OSTEOPATHY IN THE NORTHLAND.

A Brief Description of the Rise and Progress of the Institution Located at Red Wing, Minnesota.

E. C. Pickler.

Red Wing, Minnesota, is a beautiful city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Father of Waters, about 40 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The scenery in and around the city is extremely picturesque and beautiful. It lies at the foot of Barn Bluff, which is said to be the highest and most imposing landmark along the Mississippi, and on whose summit is the grave said to contain the bones of the Indian chief Red Wing, from whom the city takes its name. Its people are a progressive, wide-awake and honest hospital class, and it takes but a short time for them to make a stranger feel as if he were at home and among friends.

The country surrounding Red Wing is exceedingly rich and attractive, and the extensive fields of corn and small grain, lying at the foot of the mighty, towering bluffs form a picture never to be forgotten. The writer had the pleasure a short time since of driving over the county in this vicinity, and a richer, more fertile and more beautiful country it has never been his privilege to see.

To the city of Red Wing, the American School of Osteopathy has sent one of its ablest and best graduates, Dr. Charles E. Still, the oldest son of the founder and discoverer, located in Red Wing almost one year ago. Although a comparatively young man, Dr. Still is very proficient in the science, as his wonderful success and the high esteem in which he is held by the best people of the city, will testify. By his thorough knowledge of the great principles of Osteopathy and by his careful and conscientious work, he has established a high reputation with the citizens and his already large practice is increasing rapidly. Of course he has met with the most determined opposition from the medical fraternity. No task has been too low and no scheme too vile for them to resort to, in order to injure him, but each and every one has proved a boomerang to them, and they have been shown the full force of this principle that "truth is mighty, and will prevail." The sentiment in Minnesota is fast crystallizing in favor of the truth, and the days of the autocracy of the medical fraternity and the Board of Health is fast approaching an end.

When Dr. Still first settled in Red Wing the medical profession at once pronounced him a fraud and said he would probably last a month, but not longer. When the month was up, they magnanimously agreed to let him stay three months more, saying by that time the people would find him out and that he would be forced to leave. But Dr. Still very perversely refused to be starved out, and his practice grew at such an astonishing rate that the M. D.'s saw they could not freeze him out by fair means, so they resorted to foul. They even went so far as to try to have him arrested and jailed and tried numerous other plans, all which recoiled upon their own heads, and only emphasized the fact that one man cannot hold himself up by attempting to pull a better one down. Dr. Still has had special inducements to remain in the city, and his business is constantly increasing. The learned wing, where Dr. A. T. Still delivered a most excellent address, is a beautiful little city ten miles from Red Wing, where Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, was invited by the citizens to deliver a lecture on the principles embodied in it. After a delightful carriage drive to the Bluff from Red Wing, and a bountiful supper at Mr. Wiley's, Dr. Still delivered a most excellent address to a large and enthusiastic audience, and the kind words and hearty grasp of the hand showed that Osteopathy at this place was known and appreciated.

The doctor's charges are reasonable.

Fifty-six people waiting to visit Red Wing the coming week to see Dr. C. E. Still. They have not all been invited to come because the doctor does not know of suitable places for them to stay or board and mentioned the fact to one of our citizens, John Richter has found places for about one-fourth of them. Any one will confer a favor upon the doctor and Red Wing by notifying him, if they can accommodate one or more for a reasonable compensation.

The patients the doctor has here now from abroad are paying over $1,000 per month to the citizens of Red Wing for board and lodging. This overworked man needs room at once for 150 new patients, $15,000 to $20,000 will be paid out in Red Wing within a year by his patients from abroad if the people will kindly make room for them. The doctor's charges are moderate. His work is considered well paid for itself. As a matter of fact and business it will do many people good to move to Red Wing and stay a year even if the doctor cannot cure them. Red Wing was fortunate to get Dr. Still here and she will not be slack in assisting the doctor in finding room for all his patients. He is a good advertisement for our city. We want to see his patients here and the money paid for board and lodgings our people can find use for. He will find our people appreciate his ability. Dr. Still has had special inducements offered him lately to locate in the larger cities. So far he has declined all offers made. As many will be glad to get boarders, we do not think Red Wing will let this enterprising young doctor lose patients for want of accommodations in our city. His integrity and honorable way of dealing with his patients will soon make him one of the wealthiest and most successful young men in our state. A live man always succeeds in Red Wing. Dr. Still knew where to locate.

