

# UNCLE BILL

AND

The Editor



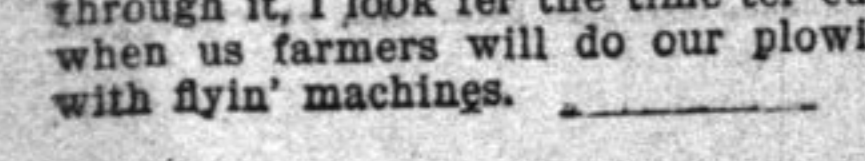
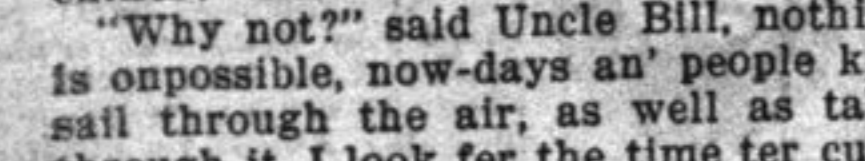
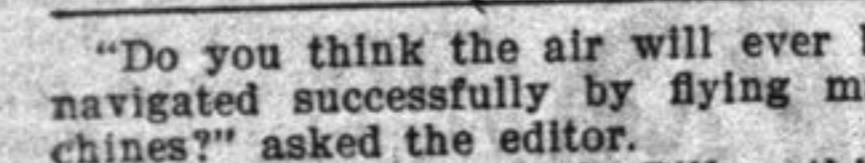
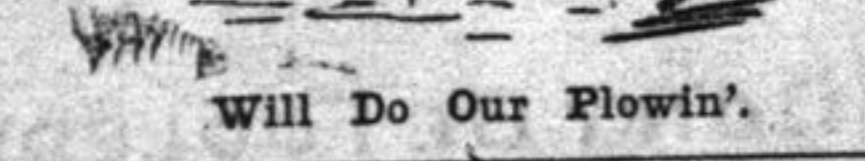
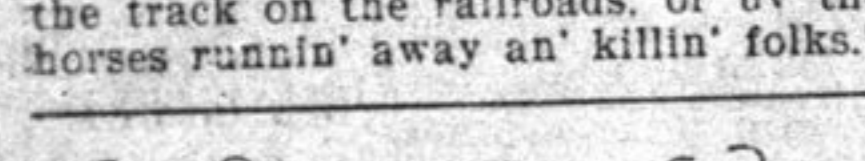
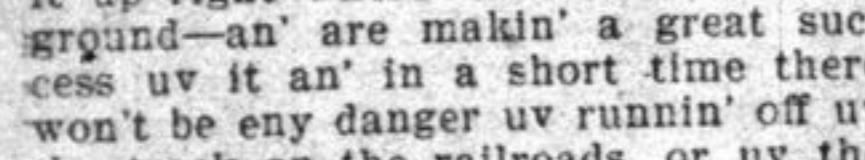
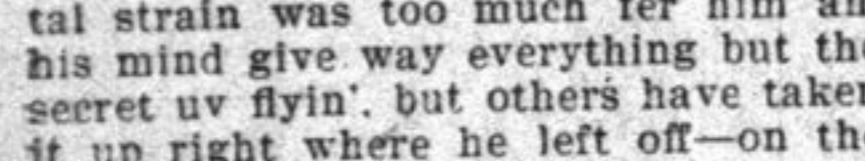
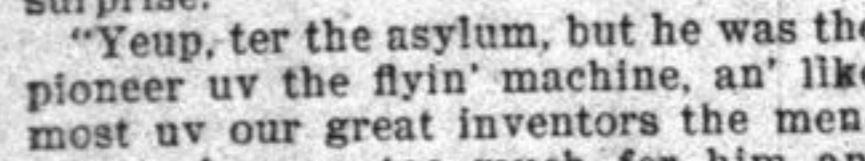
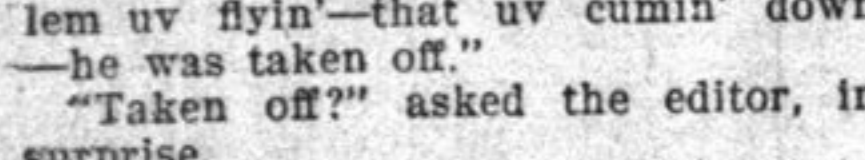
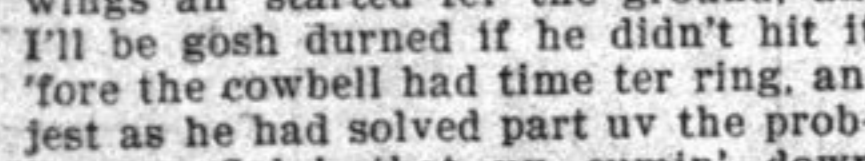
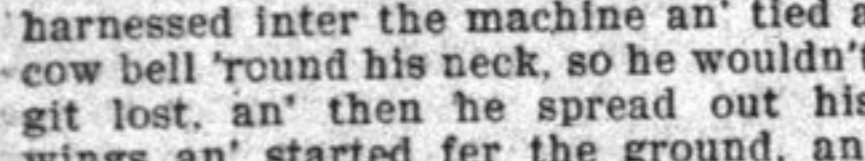
