commands.

Yet, two years ago few had ever heard of an Overland. This sensational success is due to the creation of a remarkable car.

The Simple Car

The success of the Overland is mainly due to its amazing simplicity. A 10-year-old child can master the car in five minutes. Push a pedal forward to go ahead, and backward to reverse. Push another pedal for high speed. There is nothing else to do but steer.

Any man with the simplest instructions, can run an Overland a thousand miles and back.

There was never a car so easy to care for—so easy to keep in order.

20 Per Cent Reduction

The Overland's success is also due to its price. No other maker ever gave nearly so much for the money.

Yet we have cut our costs this year about 20 per cent through enormous increase in production.

The Overland we sell for $1,000 this year is better than the $1,250 Overland last year. It is a 25 H. P. car with a speed of 50 miles an hour.

So with the $1,250, $1,400 and $1,500 Overlands. Each offers a fifth more than ever before for the money.

All prices include Magneto and full lamp equipment.

Ask for the Story

The Overland story is one of the greatest business stories ever told. It tells how this car—the creation of a mechanical genius—has in two years reached the topmost place in this field. And it tells all about the car. Send us this coupon to-day for this book.

The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio
Licensed under Selden Patent.
Please send me the book

The Overland

Price $1,000. 25 h. p.—102 inch wheel base. One or two rumble seats or Top Tonneau at small additional price.

The Right Way
In all Cases of DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA COLDS, ETC.
Of all Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to
"SPOHN THEM"
Special Agents Wanted
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A JAR OF RESINOL A JAR OF
is worth its weight in gold. It stops all itching, irritating skin diseases, eczema, erysipelas, ringworm, chapping or burns. A positive cure for itching and inflamed piles.
RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.
Resinol Ointment, Resinol Toilet Soap, Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick are sold at Drug Stores.

$125,000 net from 1200 acres grapes.
$15,000 from 22 acres peaches.
$3,200 from 20 acres raisins, in the
San Joaquin Valley, California

A cow and an acre of alfalfa will earn $120 a year in the San Joaquin Valley.

Ten acres are enough to comfortably support a small family. Twenty acres afford a fine living, with money in the bank. Forty acres should make you rich.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent

WESTERN CANADA

San Diego, California

$5 Down—City Lots—$5 Mo.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FARM FOR SALE

Your Liver's Your Life
A dead liver means awful sickness—don't let it come—when it can be prevented. Cascarets keep the liver lively and bowels regular and ward off serious, fatal illness.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES