THE LIME-KILN CLUB

the meeting opened in due form Gardner announced that the Hou. de Livermore, of Arkansas, was in the and waiting to address the meet-The subject of his address was : "Has The Man Passed His Zenith ?" If Tere no objections he would be

Wintergreen Davis didn't propose but he would like to be informed to nearing of the word zenith. He had se meanty-one different ward caucusad hid clerked in a wood yard for three but he had never met with the word

was a deep silence as he settled mere and Brother Gardner scratched his on antil as if the friction would start

mith," he finally said, "why, I ar' den surprised at your ignerence. Ebery passon in dis kentry orter to know all

s, san, but de word breaks me up." inith am a drefful easy word," continrte President as he looked up and down il in a nervous manner. "You didni zenith an' zicher all mixed up, did

about

stess an

ery body creelf into

t peers i

nners! Y

ot .claim

ORIS

when anybody says dat Samuel Shin, istance, has passed his zenith dey can't poten up fur slander. It means it

e waited so long that the Rev. Penstock Miss r President, it means dat he has ed his best pint. Zenith am de highest

Budder Penstock, sot right down dis exclaimed the President as he used givel in a vigorous manner. "Who ax-100 to riz up an' 'splain 'bout zenith? often man dis chair can't stan' on one leg an' ust action any word in common use he will conhis ignorence an' call fur help! I shall Thacker \$2,000 tur disturbin' dis meetin' an' Davis will now be brung !"

HE IS " BRUNG. was evident to all as soon as he entered nom that the Professor was " off." He med and bowed and scraped, and finally. is chair near the stove. When Givea-Jones went over to him and asked if he

ill he replied : nptible a gray five shents !"

creature He was drunk! As soon as Brother Gardized this fact he ordered him remov-Every from the lodge. The stranger was assistction the down stairs into the alley, and hasn't seen since. From the splashes of mud the right board fence, and the distance ended the reen his tracks, it is believed that he in a hurry.

Dis am but another proof," said Broth-Gariner, as he took his seat, " Dat when stalt of the nit brains agin whisky, common-sense all bred sin, or intellect agin lager beer, de liqam bound to go under de wire a length

A CLOSE SHAVE.

arofala la la lac Walpole then moved to take genius; the table the case of the keeper of the owledge wom, who was last week suspended rly ignor e office and fined \$8,000. Sir Isaac had fully inquired into all the facts in the and believed them to be as follows: keeper desired to run down to the postto mail a letter to his father-in-law. m was present in the Museum a c lored who claimed to be a professor of botany Harvard, and he was asked to remain the keeper's return. The time opied was only twelve minutes, but m the keeper returned he found the ager had departed, taking with him an tday clock once owned by Napolean I. keeper was to blame, and yet he was If everybody coming along here and ming to be a professor at Harvard was te suspected and watched, the whole poforce would be kept busy. The clock probably gone beyond recovery, but less was not irreparable. S'r Isaac had his possession a clock which Napoleon ated to buy, but didn't have money mgh. He would turn this in to the Mum in case the keeper was reinstated and the and grant remitted. It would take him 190 n, the very best he could do, to pay the fact for see being suspended. and he hain't secured two hours' sleep

Bein' dat dis master has bin tooken up considered by sich a distinguished memsaid the President, "I shall not hesito comply wid de request, though I at de keeper of de Museum to fully realdat he has had a powerful close stave."

DEATH CLAIMS ANOTHER. the Secretary reported a communication hef No Composition I. thef No Compromise Johnson, an honormember of the club. The communicathat he had been borne away.

Minuig Watkins believed the man dead th Co., Bot much, but wanted further particulars. De letter says he was fishir', sah, [an' into de turgid river." "If he fell in an' was drownded how was

borne away ? '

By de current, I 'spose."
"I move, Misser President, dat he fell de Missouri, instead of de Turgid River. e'd better be k'rect on sich pints when go on record."

the change was made, and the usual emof mourning was ordered to be hung the outer deer-knob for the usual thirty

A DANGEROUS MAN.

Instee Pullback then arose to appeal the action of the Committee on Applions in rejecting the application of Elder erity Smith, of Toronto. The elder man of original stamp. He had a ory that this earth was gradually sink-Jown in the centre, and that in the line of the next hundred years all the line is see liding, fences, trees, people and cats and would go sliding toward a common ter. The Elder had various proofs that theory was correct, and it was on acof his belief that the committee had

ected his application. Am dis k'rect?" asked the President of

Chairman of that committee.

Only in part, sah," was the answer. to spread the man has seb ral other theories, one of the man has seb ral other theories, one of the man dat all de music in Heaben am hished by brass bands an' fiddles, an' dat y coll'd men am 'lowed to play."

De ackshun of de committee in rejectother Gardner, "an' de appeal of Brud-Pullback am rejected. I regard Elder ith as a dangerous man.

goes to foolin' 'round wide theory mus' seoner or later come to some bad cand."

The Indian Problem

The late uprising in the North-West, the massacre of missionaries and settlers, the looting of stores and killing of cattle, and finally the hanging and imprisonment of the batch of savage murderers, has by no means settled the Indian question in our distant territories. This conclusion is reached after an examination of the history of the tribes within the jurisdiction of the United States government, and by a careful study of the condition of the bands upon our own prai-

The most serious question for the consideration of government is the problem providing food for the needy tribes without demoralising the bands by bringing them to neglect means of supporting themselves, and to lean upon the authorities.

