

which follow are, first gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from the most horrible death, and, secondly, desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to day thousands of people lie within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against falling into it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I was at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, a few days previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this, I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so treated myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutching the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to

me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccough ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends; should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unequalled statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.
Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.
The oakum and oil stores in Davenport, England, dockyard burned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Disastrous flood in the Brazos River.

McCoy, of Dakota, is not arrested, it was a political dodge.

The readjusters in caucus decided in favor of the abolition of the whipping post in Va.

At Chicago Adeline Patti, at her concert to-night, had an \$8,000 house at the Central Music Hall.

Irish organizations have adopted resolutions expressing horror at the attempt to injure Forster by sending him an explosive letter.

The Virginia Senate, 23 to 9, passed to engrossment a bill abolishing the whipping post. Two democrats voted with the majority.

At Milwaukee the cigar makers who struck are making trouble for their successors who work, assaulting and threatening them.

The democrats will oppose the tariff commission bill as a subterfuge to perpetuate protection. They will try to unite the party on this issue.

An anti-polygamy meeting was held at Dubuque, which was equal in size to a political mass meeting. There were several fine addresses and much enthusiasm.

Jay Gould and Russell Sage, as trustees of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway, have begun suits against former trustees for the recovery of old bonds amounting to \$3,500,000.

Sophomores this afternoon kidnapped two Freshmen of Syracuse University, one from Yokohama, and abandoned them in the woods, leaving them to find their way back in the dark. They have not yet arrived.

There is great excitement among the Catholics in Newark, N. J., owing to the assault made on the Sisters of Charity, and the closing up of their schools by Father McCorker. Steps are being taken to close the church.

A widow lady named Tankersley, living in Cherokee County, Georgia, was murdered and stabbed, her house burned and her charred remains found in the debris. Two nephews of the victim named Moal have been arrested charged with the crime.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The stock exchange fell flat owing to a report, which it believes correct, that the Austrian offshoot of the Union Generale is suspended. There was a stormy discussion in the Skuptschina regarding bonds given the president of the Union Generale.

Paddy Ryan's wife, having received no news of her husband's defeat direct from him, refuses to believe there has been a fight, and says the newspapers are telling a yarn; that Sullivan could never whip Paddy, and she knows it, and don't you forget it. Ryan's mother-in-law announces that she could lick Sullivan herself.

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TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON APPLICATION OF Z. SNOW AS Assignee and owner of the note set forth in the Trust Deed hereinafter described, and pursuant to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, made October 24th, 1879, by Jeter Clinton to James M. Smith and Charles E. Pomeroy, as Trustees, and recorded in Book 8, page 301, and following of records of Tooele County in the Territory of Utah, and because default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, we will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, current funds of the United States, at the South door of the Court House in Salt Lake City, in Salt Lake County and Territory of Utah, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth (25) day of February, A. D., 1882, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, situate in Tooele County and Territory of Utah, viz:

Lot one (1) in section twenty-four, (24) lots one and two, (1 and 2) the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-five, township one (1) South Range four, (4) West Salt Lake meridian, United States Survey.

JAMES M. SMITH,
CHARLES E. POMEROY,
Trustees.
Dated Salt Lake City, January 26th, 1882.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

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