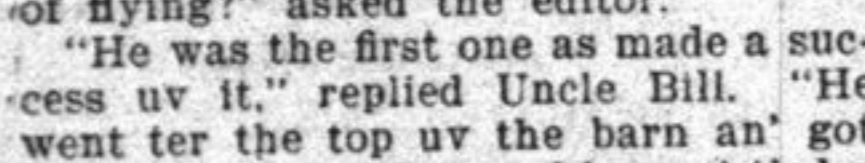
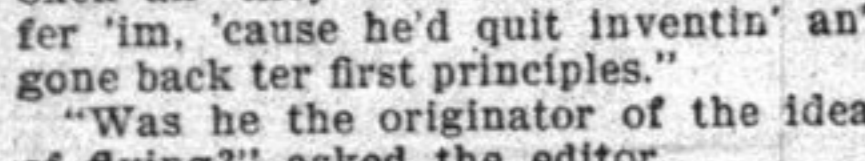
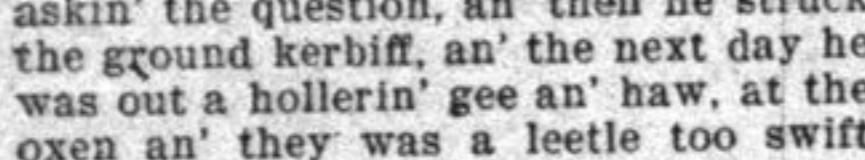
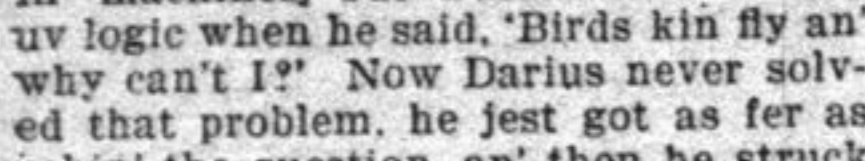
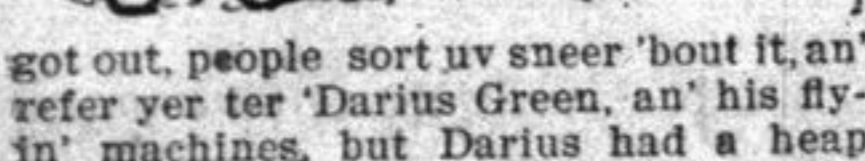
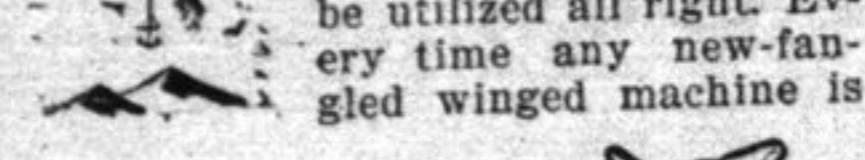
"I've got sort uv mixed up over these ere flyin' machines," said Uncle Bill, as the editor exchanged greetings with him, as he commenced to unload his pockets of potatoes, which he had brought to pay his subscription with.

