

Wichita Daily Eagle IN A RUNAWAY ELEVATOR.

Visitors in a Hospital Spend a Lively Half Hour Trying to Get Out. What might have resulted in a fatal accident, but developed into a ludicrous circumstance, happened a short time ago in the Allegheny General hospital.

Coming around to the elevator, the bell was rung to call it. A pretty blonde nurse, with laughing eyes, asked if any of the party could run an elevator, because she had a promise to put on a patient and she was afraid it would cool if she took the elevator down again.

When the elevator was at the same floor which the men got out of. One of them thought that for security's sake and his family's not having a scandal, he had better get out. Just as he put one foot on the passage the elevator made a sudden start, and he was sent whirling along the hall. His clothes suffered considerably.

When the elevator got started again she was as unmanageable as a wild bull. The nurses shrieked, and the whole place was like a bedlam. After spending half an hour seeing the mad machine was finally brought to a standstill. All got out thankful they were alive.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Banking Days in Turkey. When he was in London Mr. E. Stone told me of an amusing experience he had in Constantinople. He wanted to draw some money in that city, but upon going to the bank he found that institution closed because it was Friday, the Mussulmans' Sabbath.

The Augustan Age of Rome. The Augustan age of Rome has been lauded to the zenith by hundreds of writers. It was a very good age for Rome, which, after all that may be said, is not entirely true.

Coldest City in the World. The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, on the Lena river, in Siberia. The mean temperature of the town throughout the year is the same as that of the summit of Mont Blanc.

The Color of Water. What is the color of pure water? Almost any person who has no special knowledge of the subject will reply as usual, "It has no color." Yet everybody knows either through long or by the evidence of his own eyes that the ocean is blue.

Paper from Spider Web. George West, of Babylon, is in the possession of a curiosity in paper, sent him by a friend in Hong Kong, China. It is a sheet eleven by fourteen inches, made from the web of the "secret white spider" of the Flowery Kingdom.

An Object Lesson. Mrs. Brown—Johnnie breaks a pane of glass, but as he told me about it at once, I have him a spanking. Mrs. Cobwebs—That will teach him a great lesson. Mrs. Brown—I'm afraid not. As soon as he had eaten the apple he went and broke another window.—Epock.

Fixing the Responsibility. "You will guarantee that the dress will fit me?" "Zet see not my affairs, men," replied the famous dressmaker. "I make no dress; you are to see to it that you fit it."—New York Sun.

HOW TO JUMP WELL

Malcolm W. Ford Draws from His Own Experience.

SOME DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Rules of the Running Broad Jump—The Importance of the "Take Off"—How to Engineer Your Stride—The Standing Jump—Jumping with Weights.

The art of jumping to most people is difficult to understand. Jumpers vary so much in build that it is useless to say that a certain rule can spring well on account of having long legs. Fewer good performers are there equally well because he is short, strong and compactly built.

There are many different kinds of leaping, but few men are good at more than one, or two styles. The reason for this is that there is such a diversity of action in the various jumping events, and few styles of jumping will develop the muscles used in other styles.

It is not so with broad jumping, for the athlete to have confidence must land in soft dirt, and even though there are gymnastics with a clear space of 100 feet, a box of dirt for athletes to land in ten or fifteen feet long and a foot deep would take up too much space and be too much of a general nuisance to justify its presence.

Running broad jumping consists simply of an athlete running up to a mark on the ground and springing from one foot, landing in soft dirt and jumping up to the mark. There will be no injury caused by a jar from coming in contact with hard ground.

The only part in the jump that shows any degree of science is in taking off properly. This means to get the foot on the line where the measurement is made properly, so that no distance will be lost by taking off or stopping back from that line.

Back from that line. The take off line consists of a 6 inch wide and 3 or 4 inches thick, soft flush with the ground with the 6 inch surface up. Its length is immaterial, and may range anywhere from 3 to 6 feet long, according to the width of the jumping path.