No excess of waste is found in the body when the machinery is perfect.

All excesses vanish before the demands of a thoroughly educated Osteopath.

Remember that mother Nature is all sufficient for the demands made upon her.

The earth is the matrix of all life—plant freely in the fields of nature.
The advocate of Osteopathy has the highest respect for the Science of Surgery which has been recognized as a science in all ages.

As defined by Dunglison, "Surgery is that part of the healing art which relates to external diseases, their treatment, and especially to a method of adaptation for their cure." A little more definite is the wording in Chambers cyclopedia—"Surgery signifies the manual interference, by means of instruments or otherwise, in cases of bodily injury, as distinguished from the practice of medicine which denotes the treatment of internal diseases by means of drugs."

As has been before stated, the object of Osteopathy is to improve upon present systems of surgery, injury and treatment of general diseases in other ways.

As a system of healing, we recognize the necessity for the use of drugs.

At Museum, Atchison county, Kansas, there are three graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, who are successfully introducing the new science into that part of the country. Drs. Hermon T. Still, Elbert Rickart, and J. H. Osborne have been treating there for the past month and their flattering success is so far a forerunner of the future awaiting all qualified Osteopaths.

The great demand for efficient Osteopaths that exist in many of our State and provincial towns is so great that the increased number of schools and the increased number of students is quite an unusual result.

Many are the sufferers who go through life disfigured, maimed or deprived of some essential organ, who should have had their body restored to a perfect condition without being so mutilated. The other day a patient came into the office with the knife fixed upon the limits, body or head for any purpose and the more positively is shown an insusceptible ignorance of the natural law which we recognize as an law able to restore any and all parts where the tissue had been.

The diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the nerves, blood vessels, or other fluids in the body caused by partial or complete dislocation of the bones, muscles or tissues. The following list of diseases, with many others, have succumbed to Osteopathic treatment, often when all else has failed: Brain Fever, Cerebral Spinal-Meningitis, Headache, Glandular Erythema, Dripping Eyes, Petrification, Dizziness, Polypus of Nose, Cataract, Enlarged Tonsils, Anthrax, Gout, Ulcers, Cough, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Gout, Indigestion, Lack of Assumption, Torpid Liver, Gall Stones, Neuralgia of neck and arms, and Bowels, Constipation, Dysesthesia, Flux, Piles, Fistula, Irregularities of the Heart, Kidney Diseases, Female Diseases, Rheumatism and Neuralgia of all parts, Atrophy of Limbs, Paralysis, Varicose Veins, Milk-leak, Menstrues, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Eczema, Fever, Coldness of any part of the system and Nervous Prostration. Osteopathy knows no compromise with disease, because it deals with disease and works upon the laws of nature.

The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve upon the present systems of Surgery, Midwifery, and treatment of General Diseases in which the adjustment of bones is the leading feature.

REQUIREMENTS.

The course can be completed in two years—viz., terms of five months each, to be spent upon Anatomy. The remainder of the time to be devoted to practical work under the direction of an experienced operator.

All students must receive a grade of 90 per cent, to pass in Anatomy. No one admitted to the operating rooms until the first term in Anatomy is completed.


Tuition: $500.00 for the full course.

A very able article from the pen of Mrs. Lizzie E. Walker, of San Antonio, Texas, under the title of "What is your highest and holiest desire?" was unavailingly laid over all month. The line of thought carried through it all, that health is the greatest desideratum will prove most interesting to our many readers.

All trains coming into Kirksville can be taken at a representative of the head's institution, who will give strangers any information desired, and direct them to comfortable and convenient boarding houses.

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MEDICAL MONOPOLIES.

P. V. GREENWOOD.

To-day, July 11th, 1894, no difference what our individual ideas on the question of strikes, lock-outs, arson, rape, bloodshed, devastation, desolation, etc., we have them, and whence is their origin and why do they come to paralyzed and strike down the business interests of the industrial millionaires of our great republic?