"Yes," sighed the editor, "one will have need of a flying machine, in order to see a potato if they keep going up in price at the present rate."

"Wall, I think the price is a leetle unsartin, as yit, same's the flyin' machine," remarked Uncle Bill, as the editor carefully covered the potatoes with the lamp shade.

"Now, then," said the editor, "if you will wait until I credit up your account with these potatoes, I will listen to your ideas about flying machines."

"There's a hull lot be-in' said an' writ 'bout flyin' machines uv late," said Uncle Bill. "An' I don't see why they can't be utilized all right. Every time any new-fangled winged machine is



An' then they will be handy ter hitch up ter a tub or a barrel an' take a trip ter town, an' say 'wouldn't they be fine fer a young married couple ter take their weddin' castles in the air; talk 'bout yer au-tommy-mobles, they might be used fer stone boats an' sich like, but not fer up ter date travelin'."

"You seem quite sanguine of the success of flyin' machines," remarked the editor.

"Uv course I be, yer don't 'spose these smart fellers, what has got brains, will fall on that do yer? Gee whizz, I kin see myself takin' a trip back East in one already; there ain't no use uv fazzlin' out on that preposi-tion, it's jest as easy as fallin' off uv a log, fer them inventors ter make a success uv it, but a feller what is studyin' on it had better keep a good supply uv ole newspapers on hand so's ter wrap up his feelings, in case he breaks a wing or sumthin', 'cause if a feller should happen ter run agin a stump up in the air sunboby's feelings might git hurt."

"You do not believe that there are stumps in the air, do you?" inquired the editor.

"I reckon there's 'bout as many as there is flyin' machines, replied Uncle Bill." Yer see, I'm a leetle unsettled 'bout it yit. I'm goin' down ter Seth Wiggers house ter night an' have a talk with him 'bout it, he's invented a mouse trap, an' has bin buildin' castles in the air over it, an' if he kin do that he ought ter be able ter build a flyin' machine what'll stay up, on the ground, but we want 'em ter take ter themselves wings uv the mornin' or evenin', or any ole time, an' git up ter bizness; we've got a hull lot uv theory in this country ter trade off fer a flyin' machine, an' I berlieve Seth is the man ter make the trade, 'cause he's got ability ter throw at the birds, 'I'm lookin' fer cheap plowin' an' a ride in the air."

## Edgar Baker

### A STUDY OF WAVES.

What They Signify in Sand or Clouds—Ocean Height.

From the London Times: At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, with Sir Clements Markham in the chair, Dr. Vaughan Cornish read a paper on "Travels in Search of Waves in 1900." He first showed a number of photographs, taken at various places around the British coast, i. e., Barmouth, the mouth of the Pindhorn, Montrose, Mundesley, and the Goodwins, illustrating sand waves, usually about twenty feet for crest to crest and from one foot to twenty inches high. These were found upon estuarine sand banks exposed to strong tidal currents. By photographing the ridges at low water a map might be obtained showing the strength and direction of the tide in any estuary in which circumstances favored their preservation; where, however, the first of the hood tide or the last of the ebb tide ran strongly these ridges were washed flat, and the sand banks dried smooth and featureless. Such sand ridges, which were not to be confounded with the ordinary ripple of "current mark" on the surface of the sand banks in streams, required for their production a swift current with sufficient depth of water, and they originated from the condition of unstable equilibrium which existed when the lower layers of water were fully charged with sand in eddying suspension.

Other photographs illustrated the geometrical patterns of ripple-marking produced by the waves, comprising parallel stripes, parallelograms, and hexagons, but not triangles or pentagons. There were also pictures of ripples which to the sand ripples was well brought out when the negative of the photograph was viewed upside down, and of waves and ripples in snow taken by the lecturer in Canada. In the north Atlantic he measured some waves forty feet high in a storm. These were exceptional, but waves of over thirty feet were common though the average height was probably not more than eighteen feet. He pointed out that it was more important from the practical point of view to know the height of what might be called the "ordinary maximum" wave than merely the average height of big and little waves alike. The discrepancy between these two ways of reckoning might amount to 100 per cent. The principal published records gave merely the average height, which rarely exceeded twenty-eight feet in the heaviest gales. This average, however, was consistent with the occurrence every few minutes of waves forty-five to fifty feet high, which were often reported by sailors and usually discredited by landmen.

### In Nature's School.

At Stanbury, in Bronteland, one may see school taught out of doors. Not that youngsters sit on the grass and do their lessons on their knees like eating at a picnic. The first impression you get is, in fact, that they are running wild. The little folk began to learn from nature just five years ago, and though they all wear glogs and the lasses shawls instead of hats and talk a dialect of Anglo-Danish strange to Southern ears, some not yet in their teens know what to seek a-field in all seasons of the year. What is more, they know the elementary science of it.—English Illustrated Magazine.

