

Through Your Blood to Rheumatism.

The only way to get at Rheumatism is by the way it came.

Rheumatism and kindred diseases result from a common cause. It took the medical profession nineteen centuries to discover that the cause of this dreaded and painful disease is an excess of Uric acid!

Once Uric acid is in the system, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica follow in its wake. You must get it out of the blood to get rid of these diseases.

Athlophorus is the only scientific remedy that cures all forms of disease resulting from an excess of Uric acid. It is the only specific that dissolves and removes the cause! The wonderful success it has had is due to the fact that it is the one medicine that cures by removing.

Our treatise, "Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure," mailed to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Athlophorus Co., New Haven, Conn. If your druggist doesn't sell it, let us know.



LADIES. DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND.

Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Drugists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.



MARDI GRAS EXCURSIONS

To New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola via Pennsylvania Lines.

February 9th to 15th, inclusive, excursion tickets to New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., will be sold via Pennsylvania lines. Fares, time of trains, etc., furnished by ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines.

WE WILL FURNISH NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND WEEKLY PALLADIUM FOR \$1.75. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND DAILY PALLADIUM \$3.25. THE TRIBUNE WILL BE A VALUABLE PAPER THIS YEAR. TRY THIS COMBINATION.

One way Colonist Rates to the West and Northwest via The C. C. & L.—Washington, Oregon, Montana, etc. For further information call on C. A. Blair, C. T. A. Home 'Phone 44.

BEN HUR AT DAYTON
The Dayton & Western Traction company will run special cars after the Ben Hur performances at Dayton on Saturday, February 27th, and Wednesday, March 2d, through to Richmond for the accommodation of those who expect to attend. Tickets for the play may be procured by depositing the amount with agent at interurban station. 20-tf

A Winter's Tale.
Good old fashioned winter;
Good old fashioned freeze;
Good old fashioned shiver;
Good old fashioned sneeze;
Good old fashioned hoarseness;
Good old fashioned chill;
Good old fashioned doctor;
Good old fashioned bill.
—Washington Star.

He and His Money.
Towne—Our friend Lenders must be the proverbial fool.

Browne—Oh, come now, that's rather hard!

Towne—Well, I heard Burroughs remark that he was a "perfect gentleman."—Philadelphia Press.

BALTIMORE FIRE SCENES

Spectacular Features of the Great Conflagration.

BURNED AREA LIKE A PANORAMA

Spectators Impressed by the Theatrical Appearance of the Flames and Ruins—Local Pride of the Citizens Shown Even in the Hour of Dire Calamity—A Baltimorean's Suggestion That Lives May Have Been Lost.

A great conflagration without a death roll cannot fail to impress the observer by its spectacular rather than its tragic aspects. At Baltimore there were none of the heartrending scenes that accompanied such a disaster as that of Hoboken, N. J., where sailors were burned to death with their faces at the narrow portholes of the ships and the water but a few feet beneath them. The comments which one heard on the streets were often quaintly phrased, bringing out unconsciously the peculiar point of view from which the common people of Baltimore, those who have not themselves suffered loss of property or employment, regarded the disaster, says the New York Post's special Washington correspondent.

"You know this is unusual for Baltimore," said one old burgher to a visitor who stood beside him looking at the ruins. It was precisely the phrase he would probably have used if the civic authorities had prepared a firework display of unexampled splendor.

The very impossibility of grasping the real magnitude of the city's calamity helped to emphasize the theatrical aspects of the situation. The tract devastated was so vast that one who had arrived after the flames had done their work felt that it could not possibly be real—that it must be all a magnificent counterfeit. "It was a great tribute to the scene painter," said a Washingtonian who made a flying trip to Baltimore. "I had seen a number of reproductions on the stage of great conflagrations, like 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' 'The Destruction of Rome' and 'The Heart of Chicago,' but I never realized how truthfully they had pictured those scenes of flaming desolation. If you ask what Baltimore looked like I could not answer you better than by telling you to go and see one of those great stage spectacles."

