

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malaria fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Willard, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under the microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"Not more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought that there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not provisionally used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir." "What did this analysis show you?" "The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance." "And what did the symptoms indicate?" "A serious disease of the kidneys." "Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?" "No, sir. I did not think it possible." "Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?" "Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases; that it is exceedingly common and that it can be cured.

THE PLANETS.

Their Origin, Growth, and Death Described by Prof. Proctor.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor lectured on "The Planets." He compared the different bodies in the solar system to the trees in a forest—some, like the sapling, young, others of mature growth; others, again, old, and others still, withered and dead. These things follow just as in any other evolution. This earth is in its middle life, doing what she was intended to do. The stages of a planet's life were formed from the time when it was formed by the gathering together of the fragments until its death. The first stage is that of intense heat, and the greater part of the time the planet would be a mass of vapor, the earth being incandescent and glowing with intense heat. Later it would give out heat, and the greater part of it would become liquid, afterward becoming solid. The earth, while in its first stage, had probably a diameter of 10,000 or 12,000 miles, increasing as it cooled. In the early stages the volcanic and other disturbances were much greater than now. The globe gradually became cool enough for life, and life would begin. There is evidence that the earth is ten millions of years old, but it is difficult to say what its age is. Sir Isaac Newton believed that the waters of the ocean were being gradually absorbed by the earth. The waters of the sea were being diminished in this way, but in what degree can not be said. They are absorbed to the thickness of a sheet of paper in one year, to the thickness of an inch in one hundred years, in ten millions of years (a mere second in time) ten thousand feet. In time all the waters would be gone, and in a long period the air itself would become so thin that it would support no life. Planets, like other bodies, cool slower as they age of greater bulk. If the earth cooled in ten million years, then it would take Jupiter seventy million years to cool. Thus, the large planets are yet in their youth or first stage, while the small planets are in their advanced age. Thus the moon shows the age, while Jupiter is yet a baby. The larger ones have the characteristics of youth and the small ones old age.

Illustrations of these things were thrown on the screen. The sun shows the vaporous first stage, and no one believes it to be the abode of life. Being the largest, the sun is the youngest of all the solar system as regards advancement in life. The tornadoes of the sun move at the rate of one hundred miles per second. All the tumults of earth and air would be as the noises on the great surface of the sun's surface. The great disturbances of Jupiter were compared with those of the sun. Jupiter is still glowing, and too hot for life. Saturn was also said not to be the abode of life.

The position of planets less than the earth was considered. Mars shows division of surface into land and water. Masses of snow are seen, which grow larger in winter and smaller in summer. This has been the case every season for two hundred years—the time which has elapsed since their discovery. Oceanic and air currents are also observed. The red spot of the seas indicates age.

The moon is so old as to be in planetary death, though evidences of her fiery youth are yet to be seen in the mountains of extinct craters. She is not too old or too hot to support life, but the seas are all absorbed, and there is no air, or it is so thin that no creature known in this world could live in it. There is no water, and the moon is dead. Pictures of the moon were shown on the screen, showing her death and decay. Myriads of extinct volcanoes were shown.

SOME SMOKE.

A Calculation Which Exhibits Startling Conclusions.

Few people ever stop to count the cost of luxuries. If they should they might sometimes hesitate in their expenditures. A wealthy octogenarian of Hartford, who has indulged in smoking during all his life, or at least during all his manhood years, has made an estimate, based upon data kept, as to the cost of his cigars for sixty-seven years. He knows the amount he has expended, and calculating the sum invested in cigars every six months, and placing it at compound interest at eight per cent., on the basis of the savings bank calculations, he finds that the total sum now amounts to \$200,000.

If all smokers of the world would keep an account of the cost of this luxury, and calculate their investments in cigars and tobacco, with compound interest added, they would be astonished at the sums wasted by them in smoke. The large sum found by the gentleman who had smoked for sixty-seven years was of course greatly increased in the last twenty, and especially in the last ten years, as money compounded every six months at the rate of six per cent. doubles in a little over ten years.

We frequently hear of intemperate persons drinking up the value of a farm or other property. But it is not often that such a fortune as \$200,000 is consumed in smoke by one person. If this Hartford gentleman is not an exceptional smoker, then the aggregate cost of smoking is simply enormous.

If the water in your Washing is hard or alkali, use the Standard Soap Co.'s Petroleum Bleaching Soap. Its effect will surprise you.

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

The Oklahoma boomers are to be re-estimated. New Orleans has opened a war on gambling houses. Speaker Carlisle's health is rapidly returning to him. A Polish prince is herding cows for a Maryland farmer. The exodus of colored people from South Carolina is subsiding. There are said to be 25,000 people out of employment in Cincinnati. A mysterious disease is killing off cows in the vicinity of Palatka, Fla. Miss Longfellow, a daughter of the poet, is to marry a Mr. Thorpe in Boston. A fine of \$3 was recently imposed at Haddon, Conn., for skating on Sunday. Buffalo, N. Y., despite her proximity to Niagara, is threatened by water famine. Captain Phelan, whom Short tried to kill in Rossa's office, has gone to Kansas City. The bay trotting stallion, Gen. Green, valued at \$15,000, died a few days ago of lung fever. Convict labor in the Hampden county, Mass., has been reduced from 20 to 12 cents a man a day.