George C. Chamberlain, who died at Greenwich, Ct., the other day, was a boy of 9, at the time of the battle of Waterloo and carried water to the wounded on the field.

## THEY "MINDED" THE TEACHER.

Hideous Revenge for Jollying by a Kansas City Schoolma'am.

Kansas City Journal: "I have found out one thing," remarked a man one day recently, "and that is it does not pay to get facetious at the expense of some one else, and especially a woman. Now, I am a middle-aged gentleman with a reasonable amount of dignity and self-respect, I believe, but my dignity received a rude shock not long ago, al on account of my desire to be 'funny.'"

"Some time ago I went out to Garfield park as the escort of a charming girl who occupies an important place in the city schools. While she is very sincere in her work she does not spend all of her time thinking of the welfare of the pupils with whom she is brought in contact, and on this occasion she went to the park for an outing and was not pinning at all for a sight of the children. However, we had scarcely got well into the park before we came across a group of little girls, ranging in age from 6 to 10 years, I suppose. They were having a happy time of it romping and shouting. As soon as we came upon them they recognized the young woman with me, but with the shyness of youth were rather inclined to ignore us. Here is where a bright idea came into my head, and, calling to the children, I asked them if they did not know 'teacher' and had not a welcome for her. They indicated that they did know 'teacher' and were glad to see her. Several times that afternoon we came across this romping group, and on each occasion I indulged in some facetious remark about 'children and teacher.'"

"Finally we started home, and in order to get to the car line from where we were it was necessary to cross a long stretch of lawn which lies high and dry along Raymond street. In the midst of this lawn we again ran across the school children, who were prepared to recognize 'teacher' again. But 'teacher' was too smart for both children and escort. Calling the children about her she said to them in firm, schoolroom tones: 'My dears, I want you to all form in twos and follow this gentleman wherever he goes, pointing to me. Keep close to him, and if he should start to run you must run after him. Mind teacher now, and be sure you don't lose him.'"

"At the moment the real situation did not dawn upon me. Later it did, when I found a procession of a dozen or more youngsters with tightly clasped hands following closely behind me, keeping step with me, and prepared to stick to me as long as 'teacher' would have it so. As soon as the parade across the lawn began my charming companion strode away, leaving me to my punishment. I tried to treat the matter as a joke for the first few minutes, but it finally grew decidedly serious, and at length it became a tragedy so far as my dignity was concerned. After traveling all over the lawn almost in a vain attempt to shake the little imps—as they appeared to me—I finally stopped and faced my tormentors. They also stopped and the expression on my face evidently gave them the keenest pleasure, for they fell on the grass at my feet and romped like so many young dogs in an ecstasy of delight. About this time the author of the joke, feeling that my punishment was complete, appeared and smilingly asked if I was enjoying the afternoon. What I really said she did not hear and it was not meant for her ears. 'Now, children,' said she at length, 'if you'll all come forward like little ladies and shake hands with this gentleman, you may go home.' The youngsters immediately straightened up and proceeded to obey. They pressed forward one by one and there was no way out of it but to shake hands with each of those children, which I did with the best grace possible."

Many of the South African postage stamps are bringing big values at present. Unused specimens of the six-pence and shilling denominations, issued during the siege of Mafeking, and surcharged "Mafeking Besieged," sell at from \$72 to \$150. Next to the Mafeking issues, the Boer stamps seized at Pietersburg are the most valuable. They are roughly printed from type, and were used by burghers in the field. Twenty-five dollars each is being freely offered for them by collectors.

Officers stationed at Bedloe's island have asked General Brooke to request that the base of the statue of Liberty be finished, or, at least, put in respectable condition. The statue is now carried for by the war department, the treasury department and the light-house board and besides these there is a citizens' committee, which is supposed to be interested. As a result of this divided responsibility the statue has been neglected sadly.

It has been reported that a camera has been placed so as to take each day one picture of the new building of the department of physics of the Cornell university, now being constructed, with the object of producing hereafter a moving picture of the building from its beginning to its completion.

The Machinists' Journal, the official organ of the International Association of Machinists, estimates that up to the first of this month the nine-hour strike of the union has proved successful in 75 per cent of the shops involved, compromised in 15 per cent and lost in ten per cent.