"I climbed to the roof of the courthouse, where I could overlook the whole burned area. It was all exactly like a panorama. The walls, with their skeleton windows, might have been painted on canvas, and the red lights that threw their wild shadows might have come from magnesium powder.

"There were dozens of trivial circumstances that bore out this impression. In one tall building, for instance, all the brick and stonework above the first three stories had fallen except one corner, which stood all by itself like a spindly chimney of irregular outline.

It was hard to believe that such a slender and weak structure could have escaped being toppled over by mere force of the wind, and I can't imagine now why it did not fall when the rest of the walls went over. It was just the sort of grotesque shape that a scenic artist would cut out of canvas and support with a framework, but that bricks and mortar should assume such a form seemed incredible."

"Then, again, little patches of fire were left in such strange places. In one of the upper stories of a completely gutted skyscraper was what looked like a bonfire, burning away quietly some twenty-four hours after every other combustible article had been consumed. Out of the middle of a pile of dead, blackened debris in one corner of a ruined building rose steady bright yellow flames that must have been burning all night and all day with apparently nothing but bricks and mortar to feed on. All these things seemed to me like nothing but gas man's tricks. Then the background of the picture, the gray clouds, occasionally lighted from behind or rolling away for a moment to show an endless succession of roofless buildings, would be the easiest thing in the world for a stage manager to arrange with a few red light globes, a steam pipe and some painted canvas. It was a wonderful sight, but the whole sensation was that of taking an excursion to see the shows of some gigantic midway plaisance."

"Then, local pride, so intense that it demands that even local calamities shall exceed those of other cities, was not absent from the minds of the Baltimoreans. I walked down to the railway station with a young man who had been fighting the fire incessantly at the docks of the company with which he held a position, and this was his account of the affair: 'The Chicago fire was not a patch beside this one. What did they have out there thirty years ago to burn anyway? Frame buildings, low and cheaply constructed, for that was before the day of substantial edifices depending upon elevators for getting up and down. I believe one of our buildings, like the sixteen story Continental Trust, was worth more than an average four blocks of the Chicago fire. When the figures are totaled—and you know the Chicago estimates were much inflated, so insurance men tell me, because the Chicagoans of that day had an eye out for sensational advertising—it will be found that our loss was far the worse.'

"But our loss here in Baltimore is nothing to what it would have been if our fire department were at all like that of other cities. It seemed to me that the whole New York department

could not put one fair sized Baltimore fire out. The methods of the New Yorkers are so different from those of our own men that it is impossible to compare them except to say that the New York fireman looks out for a good place where he can stand and shoot his hose at the fire. The Baltimore firemen goes right in after it. Our men push their way into buildings in order to throw their energies where they will do most good. The New Yorker is all right, but his idea seems to me to be that of long range artillery."

"In regard to the reports that no lives have been lost, I desire to say that while we all wish that it might be true no reasonable man can believe it. How does any one know that no one has been killed by these falling walls or suffocated in the acres of burning territory in which men were struggling for dear life in the last few minutes? Our firemen have taken enormous risks. Private citizens, trying to save property, have gone to great lengths, and not until the ruins are cleared will it be known how many lives have been lost. A fire is a very seductive foe. In the lumber yard districts one might often notice that those who were permitted to go behind the lines would be lured by their own interest in a peculiar point of attack into remaining much longer than was safe. Suddenly somebody would call attention to the approach of flames from another direction, and the way the group that had collected would run for their lives was a striking sight. It does not stand to reason that in all of these bushes the fire has been deprived of its prey. I expect to see quite a death roll when the results of this disaster have been tabulated."