The Board of Education in New York city has declared that marriage disqualifies a woman teacher. It has been decided by an Arkansas literary society that a circus is superior to a district school as a civilizing agent. Priests in several northern Ohio towns have denied the communion to members of their churches who visit skating rinks.

J. Chaffee & Sons, cotton commission merchants, New Orleans, have assigned. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets over \$1,500,000. The Stockbridge Cup, won by Incoquins in England, is detained by the custom authorities at New York, for payment of duties.

Of the fifteen horses that had previous records of 2:30 or better, only two beat 2:30 last season. These were Mojica and Phyllis.

On a wager, a young man in Sullivan county, N. Y., a few nights ago, drank a gallon of cider without removing the vessel from his mouth.

The Department of Agriculture reports the value of cattle in the United States at \$1,07,000,000, and of all other domestic animals at \$2,450,000,000.

The farmhouse of George Liverpool, near Reading, Penn., was entered by burglars who chloroformed the family and secured \$1,200 in currency and notes.

The pauper Little Dan, owned by O. Whittson, New Burlington, Ind., died recently from a dose of poison he got while in a race at Lebanon, Ohio, in September.

After having watched over the city's peace for fifty-two years, Richard S. Eldridge, the oldest policeman in New York, has retired on a salary of \$50 a month.

A mortgage was filed in Washington Saturday on General Grant's property there at 1230 O street and 1509 Vermont avenue for \$150,000, to secure Vanderbilt.

A small house on the county poor farm near Cerro Gordo, Ill., occupied last winter by three insane women, was burned by the upsetting of a lamp, and its tenants perished in the flames.

The steamboats Ida Darrah, City of Helena and the Anchor line wharfboat, mounted all the freight on board, and the wharf, at Memphis, Tenn., were totally destroyed by fire last week.

A gang of prisoners working quarries near Santa Fe, N. M., overpowered the guards, dispersed them and escaped to the mountains. One of the prisoners who refused to follow said they had friends waiting for them.

Thirty-nine horses lost their lives by the burning of C. E. Smith's liver stable at Philadelphia. Among them were several valuable trotters, including two belonging to Dr. Palmer Leidy, who valued them at \$10,000.

Four men were killed outright and twenty wounded at Brazil, recently by the explosion of a boiler in the Central Iron and Steel Works. Two of the wounded men died soon after, and several others are not expected to live.

Joseph Harbercker, wife and three children, while sleighing near Muncy Valley, Pa., February 20th, the horse ran away and the father and one of the children instantly killed. The mother and the other children were fatally injured.

The Senate passed the contract foreign labor bill by a vote of 50 to 9. The bill provides it shall be unlawful to prepay the passage or assist emigration of any foreigners into the United States under labor contracts, previously entered into, or any violator thereof will be fined \$1,000.

There is some excitement at Brooklyn, N. Y., among the local medical men over the attempt recently made by Toronto doctors to establish a traffic in corpses from the schools of that city. The plan was to pay small sums for the bodies and smuggle them across the Niagara river at night.

Foreign.

Mrs. Lowell, wife of the American Minister to England, is dead.

Prince Louis Napoleon has gone to Egypt in search of health.

There are in England about 200 jockeys who make incomes varying from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year.

A charity ball-light for the benefit of the post-office sufferers in Spain, is to take place in Madrid.

A postal service has been organized at Corea, and the houses are being numbered for the benefit of the letter carriers.

At Paris, February 13th, Miss Eva Mackey, daughter of the Nevada boazee king, was married to Lon Ferdinand Julien Colonna, Prince of Galatrot.

Mrs. Langtry's illness and the consequent closing of the theater is much regretted by her London admirers.

Emma Johnson, a Kentucky negress who emigrated to Liberia, is now Prime Minister to King Opofo, of the Cameroons country.

The German Reichstag passed the bill empowering Reichstag by simple decision that it should be authorized to prevent large importations of goods.

Henry Labouchere has compromised with Messrs. Williams & Co., bankers, in the action brought by that firm against the London Truth. He has paid the plaintiffs \$1,000.

Blair Athol, the celebrated English sire, earned at the stud the enormous sum of \$325,000, whilst his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English turf alone more than \$800,000.

At Sheikpo, China, February 15th, two torpedo boats; belonging to the French squadron sunk a Chinese frigate carrying 26 guns and 400 men; also a Chinese corvette carrying 7 guns and 100 men.

French peasants in Ecouen receive sixty cents a day for work in the fields. They rise at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and end their labor sometimes not till 11 in the evening, with a short intermission for an 11-o'clock dinner.

A Russian peasant, a member of a Bible reading sect, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years and nine months by the Odessa Criminal Court for having preached against the image worship of the Russian Church.