Czolgosz's parents came from New Posen, Polish Prussia. That section is a hotbed of anarchy, and has caused the Prussian government a great deal of trouble.

## MORMONISM WANTS

FUTURE REFUGE IN NORTH STATES OF MEXICO.

Edmunds Law, Rowney Decree, Old State of Deseret, First Anti-Polygamy, Etc.

Salt Lake City Letter: The woman who reported herself in press dispatches some time ago as being become conscientiously a convert to Mormonism, other instances called and alleged Christian Science being converted to the same extent, views of extra-Biblical revelation of the active propaganda of Mormonism in parts of the neighboring republic of Mexico, all combine to draw attention more to a subject that was posed to have been settled in this try by the Edmunds law and by celebrated supreme court decision "Romney vs. the United States," preceded it.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the practice of polygamy was made an offense against the law of the United States in 1862. The negro case was decided some 11 years ago. In 1887 the Edmunds law repealed the spurious act and abrogated charter granted to the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints by the assembly of the so-called State of Deseret in February, 1851. The Edmunds law also ordered and authorized legal proceedings for seizing the property and winding up the affairs of the named Mormon corporation. The sections of the Romney syllabus to the effect that the pretense of religious belief cannot deprive Congress the power to prohibit polygamy and other open offenses against the enlightened sentiment of mankind.

So that no doubt need exist in the rational mind as to the attitude of the United States towards polygamy, Mormonism that may exist and flourish in Utah or elsewhere in the must be Mormonism minus polygamy. We need not fear, that polygamy, non-polygamous Mormonism is being, despite reports of outbreaks of fanaticism in certain quarters. The strong public sentiment against polygamy throughout the country is growing also in Utah. The Mormon sect in the United States numbers about 300,000. It is said that has doubled in ten years; but a mate made by actual count in Utah shows an increase of 25 per cent there. As two-thirds of the sect must have been rather alarming, ever, the truth is that there has been some growth outside of the morbid, the fanatical and the moribund having been drawn into the ranks of Mormonism by sheer crookedness of moral vision and all-round headiness.

Mormon Bishop Bunker reports that the sect is growing 20,000 to 30,000 a year. In Northern Mexico he reports a steady stream of emigration to the Mormon colonies. As colonies of the Mormons are remarkably successful, "They are intelligent," says Bishop Bunker, "They are industrious and devoted to their own interests."

The emigration of the Mormons to Mexico began in 1887, the vast number consisting of 75 people. The government prosecuted them. They appealed to President Woodruff, the Mormon church for help. He went down to see them settled on land had bought. He went back to Utah and told the church what he had seen from that day to this the Utah has been heart, soul and pocket in the building up of the New Zion of the Rio Grande.

This, by the way, suggests that, instead of alarming us in this country, the Mormon colony in a neighboring state may act as a magnet to draw away from this country a material for Mormon recruits; that the course of time Mormonism will take towards North Mexico as a refuge in this country towards Utah, and that it will eventually be legislated into Mexico, having in the meantime a refuge and favorable environment somewhere else.

The women in the Mormon colonies work very hard and know few of the luxuries and conveniences of the average American housewife. Very few of them have ever been inside of a hard hat. The gospel of economy and labor is drilled into their minds after day. They work in the feed the flocks, make the cloth for the family and care for the cows. It is a cardinal sin among Mormons to be idle.

Nine out of ten of Mormon converts come from the humblest ranks of life. A great many of the more recent converts to Mormonism in Mexico and Scandinavia and German origin. A few weeks ago a party of Mormon bishops brought some 200 Danes and women to be scattered among the eight colonies of Northern Mexico. Late President Woodruff used to point to defly his Gentile critics to an instance among all the Mormon converts in Utah in which the conditions of the men and women had not been improved by the teachings of the church. GEORGE V. WHITE.

## A DIZZY JOB.

A Man Greases Cables at a Height of Three Hundred Feet.

