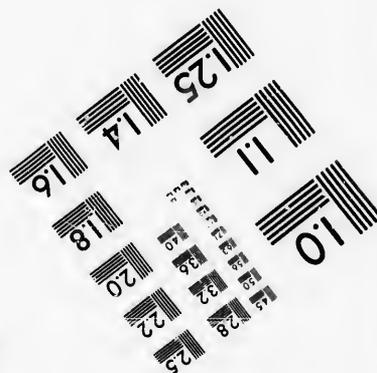
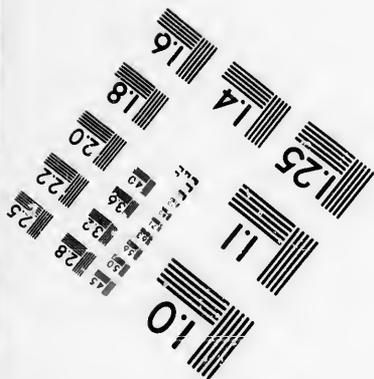
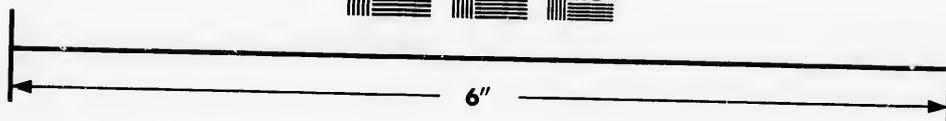
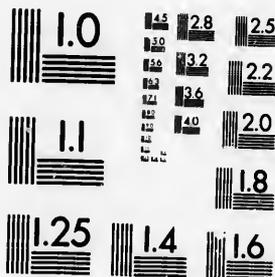


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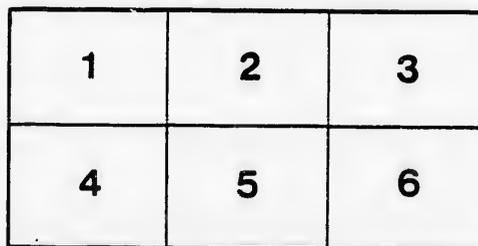
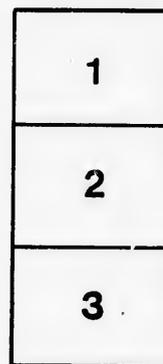
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BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Note Carefully the Stamps of the "SAFE Remedies"

On Oct. 1st, 1883, we adopted the following Stamp, which will be found hereafter over the cork on Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE Nerve, and SAFE Diabetes Cure. It is fawn colored and is affixed OVER THE CORK.



After October 1, 1883, SAFE Pills bear a round chocolate-colored Stamp. On the outer circle are the legends "H. H. WARNER & CO.," "TORONTO, CAN.,"; in the centre field the outline of a SAFE within which is a Negro gathering herbs, and across the centre the Firm's fac simile Signature. See Fac Simile.

The SAFE Pills are put up in small, colorless vials. The old Stamps used up to Oct. 1, 1883, were like the following, chocolate-colored :



See that a perfect Stamp is on every bottle over the cork, as unscrupulous

parties sometimes purchase old bottles and fill them up with cheap, injurious imitations.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1, 1883.

H. H. Warner & Co.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

How a Physician of Great Prominence was Rescued from Death.

[The following voluntary and remarkable statement was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, by the Doctor named, in accordance with a vow made when nigh unto death; and marvelous as it seems, it is only one of many hundred such received by H. H. Warner & Co.]

To the Editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*.

SIR: My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first: gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a 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 are 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 nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the 1st day of June, 1881, I lay 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, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by 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. My stomach was out of order however 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 doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the urine 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 any 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 I at first experienced were developed into terrible constant disorders. 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 clutched 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 troubled with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus, I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Israel Foote, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of our conversation he mentioned a remedy concerning which I had heard much, but had never used any of it. 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 that 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 was informed, 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 change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this condition that, upon what I had believed 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 in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I had been saved. My improvement was constant from that time and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's SAFE Cure and SAFE Pills, the remedies which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately, as I as a physician, that I believe 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 every known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by the physician's certificate assigning the death to "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints when in reality it is 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 itself by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. 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

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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 everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain suffering and unavoidable death will be the sure result of such neglect and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified 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 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.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

[From the Democrat and Chronicle, Jan. 4, 1883.]

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 since, 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 this office as to the validity of the article, but they were 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 North St. Paul 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. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be 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 and indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything! Why they are sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms we

have just mentioned, or any unusual action or inaction of the water channels, indicate the approach of Bright's disease even 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, stomach, 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 of the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of secondary diseases are torturing the people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some one 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, malarial 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—Warner's SAFE Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and I think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and he is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go too and see Doctor Lattimore, the chemist. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the doctor's words, the reporter bade him good-day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment, on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was

inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information wanted was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly.

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off. Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

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

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. 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 microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial, the contents of which came from his own person. '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."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own, and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same warnings of its approach, and frequently death is the only warning. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I knew what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

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

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

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no 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 the experience of hundreds 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 unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When however I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought 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 fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's SAFE Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities and saw the physicians prescribing and using it in cases which nothing else would cure. I therefore determined as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America and is sold in every drug store, and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busy upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is the food and medicine analyst, courteously answered the questions that were propounded to him.

"Did you make a chemical analysis 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."

"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. It was seldom indeed that so pronounced a case had up to that time ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused, and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Prof. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing, but that it can be cured.

DO NOT DELAY TREATMENT UNTIL TOO LATE.

