

The Times' Daily Short Story.

The Medic's ... Story

There were four of us, medical students, rooming on the same floor and all given to story telling. Waterhouse excelled in fabulous adventure and always maintained that it really happened. The most remarkable of his stories was this: "I am going to tell you something to-night," he said, "that happened to me several weeks ago. I've had it on my mind since then, but a certain feeling of delicacy has prevented my saying anything about it. One night, or rather morning, I was walking in the upper part of the city, in a street where the houses stand back some distance from the sidewalk, the front space being given up to gardens. The street was still as a cemetery, and my footsteps sounded marvellously loud. I had just passed a church which stood on the opposite side of the street when suddenly the bell struck. I started as though some one had hit me. I must have gone through some singular physical process, for when I pulled myself together at the iron gateway inclosing one of the gardens in front of which I had stopped, a girl stood leaning forward and beckoning to me. "Oh, sir," she said, "come with me. There are men in the house who are trying to get my aunt to go with them to a lunatic asylum. She is not insane. I assure you she is not."

RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN

A Plan to Increase Her Influence in That Country.

FRIENDLY ADVANCES TO AFGHANS

Distrust of the Moscovite Said to Have Acquired a Less Restrained Aspect Under Present Ameer's Policy—Brilliant Move of Czar's Agents to Obtain Representation at the Afghan Capital.

According to a late arrival from India with large trading connections in the northern provinces, it is interesting to notice how the Russians in spite of their preoccupations in north China are doing the utmost that lies in their power to permeate Afghanistan with their influence and subvert that hitherto exercised by Great Britain in the country, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Their opportunity undoubtedly came when death removed the Ameer Abdurrahman, who, jealous as he was ready to show himself of every fancied British encroachment, was nevertheless an inveterate opponent of the aggressive power on his northern borders, whose offers of amity he so well knew how to estimate at their true value. When he died the dread and hatred of the Russian to a great extent lost that vitality in Afghan policy which it had always been inspired by Abdurrahman's intimate personal acquaintance with the methods and aims of his former Jallars.

Consequently those points of discussion with the Indian government which were always subordinated to the supreme distrust entertained for the Muscovite have under his successor acquired a less restrained acerbity. Proportionately, too, the increasing friendly advances by the Russians, to the Afghan government in particular and to the people generally, have not of late encompassed anything like the same uncompromising attitude as in former times.

Everywhere in the bazaars of India, there is talk at the present moment of increasingly strained relations between the Indian government and the ameer. And there is now little doubt in official circles that the recent seizure and detention of Colonel Yate was due to direct inspiration from Kabul or that the incident forms a very unpleasant indication of the disposition of the present ameer toward the Indian government.

While this feeling of hostility has been developing fortune has proved singularly favorable to Russian attempts at closer intimacy. The recent increase of famine in the northern districts of Afghanistan afforded an excellent opportunity, which the Russians have not allowed to pass, of posing in the guise of generous benefactors of the people in their hour of need.

They have thrown open their stores of grain to the starving people and provided them with the necessities of life free of all charge. That such highly politic action will go unrewarded by a corresponding inclination of Afghan sentiment is highly improbable. The gratitude of hungry men is not largely swayed by considerations of high policy which they do not altogether understand. And Russia may congratulate herself on an achievement which is likely to bear excellent fruit.

But this is not all she has been doing in this direction. For some time she has persistently endeavored to obtain representation at the Afghan capital. Hitherto she has failed, but that by no means implies an abandonment of the attempt. Russia abandons nothing. The desire to establish a Russian embassy in Kabul, apart from the suspicion with which it was always regarded by the late ameer and in a second-hand fashion by his son, is a project which England could never permit. But that by hook or by crook her agents should go to Kabul, whether officially accredited or not, Russia was fully determined. Accordingly she has set about it in her own characteristic way.

Carefully selecting her men some months ago, she sent them, to the number of five, in the guise of ordinary travelers through the country to the capital. Here for a short time they were placed under a sort of arrest. It was not long, however, before they obtained their freedom. Their next brilliant move was to embrace Mohammedanism and become subjects of the ameer, after which no further restrictions were placed on their going and coming among the Afghan people. They have approved themselves most sedulous and devout followers of the prophet, and, with the judicious backing of the Russian government to assist them, this surreptitious crusade has been prosecuted under the happiest auspices.