Victoriano Nieves, a wealthy resident of Carmen, Mexico, on the 24th of January celebrated his golden wedding, gave a banquet scattered dollars right and left, sent \$500,000 in one lump to the locust-eaten district and \$10,000 to the Republic to help pay its debt.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

WHEAT—Per cbl, valley, \$1.15@1.17; Willamette, \$1.12@1.14. FLOUR—Per bbl, standard brands, \$4.25; superfine, \$4.00; country brands, \$3.75. BEANS—Per cbl, small whites, \$2.35; bayos, \$3; pinks, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50. BUTTER—Per lb, choice dairy, 27c; country store, 12c@15c; Eastern, 22c@25c; C. B. Choice local, 15c; Imported, 12c@14c. DRIED FRUITS—Per lb, apples, 5c@6c; plums, 6c@8c; prunes, 8c@10c; peaches, 12c; raisins, 22c@25c. EGGS—Per doz, 16c. LARD—Per lb, pails, 12c; tins, Eastern, 12c; tins, Oregon, 12c@13c. CORN MEAL—Common, \$3.50 @ cbl. OAT MEAL—Per cbl, \$3. HOMINY—Per cbl, \$3.75. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per cbl, \$3.75 @ 5.50. RYE FLOUR—Per cbl, \$4. RICE—Per lb, China No. 1, 5c; mixed, 4c; Hawaiian Islands, 5c. VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c; onions, 1c @ 1 1/2; carrots, 1c @ 1 1/2; turnips, 1c @ 1 1/2. CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2-lb cans, 10c @ 11c; 5-gal cans, \$1.50 @ 1.75; assorted, \$1.50 @ 1.75; green corn, \$1.25 @ 1.50; jam and jellies, \$2.50. COFFEE—Per lb, Guatemala, green, 11c @ 12c; Costa Rica, 12c; old Government Java, 20c. POTATOES—Irish, 25c @ 30c; sweets 30c @ 35c. POULTRY—Chickens, 4c @ 5c; ducks, \$3.50 @ 4c; turkeys, 7c @ 10c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 13c @ 16c; bacon, 16c @ 18c. CROCKERY—Pickles, 1c @ 1.50; 1.25; starch, 1c @ 1.50; cellophane, 6c; macaroni, 6c @ 8c; No. 2, 1c @ 1.50; herring, dried, 1c @ 1.50. SUGARS—Quote (bbl): (A) patent cube, 9c; (B) crushed, 8c; dry granulated, 6c; golden C, extra powdered, 7c. SEEDS—Wheat to farmers 7c @ 10c; red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$16; white clover, \$35; alsike, \$32; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, \$15; perennial rye grass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard grass, \$18; ryegrass, \$2; bone meal, 10c @ 12c; bone phosphate, \$45. EGGS—Hens, 18c @ 20c; mustards, 18c; ginger, 18c; cinnamon, 27c; nutmeg, 80c; sage, 30c. CIGARS—FRUIT—Lemons, 3c @ 4.50 @ case; bananas, \$1.00; coconuts, 8c; oranges, \$2.50 @ 3.00. BEANS—Per ton, \$13 @ 15. POULTRY—Per ton, \$10 @ 12.50. GROUND BARLEY—Per ton, \$2 @ 2.25. OATS—Choice milling, 35c; choice feed, 30c @ 35c. HAY—Per ton, timothy, baled, \$11; loose, \$12. HOPS—Valley, 13c @ 15c; eastern Oregon, 12c @ 15c. GRAIN BAGS—Per lb, Calcutta, 22c @ 30c, 7c @ 10c. HIDES—Per lb, green, 5c @ 6c; dry, 15c @ 16c; calf, 10c @ 12c; sheep, 12c @ 15c; bear, black, 1c @ 1.50; buckskin, Indian, dressed, 50c @ 60c; elk, 10c. BROOMS—Per doz, \$2.25 @ 3.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 6c. FLOUR—Best city extra, \$4.75 @ 5.00; No. 1, \$4.50 @ 4.75; shipping superfine, \$2.75 @ 3.00. WHEAT—No. 1 grades, \$1.27; choice milling parcels, \$1.35 @ 1.50. POTATOES—Early rose, \$1.15 @ 1.25; river rose, \$1.20 @ 1.30; Petaluma, \$1.10 @ 1.20; No. 1, \$1.10 @ 1.20; No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.10; No. 3, \$0.90 @ 1.00; No. 4, \$0.80 @ 0.90; No. 5, \$0.70 @ 0.80; No. 6, \$0.60 @ 0.70; No. 7, \$0.50 @ 0.60; No. 8, \$0.40 @ 0.50; No. 9, \$0.30 @ 0.40; No. 10, \$0.20 @ 0.30. DRIED PEAS—Green, \$2.20; niles, \$1.50; blackeye, \$2.25 @ 3.00. BEANS—Hays, \$2.50 @ 3.00; butter, \$1.00 @ 1.20; No. 1, \$1.10 @ 1.20; No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.10; No. 3, \$0.90 @ 1.00; No. 4, \$0.80 @ 0.90; No. 5, \$0.70 @ 0.80; No. 6, \$0.60 @ 0.70; No. 7, \$0.50 @ 0.60; No. 8, \$0.40 @ 0.50; No. 9, \$0.30 @ 0.40; No. 10, \$0.20 @ 0.30. 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