San Francisco Chronicle: A feat of aerial work that ranks with the greatest performances of the world's athletes is going on just now over Carquinez straits. Otto Wilson, a German engineer, is engaged in greasing the cables of the Bay Counties Power company, which stretch across the straits at an average of 300 feet from the water. Mounted on a little three by three platform, that sways with every puff of wind of the upper air, and runs along a cable that seems pathetically small to support a human life, this daring workman has toiled every day for the last month. On the nerveiest feats of the world's tight rope walkers and steeplejacks. The men who cross Niagara falls on a tight rope have this in their favor—they are on the rope for only a few minutes and they are never at more than a short distance from land and less than 50 feet above the water. The steeplejacks, whose performances in the great cities never fail to draw a crowd, work lashed to a substantial structure, which is very little influenced by the winds. Moreover, it is a tradition of the trade that few men among them can work when the steeple is rocking, though ever so little, through the influence of a high wind. Now, the average height at which Wilson works is about 250 to 300 feet from the surface of the water below him. In most of his work he is at least half a mile from the tower from which he makes his start, and which represents dry land to him, and he stays with his work about eight hours a day without once coming to a landing. Besides—and this is the most wonderful part of the performance—the cable on which he operates is continually swaying in the wind, and his narrow platform is so fastened that it sways from side to side with the motion, in the fashion of a rocking chair fastened to a rope by the extreme upper end of its back. On these facts it looks as though Otto Wilson had the records of the Niagara falls walkers and the steeplejacks beaten by many notches.

The masts of the tallest ships that pass to and from their way to Port Costa mills pass more than one hundred feet below his aerial perch. From the Port Costa shore he appears as a little speck against the blue of the sky—no more than an eagle or a hawk. When he draws in toward one end or the other of his black rope he can be seen leaning this way or that from his platform, reaching out to right and left for a better hold on the cables, throwing a leg over the edge of the platform when that is necessary to his work, or sitting for a rest on the edge of a low platform that surrounds his car, with half his body hanging over the hundred yards of sheer space below. It is a sight that few persons can view without a shudder, but Wilson seems to mind it no more than a painter minds an ordinary scaffold a paltry 20 feet from the surface.

## New Ore Discoveries in Norway.

Some time ago, says the Commercial Intelligence, we drew attention to the enormous Dunderland iron ore deposits in Norway, owned by the Edison Ore Milling Syndicate of London, estimated to contain about 80,000,000 tons; but according to recent reports from Norway, these have been outstripped by the discovery of still more extensive ones, situated at Ballangen, Ofoten, in one of the most northerly parts of Norway. The seams of iron ore there are said to be nearly twenty miles in length, extending to Punvik, right on the coast where good harbor accommodation is procurable. The width of the Haafjord, as it is called, is hardly as yet known, though at several places where the top layer of soil has been removed it was found to measure almost seventeen yards and, counting the average width as only ten yards, this would give, according to calculations made, a store of ore of nearly 100,000,000 tons. With regard to quality, it is asserted that the Haafjord ore is about the same percentage as the Dunderland, but more valuable than the latter, as it contains about seven and one-half per cent of manganese free from acids, a quality not found in the Dunderland ore. A Belgian syndicate has already made an offer for the purchase of the property, but the owners have refused to sell on their terms.

## Baseball in France.

Now that baseball has been introduced officially in France we may expect that such scenes as the following will mark every game: The Umpire—"I say ze man is out-out-out! Now do you onnerstan?" Alphonse—"Sare, you are no zhentleman!" Henri—"Par-r-don me, but you are of ze canaille!" The Umpire—"Accept ze assur-r-r-ence of my most re-r-respectful consid-ar-r-ration, zhentlemen, but you ar-r-a pair of cr-r-r-azy monkeys!" Alphonse—"O, did you hear zat, my poor fr-r-riend?" Henri—"Alphonse, my brozzaire, he has insulted you!" The Umpire—"Oh, go and sit on ze bench and let ze game pr-r-roceed." Alphonse—"You will hear fr-r-rom me!" Henri—"You will hear fr-r-rom us!" The Umpire—"Certainly sare, I will geeve you satisfactione whenever you weesh. Only you must put eef off for at least tree weeks—I haf so many oz-zaire duels of ze same sort zat all my time is taken up day an' night. Is it agreed? Tray bong, messieurs." They all bow extravagantly, and Alphonse and Henri kiss each other on the cheek as they retire to the bench. The game then proceeds.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you think the air will ever be navigated successfully by flying machines?" asked the editor.

"Why not?" said Uncle Bill, "nothin' is impossible, now-days an' people kin sail through the air, as well as talk through it. I look fer the time ter cum when us farmers will do our plowin' with flyin' machins."

Will Do Our Plowin'.



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