There is much, therefore, affecting the present relations of India with Afghanistan which in nowise can be said to tend toward the continued maintenance of the close connection which has subsisted since Lord Roberts marched from Kabul to Kandahar and discovered thousands of pounds in Russian gold, even in those days a conspicuous element in Afghan politics.

While the ameer is, through his people, accepting Russian hospitality in the north and is himself admitting Russians to residence in Kabul, he is arresting and imprisoning British officers on the Indian border line. It is an unpleasant conjunction of circumstances which cannot but presage a fresh departure from the settled order of things in this direction which in so many parts of the world has borne witness of late to the instability of human affairs.

Novel Way to Get Money For Church. As a means of obtaining money for his church a clergyman of Jefferson, Pa., has announced that he will wed the most successful solicitor of funds in his congregation.

ASCENT OF MOUNT RAINIER

Dr. Betts and H. M. Sarvant Prove Mountain Still Surmountable.

Dr. W. R. Betts of New Orleans and H. M. Sarvant of Tacoma, Wash., have made a thrilling ascent of Mount Rainier, says the New York Times. Dr. Betts read in newspapers that the mountain had not been ascended for four years on account of great breaks in the ice walls about Gibraltar rock. Old guides had gone to Gibraltar rock for several seasons past only to turn back without reaching the top.

Dr. Betts was determined to disprove the theory that the mountain is insurmountable. Reaching Tacoma a few days ago, he started at once for Paradise valley, on the southern slope. Descending from Pinnacle peak of the Tatoosh range, both men took a perilous slide of half a mile down steep snow fields. After previously carrying food to Camp Muir the climbers started on a Sunday evening to make the ascent. They camped at Muir until daybreak, but the weather was bitterly cold, making sleep impossible. At 3 a. m. they discarded all unnecessary clothing, taking only alpine stocks and cameras, and started.

Reaching the glaciers about Gibraltar, they were compelled to use ropes and to cut 500 steps in the ice with a hatchet in making a zigzag journey up ice slopes and around crevasses. They found that avalanches had carried away a great rocky ledge above Gibraltar, on which previous climbers had depended in ascending one of the steepest places. The summit was reached at 11 a. m. They visited three peaks. Investigation showed that there had been no recent volcanic activity, as was supposed, though steam and sulphur fumes still rise in the craters.

They reached Paradise valley at 8 o'clock the next night, twenty-five hours after commencing the ascent.

THE CRACK KEARSARGE.

Dimensions of the Record Breaking Battle Ship.

The Kearsarge, which has broken all records for speed of battle ships sustained for long distances and which won the admiration of Emperor William of Germany and the Prince of Wales and several admirals in England, was launched from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, Newport News, Va., at 10.02 a. m., March 24, 1898, and at 11.32 her sister ship, the Kentucky, glided into the James river, says the New York Tribune. The dimensions of the two vessels are identical—water line length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draft, 25 feet 5 inches; freeboard, forward, 14 feet 3 inches; freeboard, aft, 3 inches; displacement, 11,625 tons.

The speed requirements were 16 knots. On her preliminary trial the Kearsarge made 17 1/4 knots, and the Kentucky on her trial the same. Some doubt exists as to which ship is the faster. The Kearsarge ranks as one of the most formidable fighting ships in the world. She is armed with four 13 inch and eight 4 inch breechloading rifles and fourteen 5 inch rapid firing guns. There are twenty 6 pounders, six 1 pounders, four Colt rapid fire boat guns and four 18 inch torpedo tubes.

WORLD'S FAIR GATEWAY.

It Will Be Three Hundred Feet Long and Seventy Feet High.

Chief Designer Masqueray is engaged on plans for the main gateway to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis, which will be at the north end of the grand court. The structure will be 70 feet high, 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, says the New York Tribune. It will be in the shape of a capital U, with the open side toward the Cascade gardens, at the opposite end of the court. The center of the U will be a double colonnade of Doric columns, coupled and surmounted by a monumental architrave and attic. Visitors to the fair will pass between the columns to enter the court.

The wings of the structure will be given up to toilet, restaurant and other conveniences. These wings will be two stories high, and on both floors there will be concessions. The gate will cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

Yellow Glass Tests For Gun Sights.