Year by year as civilization crawls out upon the prairie, the buffalo-herds, disturbed in those haunts where once the reign of nature was uninterrupted, save when the Indian came with bow and arrow to get venison, recede to ward the Rocky Mountains, beyond the reach of the tribes living upon the more easterly part of the plains. With the disappearance of the buffalo vanished the chief food supply of these people, and the necessity to provide for the deficiency became apparent.

Daring the winter of 1877-78, and many seasons since, a number of Indian families perished of hunger after having devoured the skins that covered them. What these wretches suffer every year harly anybody knows, and if we were to attempt to describe it our statement would scarcely obtain credence. We know a gentleman who was one of a party that made an extensive tour through the territories, and he assures us that for weeks their company was shadowed by numbers of Indians, comprising men, women and children, who came after the party had broken up camp and devoured the offal and scraps left from the meals and the cooking. Sometimes they came to the camp begging, and so exhausted were they with hunger, that they were scarcely able to walk. This gentleman declares, and his statement is strengthened by the testimony of scores of other competent witnesses, that the physical inferiority of the Indians, their Shay! Ill fight you two rounds for squalor, lack of ambition, and general degeneracy are due to the fact that or the greater part of the year they are half famishing for food. In view of these facts the wonder is that cattle-stealing and the plundering of stores are not in more general practice; and it is quite certain that white men would not meekly lie down and die of starvation while there was a cattle ranch or a mange store in aiding distance. The truth of the matter is that our Indians are not the lawless, noisy voracious people that we too frequently see them described, but as a rule bear their sufferings in stolid silence, and sometimes lie down and die in the sight of food.

Government have to some extent recognized this fact, and consequently it was decided to establish farming schools at which the Indian might learn to plough the land, sow the seed, and tend and gather the crops. But the project of regeneration was not so satisfactory when put in practice as it seemed on paper; for constantly would recur the apathy to routine labor and a distaste for permanent locality, while the figure of a buffalo seen against the horizon would arouse all the latent hunter's fire; and throwing down the spade the erstwhile farmer would be found with neck thrust out striding off in

the fascinating chase. The most difficult lesson to teach the savage was to wait; to see that the corn, and wheat, and oats sown in the spring would yield food in the autumn. In many cases Indians who had worked industriously for several weeks putting in crops would become possessed of the hunting or fishing fever when the grain fields were green in the early summer and the root crops promising, go away and never return again. Some imes an Indian farmer would kill the oxen sent him by government to plough his laud; sell his ploughs and harrows, and then sit down in despair refusing to make provision for the season when the prairie is covered with snow and nothing is to be had for arrow o apear.

The Department having done so much expected to hear of thrifty Cree and Sioux farmers; but instead tidings reached them of cattle stealing, of misery, and threats of ageneral uprising. The thriftless vagabonds is what the people said who knew noth ng of Indian character, but who would worship any nice system upon paper. So when the tribes continued to cry out for something to eat, their wailings evoked little campassion. Why should it ?-had not the government set the bands up as farmers, and why didn't the lazy rascals farm ? We do not know, from our limited knowledge of ethnology, how many generations it took to degrade the American Indian into the lowest form of tribal barbarism but we stake our reputation upon the assertions that the period could not have been a short one; and that it takes as long to reclaim a people as it does to degrade them. Providence is not a trait of Indian character; it is not at all present in his nature; and you cannot change the nature of a red man, or a black man, or a white man, by act of parliament. You can no more do it than you can change the climate by passing a measure through the House of Commons declaring it to be unlawful for the thermometer to fall more than two degrees below zero.

What are we to do with the Indian, then? somebody will ask. Well, to this we have only to say that we took possession of the Indians lands without recompense; we have scared away his buffalo, and we have brought hunger into his wigwam. If we think that we are not morally bound to care for this vanishing people, we ought to be worldly-wise enough to see that it costs more in the long run to kill an Indian than to feed him. That has bee. she experience of the American government; it has been our experience to a limited extent, and it promises to be our experience upon a pretty general scale. We do not say that we have broken faith with the tribes or swindled them as did the corrupt officials of the Red Cloud and Black Rock agencies; but unfortunately we have lost their confidence.

Three snow white beavers were taken on the Sacramento River near Chico. Cal., the other day. The fur was as soft as silk.



# INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

## A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

#### NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science,

what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy,

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we elaim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained

through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases

MARVELOUS display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant

SUCCESS. jected to scientific analysis, its the judgment and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

# the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of diseases of the air-passages and lungs, such as Chronic Nasai Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have

made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid. ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs con-

tributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their

remedies for the cure of each individual case. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

INPLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FIS-

TULE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these dis-

eases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

JISEASES OF

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department

have made these delicate diseases their sole study. Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

## OF SUCCESS.

home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, we will guarantee a cure.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles. Hernia (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is

speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.

THROW AWAY awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give TRUSSES. only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die. There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss,

NOT though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies Carr of a strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. DATL. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs. CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken.

Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these? Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical institute is Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have

cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt af ten cents.

DELICATE

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

DISEASES. To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

E OFFER tion to this neglected class of diseases, believing We offer no apology for devoting so much atten-NO APOLOGY, no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflist mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this

malady to be avoided in private practice.' We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suf-

fering from any of these delicate diseases. Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.-Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

863 Main Street, BUFFALO, F. Y.