To the large corporations, trusts, and monopolies existing in our land, is due largely the parentage, birth and propagation of these hideous monsters, which disgrace and endanger liberty, limb and property, to-day, all over our land. Those who stand ready to condemn trusts and monopolies which are called into existence by class laws, to enable one or more persons to amass untold or fabulous wealth in a few months or years at the expense of the livelihood and toll of their employees, the starvation of the poor and the taxation of the middle and lower classes, and which trusts and monopolies are, to-day, calling themselves in the name of self interest, gilding over with one part of philanthropy, Little do the public at large know how actively professional publications are agitating for state appointed overseers of the public health.

Whoever has watched how institutions grow, how little by little, a very innocent-looking infancy unfolds into a formidable maturity, with vested interests, political influence, and a strong instinct of self-preservation, will see that the germ here peeping forth are quite capable, under favorable circumstances, of developing into such an organization. He will see further that favorable circumstances are not lacking — that the prevalence of unemploy professional men with whom these proposals for sanitary inspectors and public surgeons mostly originate, is likely to continue.

The most specious excuse for not medical advice the principles of free trade is the same as that given for not leaving education to be diffused under them; namely, that the judgment of the consumer is not a sufficient guarantee for the goodness of the community. The intolerance shown by the orthodox surgeons and physicians toward unordained followers of their calling is to be understood as arising from a sense of professional jealousy.

Ignorant people say they cannot distinguish good treatment from bad, or skilled advisers from unskilled ones; hence it is needful that the choice be made for them.

Then following in the track of the priesthood, for the protection of the people, to prevent similar defense has always been set up, they agitate for more stringent regulations against unlicensed practitioners, and descent upon the demand which are exposed by an unrestricted system.

The many friends of Mrs. T. E. Graham, Nodaway county, Mo., will be delighted to learn that she has entirely recovered from her terrible illness and has left Kirksville with boundless gratitude for Osteopathy, which has given the faculty a standing in the community to which they have been compelled to present the one evil countenance the penalties used to put down the other. Contrariwise, the arguments employed by the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy to bring the fact into the public the majority of the people is not a matter of state superintendence, are applicable with a slight change of terms to their physical sanity also.

Let no one think this analogy imaginary. The two notions are not only theoretically related: we have facts proving that they tend to embody themselves in similar institutions. There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the clergy — moved on by the prophets of a railway, who, whilst secretly hoping for salaries, persuade themselves and others that the proposed railway will be beneficial to the public — moved, as all men are under such circumstances, by a spirit of self interest, gilding over with one part of philanthropy. Little do the public at large know how actively professional publications are agitating for state appointed overseers of the public health.

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On Friday, May 31st, 1889, the great "South Forks Dam" burst and spread death and destruction through the little valley in which Johnstown, Pa., is situated. There seems to have been only one class who suffered, those who could not or did not reason and who built their dwellings below the danger line of those who could not or did not vacate. There seems to have been within it the elements of ignorance of its builders and contained within it the elements of death and destruction. There were, to be sure, a few feeble protests then and again at the method of its construction and the material used; but in the main the people seemed not afraid of any calamity even after repeated warning, so indifferent had they become to the altitudes danger before the dam. But it came at last and buried hundreds of poor unfortunate under the slate, straw and debris of the dam, lake and valley. Now for a parallel and application of the above.

There has been a dam in process of building for many centuries past, to the erection of which has been donated the results and productions of many minds. Many have devoted their lives to the upbuilding of this structure, and it as a whole represents the labor and toil of thousands. This dam is not all bad and to no purpose. The solid masonry of stone in the dam at Johnstown typifies all the application of the above.

"The thought of quietness shines with bright luster through the Bible. "God is not the author of Confusion but of Peace." Quietness and confidence shall be your strength." Phillips Brooks, who was to me the grandest man of the age, said, "Get the pattern of your life from God and then quietly about your work and be yourself."

Quietness in a man or woman is a mark of strength.

In all departments of life it is the quiet forces that do the most effective work.

So in nature we see that real strength lies in quietness and the mightiest energies work noiselessly.

This is certainly true morally and spiritually. In the calm, quiet heart the truer strength is found. Quietness is the secret of power. If we are suffering pain we hear it better if we are quiet, but the quiet must be within.

"In a quiet heart will go the quiet mind."

Alice C. Butler