"I have a terrible walk before me to get home tonight, since the cars have stopped running, such as I would have in few other cities. Baltimore has grown so rapidly and its suburban communities extend so far that the prostration of its electric car lines works peculiar havoc. I have wished many times that this were a smaller city, where I could live nearer my work. But I suppose I must accept this as one of the penalties entailed by Baltimore's growth. In Chicago I understand that much of the pavement was of wood and so burned up too. You will notice that our pavement has been undisturbed by even a calamity of this magnitude, and the showers of brick and stone that have fallen upon it will leave it no more irregular than it was yesterday. I tell you, Baltimore is a great city and never showed it more than today."

An experienced fire fighter who saw the Chicago disaster in 1871 relates that certain phenomena then observed, of the rarest occurrence, could be plainly noticed on the night of the fire. He says: "A building would be aglow at the corner of a block, but the rest of the line perfectly dark and apparently safe for the time being. Suddenly a building half a block away would be seen all aglow inside, and almost with the promptness with which electric lights may be turned on in the different parts of a theater the buildings one after another would blossom forth into this brilliant glow and would soon be in flames. The heat was so intense that everything leaped into flame in the entire region affected. This is the trouble with big fires—their cumulative force is not offset by any corresponding increase in the efficiency of fire fighting apparatus. Twenty engines will throw only twice the water of ten. Twenty buildings in flame, on the other hand, will produce conditions four times as favorable for the spread of combustion as ten buildings and perhaps forty times as favorable. Certain it is that a great fire outruns the fighting apparatus of the world, and it is only by checking a fire in its beginnings that the worst results can be avoided."

CAPTURE OF THE VARIAG.

Russian Cruiser's Fate Predicted by Japanese Officer in 1900.

When the Russian cruiser Varlag, which was built by the Cramps, returned from her trial trip in 1900 with the big white "23" on her smokestack, indicating that she had made the exceptional speed of twenty-three knots an hour, she anchored in the Delaware, and on the following day hundreds of visitors swarmed over the beautiful ship, while thousands viewed her from the shore, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Times.

Among those who gazed at her from one of the piers was a little brown skinned man, who looked the Japanese sailor all over. This little man was Chief Engineer Takakura, now Admiral Takakura. Said he, pointing to the Russian colors flying at the masthead of the Variag:

"How would the Japanese flag look flying there instead of that rag?"

"Probably," was the reply, "it might look well from your standpoint."

"Well, you wait," said he, turning away. "It will surely happen one of these days. Mark my prophecy."

The visit of Admiral Takakura at the time of his prophecy was due to the fact that the mikado was having built by the Cramps the cruiser Kasagi, which was about completed. The workmen grew to know and admire the ability of the silent little Japanese naval officer who watched the construction of the Kasagi from the time the first blow was struck in her structure until she was finally completed.

Life of Korean Women.

In no country is the life of women more pathetic than in Korea, where it might be termed imprisonment with hard labor from the age of seven until death. Little girls are sequestered from the time of their birth. At an age varying from ten to sixteen years they are married to men they have never seen and go away to take their places as maids.

MARCH STORMS

Rage in Fury Through the North and West.

Lincoln, Neb., March 3.—Two March temperature records were broken in Nebraska yesterday. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon in Lincoln the weather bureau thermometer indicated 79 degrees, the highest temperature for March of which there is record. One hour later it had fallen 20 degrees, and at 7 o'clock last night it was 16 above zero, a fall in six hours of 63 degrees, a descent likewise without a precedent in the state. Throughout the afternoon and night a tremendous gale was blowing from the northwest. Reports from country towns show damage to small buildings, windmills and plate glass store fronts.

Wisconsin Weather.

Ashland, Wis., March 3.—The city of Ashland is practically snowbound after a twelve-hour storm. Every streetcar is tied up. The city schools are closed and many of the smaller children experienced great difficulty in reaching their homes. The children of a farmer residing at Roehms had not reached home at 4 o'clock yesterday and a searching party was organized to look for them. This has proven the worst storm in years. Lumber companies have been compelled to suspend operations.

Extreme Cold Reported.

Houghton, Mich., March 3.—The wildest storm of the winter raged last night in the copper district with a very heavy fall of snow. The storm commenced yesterday morning and threatens to block all steam and electric roads. Almost all wires are down.