The place where the athlete lands is dug up to the depth of about a foot. Its nearest edge to the take off is about 14 feet and its furthest edge 25 feet from the scratch line. The length of this trough all depends upon the class of athletes that use it.

When in the act of springing the athlete will start with his arms at the side and throw them up quickly, at the same time contracting the muscles of his legs. The upward movement of the arms helps to propel the body. There is absolutely nothing to learn in this jump and as a test of a man's spring it is considered unimpaired. Men who do not take part in athletic exercise, in setting a jumping dispute, will generally choose the standing broad jump on account of their knowing how to do it.

Jumping with weights is an excellent all round exercise, for not only the legs but the arms are developed, but amateurs seldom use this style, and have competitors decided without artificial aid of any kind.

Too Close Together. Mother—I don't approve of your carrying on with Mr. Sycamore as you did in the park last night. You sat too close together. Alice—Why, mother, there was a chair between us. Mother—Yes; but there should have been two.—Lawrence American.

A Desirable Servant. "I see you've got a new man in your employ." "Yes." "Is he trustworthy?" "I should say so. He'll stick to any kind of a story you may wish him to tell."—Washington Post.

STRAY BITS.

Volapuk is now eleven years old, and it is asserted that 5,000,000 persons are able to use it. There are five New Yorks, nine Philadelphias and twelve Bostons in the United States. Mr. Greville Walpole, of London, England, says that the earth weighs 5,874,000,000,000,000 tons.

A new postage stamp has recently been issued in England, value tenpence. Its color is a curious and novel shade. A very large letter was recently mailed in Australia. It weighed 25 ounces, and the value of the stamps on it amounted to \$55.

India ink is made from burned camphor; the Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of the process. During 1889 slightly over \$100,000,000 worth of gold was dug from the earth on the four continents; the largest quantity came from Australia, California and South Africa.

The most fertile land in Europe is a district of Russia between the Carpathians and the Ural; corn has been grown on some of this land for over seventy years, without manure. A novel invention has been introduced by a shirt vendor of Brussels. To every undergarment he sells is attached a musical instrument which can be secretly played by the wearer.

An English naval officer has invented a pneumatic line throwing gun, very light and portable, which fires a hollow shell, bearing the cord to a wrecked vessel, or into burning buildings on dry land. In a library in Paris, the largest in the world, is a Chinese chart of the heavens made about 100 years before Christ. In this chart 1,400 stars are found to be correctly inserted, as corroborated by the scientists of the present day.

There is a curious bit of interesting information that will be new to many readers. In Africa the prefix serves for the purpose that the affix serves for in European languages. For example: Spain, Spaniard, Spanish—so in our mother tongue; but in Africa Uganda is the name of a state, Waganda are the inhabitants thereof, and Maganda the language.

The smallest, simplest, and best protected postoffice in the world is in the Strait of Malacca, and has been there for many years. It consists of a small log or cork chained to the rocks of the extreme cape, in the straits opposite Terra del Fuogo; each passing ship sends a boat to take the letters out and put others in, the postoffice is self acting and unprovided with a postmaster, and is, therefore, under the protection of all the navies of the world.

The cost of the leading daily newspapers in London to purchasers is as follows: The Times, six cents; The Telegraph, Standard, Daily News, Chronicle, Financial News, Sportsman and New York Herald, two cents each; the Evening Standard, Mail Gazette, two cents; The Evening Standard, two cents; The Star, one cent, and The Echo, one cent. The Sunday Observer sells for eight cents, Lloyd's Sunday paper for two cents, and the Sunday Times for two cents.

THE PRODUCTION OF COLORS. Oxide of uranium mixed with oxide of lead produces straw color. Carmine color, when used for tender porcelain, is prepared with fuming sulfuric acid and muriatic acid. By the mixture of red and black oxide of iron in different proportions various shades of reddish brown are obtained.

A very permanent red color is produced by coloring with iron with double its own weight of commercial salt. Purple and violet colors are produced by dissolving gold in aqua regia (nitro muriatic acid) and immersing a bar of pure tin in the solution. Oxide of manganese is used for black color. The best black, however, is obtained by the combination of manganese, brown oxide of copper and oxide of cobalt.