The United States army is going to make experiments with yellow tinted glass in gun sights and field glasses, based upon the favorable comment which has greeted the innovation in armies in Europe, says a Fort Riley (Kan.) dispatch to the Kansas City Star. The ordnance department has been the first to take the matter up and is already fitting range finders with this colored glass. The signal corps has already announced its intention of experimenting with field glasses. Experiments in the Russian army have shown that batteries using the yellow tinted glass have made about one-third more hits in practice than those using sights without the yellow glasses. It is said in favor of this color that it gives a softer light to the eyes, especially in a brilliant sunlight, and even in cloudy weather or twilight the object fired at can be seen plainly without straining the eyes.

Electricity the Future Medicine.

Electricity will be the sole medicine of the future, according to Mr. d'Arsonval, a well known savant of the Psychological Institute of Paris, says the New York World. At a recent meeting of the Institute he made an exhaustive address on "The Action of Electricity Upon Human Beings." He showed that electric treatment is excellent for certain maladies of the skin and that electricity has a powerful effect on microbes and accelerated circulation and respiration without fatigue to the person operated on. Moreover, what is most important, he said it acts strongly on cellular vitality.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE



In the case shown by above photographs, the sufferer, Mr. Henry Kensler of Pittsfield, Ill., was in a desperate state from eczema which had continued for over ten years, becoming steadily worse and worse each year in spite of all doctoring possible. Life seemed hopeless and suicide was often thought of.

Seeing an account in a newspaper a short time ago of a remarkable case of eczema cured by D. D. D., Mr. Kensler tried it. He wrote in to the D. D. D. Company offering to be photographed and to permit publication of his photo if they would guarantee the remedy to cure him as completely as in the case he had read of. From the first use of it he states that all itching and distress disappeared. And in three week's time the skin healed over in every spot where affected. In a short time (it was a matter of only a very few days) the proper, white, natural, smooth state of skin was restored, and there has never since been any recurring sign of the disease anywhere on his body.

Started in Few Small Spots.

The persistent spreading and tenacity of this disease are seen in this case. First one and then another small spot showed. Nothing could drive them away. Slowly the limbs became covered and the neck and back. He fought hard to save the face, but that next was covered and told the story of his misery to the world. Then the hair became encrusted with it. Small beginnings were showing almost everywhere else on the body, hardly a square inch being free from it. In a few years more the man would undoubtedly be one wretched, writhing scab had D. D. D. not come to his aid. With his tortures already experienced and with this future staring him in the face, what wonder is it that suicide seemed inviting.

A wonderful particular of this case (as seen in all cases more or less) is that the worst big sores were the first to give way to the treatment, while the disease lurking under the skin held on longest. Twenty-one days, however, cleared out the whole affection—every germ of it.

We Vouch For Above.

The facts in this case of Mr. Henry Kensler of Pittsfield, Ill., have been laid before me in all details with proofs that are unmistakable. Every particular in the history of this remarkable cure more than bears out the above statement of the case. From the proofs submitted, we feel that this announcement comes far from doing full justice to the remarkable merit of a medicine which accomplishes results so important to humanity.

Since we have handled the preparation in this city, a great number of people have used it for various skin affections. Its results have been invariably satisfactory. We are therefore willing to guarantee any purchaser full return of his \$1.00, if satisfactory results are not experienced from a trial of a bottle in any case of skin affection.

Red Cross Pharmacy,

160 North Main St., Barre, Vt. RICKERT & WELLS, Props.

When Dinner is Over.

As a rule an hour to an hour and a half is spent in conversation after a dinner when neither host nor guests have any other engagement for the evening. When a lady and gentleman are dining together the lady makes the first motion at departure, the gentleman promptly following her lead. No matter how numerous the company, no guest should depart without bidding adieu to the hostess with thanks for her hospitality. These need be neither stiff nor effusive, just some little words of appreciation of the pleasure you have enjoyed in her home. Goodbys may be said to other friends present before you bid adieu to the hostess or to any standing near the door as you pass out, but do not stop for any

lengthy conversation after having said good night to your entertainers.

Suicide by Smoking.

One of the most extraordinary suicides on record was enacted in Pesth, Baron Reia Olyi, a wealthy citizen, deliberately poisoned himself by smoking cigars and tobacco to excess. The baron had lost a large fortune in speculation. Having a wife and six children, he insured himself very heavily in their behalf in five companies and then proceeded to put into operation his unique plan for self destruction. He hired a small room in a mean portion of the city and in ten months died of what the doctors called "galloping consumption." He had consumed 3,500 cigars and about a hundred pounds of tobacco.

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