Marquette, Mich., March 3.—The most severe blizzard of the winter visited upper Michigan. Both train and wire service are demoralized.

To Inspect Armor Plate.

Washington, March 3.—The navy department proposes to make an early and thorough investigation of the cost of producing armor plate, etc., in European countries, and orders have been given to Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, chief of ordnance to proceed abroad and make such investigation. Admiral O'Neill retires on March 15 by statutory requirement. In view of the discussion which yearly attends the formulation of the naval appropriation bill in congress regarding the question of armor plate and the price which should be paid for it, Secretary Moody determined to get together as much information as he possibly could on this subject.

Movement of Troops.

London, March 3.—Orders were issued yesterday to dispatch 2,000 troops to reinforce the British garrison at Malta. It is believed that this movement is made to facilitate the reinforcing of the stations in China later, should necessity arise. Four hundred troops were also ordered to China to raise the local stations there to war strength.

Lumber Merchants.

Washington, March 3.—With the members of the Eastern States' Retail Lumber Dealers' association as its guest, the 12th annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association began here yesterday. There are in attendance upon the meeting of the wholesale association alone more than 200 lumbermen from every state and territory in the Union.

MARKET REPORT

Prevailing Prices for Grain, Provisions and Livestock on March 2.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.08; No. 2 red, steady, \$1.02.
Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 44¢.
Strong; No. 2 mixed, 4¢.
Hog—Clover, \$8.00; timothy, \$11.20@12.00; millet, \$8.99.
Oats—Steady at \$4.05@5.00.
Hogs—Strong at \$4.65@5.70.
Sheep—Steady at \$3.25@3.75.
Lambs—Steady at \$3.50@4.00.

Grain and Provisions at Chicago.

Opened Closed
Wheat—
May \$8 .98
July92 1/2 .94 1/2
Sept.85 .87

Corn—
May \$4 1/2 .55 1/2
July53 1/2 .54
Sept.52 1/2 .52 1/2

Oats—
May 41 1/2 .43 1/2
July38 .39 1/2
Sept.35 1/2 .36 1/2

Pork—
May 14.45 14.72
July 14.00 14.82

Lard—
May 7.40 7.47
July 7.50 7.65

Ribs—
May 7.40 7.45
July 7.50 7.65

Closing cash market—Wheat, 98¢; corn, 55¢; oats, 42 1/2¢; pork, \$14.72; lard, \$7.99; ribs, \$7.47 1/2.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, \$1.08.
Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 44¢.
Cattle—Steady at \$2.35@4.00.
Hogs—Firm at \$3.00@3.62 1/2.
Sheep—Strong at \$3.00@4.25.
Lambs—Active at \$4.50@5.00.

Livestock at Chicago.

Cattle—Steady; steers, \$5.00@5.91; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.25.
Hogs—Strong at 15.18@20.50.
Sheep—Steady at \$2.50@3.25.
Lambs—Steady at \$4.00@5.75.

At New York.

Cattle—Firm at \$1.30@1.65.
Hogs—Firm at \$5.00@5.75.
Sheep—Firm at \$4.40@6.10.
Lambs—Slow at \$3.00@3.40.

East Buffalo Livestock.

Cattle—Steady at \$3.75@6.25.
Hogs—Active at \$4.40@6.10.
Sheep—Steady at \$3.25@3.65.
Lambs—Steady at \$4.00@5.00.

E. B. Grosvenor M.D., Specialist

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9 to 12 a. m. 7 to 8 p. m.
2 to 4 p. m.; EXCEPT SUNDAY

Colonial Building, 7th and Main Sts.

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT SCIENTIFIC GLASS FITTING

DO YOU
know that you never need to worry on the money question? Whenever you want money to accomplish any purpose and find that you are a little short, it will pay you to

INVESTIGATE

our plans. You cannot realize how easy it is to get money until you see us. We will advance