Red oxide of iron, prepared by the united action of fire and nitric acid, yields a red color which, although beautiful, is less brilliant than that produced from gold. For the production of blue, well prepared oxide of cobalt is used, mixed with a flux. Oxides of tin and zinc, added in different proportions, give different shades, from a deep red to a light blue. Green oxide of copper is generally employed for coloring green colors. Oxide of chromium is also a beautiful green color, which, however, is destructive under the heat of a porcelain oven.

Shades of red, deepening from rose color, and passing from the increasing application of heat to brown, are obtained from iron. This is employed with this oxide in coloring of boxes and other articles. The highest red lead, the coloring may be used either with or without previous fusion with the flux. To obtain yellow colors, white oxide of antimony, mixed with sand and oxide of lead, are employed, the latter substance serving as a flux to the others. Oxide of tin is sometimes added when the color is required to be livelier. The colors are not susceptible of change, but if exposed to the full heat of a porcelain furnace would be entirely destroyed.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Robert Browning and Mrs. Browning were among the early advocates of equal rights for women in England. Keats is always glad to receive visits from Americans, and he never tired of speaking of his visit to the United States. Judge Tourgee, the author, lives in a roomy old house in Mayville, N. Y. He is a very rapid reader and is said to be able to "absorb" an ordinary novel in three-quarters of an hour.

William Morris, the Socialist poet, is 56 years old, of medium height, with broad shoulders, crossed by a fine line, his eyes are large, dark, and penetrating; he is a man of indomitable honesty of purpose, and with a strong personality. Galdos, the Spanish novelist, is described as a man coming into a room with a hard-attitude, wearing a first class, his eyes are large, dark, and penetrating; he is a man of indomitable honesty of purpose, and with a strong personality.

Alexandre Dumas is a florid faced and bald headed man of 66, and has a fringe of curly gray hair and a nose of tobacco; he is humorously and is to be seen every Sunday in his shirt sleeves, feather duster in hand, indulging his hobby for cleaning up his sanctum among the furniture. Max O'Rell tells story in the effect that Alfred Tennyson, a young poet, called on bluff, gray old Thomas Carlyle and together they sat near the fireplace for hours, neither speaking. Finally Carlyle accompanied Tennyson to the door, and, shaking his hand warmly, bade the young man come again, for he and Carlyle had enjoyed such a pleasant time.

Death of an Historic Tree. An historic tree, on the old Elder Winson farm, in Johnston, R. I., has been felled. It is a chestnut, and had been used by the Derricks in the exciting times of the Derr war as a hiding place for guns. It stood in an open field on the farm. The trunk, which was 9 feet 4 inches in diameter, had been hollowed out as long as any one living can remember, and a tall man could enter and climb over the several inches to space above his head. One of the limbs measured 4 feet in diameter. The tree was cut down because there was danger of its falling.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE CURIOUS SHOP. A Collection of Fugitive Facts and Out-of-the-Ordinary Information. To William of Orange may be ascribed the saying, "Die in the ditch." When Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces and asked him whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined, "Others in one certain means," replied the prince, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the ditch."

The Temperature of Trees. It has long been noticed that snow melts more rapidly immediately around the trunk of a tree than at any other point. The reason given for this has been that the tree retains a greater degree of heat than the surrounding atmosphere, and this causes the snow to melt. From observations recorded by H. J. Russell, in The Botanical Gazette, it appears that, as a rule, the temperature of the interior of a tree is somewhat higher than that of the air, except during the warmer parts of the day, the maximum temperature of the air being generally between 1 and 2 p. m., and the minimum between 6 and 7 a. m. The comparative tables show that heat is absorbed and radiated more rapidly in the outer layers than in the center. A curious discovery was discovered in the wood of the oak and pine in winter, it having been found that the temperature of the pine was lower than that of the oak at all times, except during the latter part of the night and early morning. This is attributed to the thick coating of the leaves on the pine preventing absorption of heat by the trunk, since the leaf, which has similar wood, resembles the oak rather than the pine in the matter of temperature. The further conclusion is reached that the direct absorption of heat is the main cause of the high temperature of the trunk, and that it is largely dependent upon the character of the bark, smooth barked trees being warmer as a rule than thick barked ones.

A Few Railroad Facts of General Interest. The cost of railroads in the United States has been \$1,000,000,000. One million persons are employed by the railroads of the United States. The cost of a high class single wheel passenger locomotive is about \$3,000. The cost of a palace sleeping car is \$16,000, or, if vestibuled, \$17,000. The average cost of constructing a mile of railroad in the United States at the present time is about \$30,000. The highest railroad in the United States is the Denver and South Park, a branch of the Union Pacific, at Alpine tunnel—11,500 feet above the level. The largest American railroad tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg railroad—four and three-quarter miles. There are 298,740 railroad bridges in the United States, spanning 3,213 miles. The longest railroad bridge span in the United States is the cantilever span in the Ponkapope bridge over the Hudson river—548 feet. The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinross viaduct on the Erie road—305 feet. A steel rail lasts, with average wear, about eighteen years.

Arbor Day. The individual states have striven to encourage tree planting by appointing a certain day in the year, to be known as Arbor day, for the voluntary planting of trees by the people, and latterly the interest has been widened by inducing the pupils of the public schools to take part in the observance. The credit of inaugurating Arbor day belongs to the Nebraska state board of agriculture, which in 1874 recommended the second Wednesday of April in each year as a day dedicated to the work of planting trees. The following states and territories have since then, by legislative enactment or otherwise, established an annual Arbor day: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming—35 in all.

The Attendant is Wondering Yet. "This is where we cut our cannon," said the polite attendant. "How interesting!" said the sweet girl. "And where do you blow your gun?" "I've been a practicing friend of mine special of this so often."—Harper's Bazar.

Interests. Under certain circumstances, such as cash recognition, when a man's trunk just delivered it is supposed to be. Looking through a prism, a man, for purposes of conversation with his "grass" admitted, then the fellow is called Jay.—Philadelphia Press.

An Interruption. The Parson—And you, Evira, prom—Durston—Hold on, there! Just because you are marrying is you're got to call it so slightly familiar. This is Miss Williams so far, and don't you forget it.—Judge.

A Suggestion. "You're perfect," said a lover shy. "Then please to pronounce dejection." "I'm a perfect friend of mine special of this so often."—Harper's Bazar.

RESING SUN STOVE POLISH BEAUTY OF POLISH—SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED, NO ODD WHEN HEATED.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

A Hostess Who Understands the Art of Disaster Giving. A hostess who wants to make her dinner popular may have them as simple as she likes, but there are some laws she must observe as strictly and with as much fear as were those of the Medes and Persians.

She must not have tepid oysters; neither she must not have a napery starched until the man with a young mistake feels that every time he puts his napkin to his lips he is risking the destruction of the pride of his life. She must not bake what ought to be roasted, or serve a fillet until nobody knows whether it is a rubber shoe or a piece of oil-cloth.

She must not have a servant who is interested in anything except good service. He shouldn't smile if the wittiest man in the world told the funniest story, nor should he appear interested if a political secret on which hinged the future of Ireland was heard by him. She should count the sweets of the least importance, and not believe that a bad dinner can be bolstered up by a very much decorated case or pudding.

She should see that her coffee is as clear as her conscience and as strong as her love. She should not ask anybody whether they will have cream or not, for people who go out to dinner should learn to do without it. She should not attempt to elaborate a menu for she wishes each dish to reach the height of perfection, and when the successful dinner is achieved she should give the cook a large dose of encouragement, a medicine pleasant to take.

In addition to the foregoing, the New York Sun expresses the opinion that the woman who understands the art of dinner giving, the woman who is part mistress of the art of keeping her husband at home.

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