

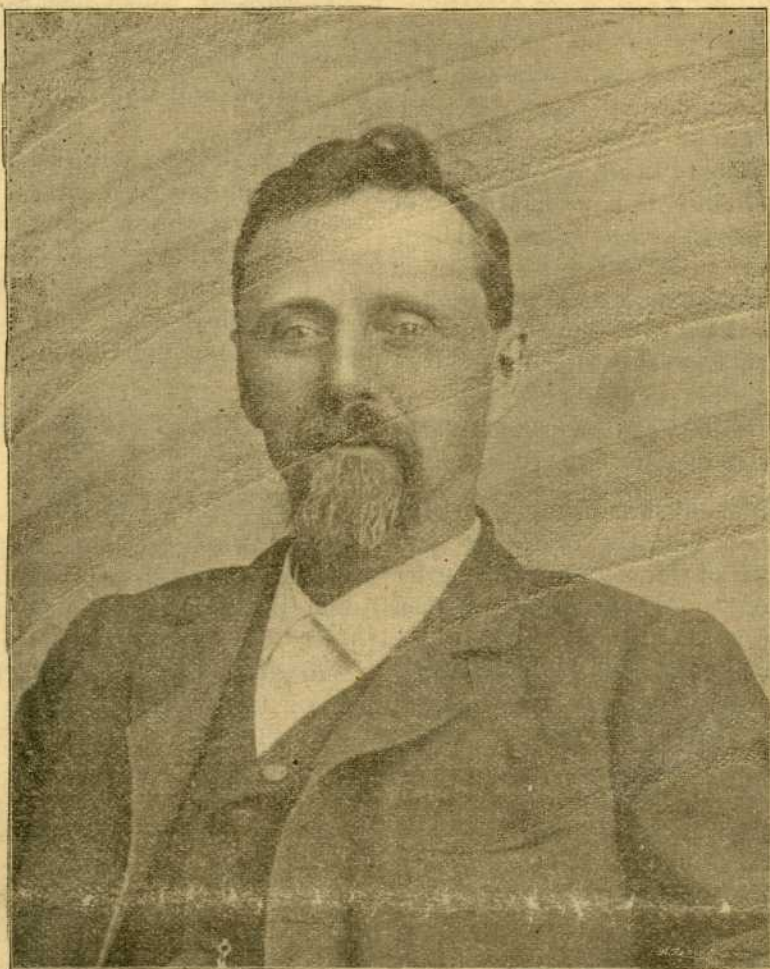
Journal of Osteopathy.

The Object and Aim of Osteopathy Is to Improve and Advance Our Present Systems of Surgery, Obstetrics and Treatment of General Diseases to a More Satisfactory Position Than They Now Hold.

VOL. I.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, APRIL, 1895.

NO. 12.



DR. A. T. STILL.

DR. STILL'S TALK IN MEMORIAL HALL APRIL 25, 1895.

Wednesday mornings we make it a rule to talk in this hall on Osteopathy. To those persons who have been here for some time, perhaps these talks, like some sermons, may act as a narcotic and induce at least a few moments of slumber; but the strangers present may desire to know what Osteopathy is? The same question is asked, What is medicine, what is Homeopathy? I take great pleasure in telling you what I know about it. Before I pass to that subject allow me to say, some persons think I am an infidel, some that I am a hypnotist, or a mesmerist, or something of that kind or nature. Disabuse your minds of all such stuff as that now, once and forever.

One observation upon our surroundings this morning, of budding trees, growing grass, opening flowers, too plainly tell that intelligence guided, directed and controlled this wonderful creation of all animate and inanimate things. Deity the greatest of all creators made this mighty universe with such exactness, beauty, and harmony, that no mechanical ingenuity possessed by man, can equal in creation the mechanism of that first and great creation. Botany, Astronomy, Zoology, Phil-

osophy, Anatomy, all natural Sciences, reveal to man these higher, nobler, grander laws and their absolute perfection. Viewed through the most powerful microscope or otherwise no defects can be found in the works of Deity.

The mechanism is perfect, the material used is good, the supply sufficient, the antidotes for all frictions, jars, or discords, are found to exist in sufficient quantities in the materials selected, and the processes through which they pass, after the machine is put in motion and is properly adjusted, to maintain active vigorous life. Man the most complex intricate and delicately constructed machine of all creation, is the one with which the Osteopath must become familiar. Business sagacity and sense teach us that in all departments of art, science, philosophy or mechanics you must have skilled and experienced operators. Would you think of taking your gold watch when out of repair, to a skilled blacksmith or to a silversmith's. Certainly to the latter you would go—Why? Because he is a man educated and skilled in adjusting this delicately constructed machine, he knows its construction, the function each wheel, pivot, or bearing must perform in order that your watch will, with accuracy, register the time,

Even then you will not leave your valuable watch with every one who displays a placard—"Watches Repaired." The skilled blacksmith can do good work in his line, he can make a horse shoe to perfection, he uses vice, bellows, anvil and hammer; so does the silversmith. The materials differ in the quantity used by each, more perhaps than in quality. The great difference being in the delicacy of the machinery and the weakness of its parts, the susceptibility of any foreign substance introduced into the machinery of the watch to produce irregular motion, obstruction, wear, decay and finally death. The blacksmith can set the tire on a wagon or carriage wheel, place it upon the spindle properly adjusted and it is ready to roll—The point I wish to have you bear in mind is this, that to be an Osteopath you must study and know the exact construction of the human body—the exact location of every bone, nerve, fiber, muscle and organ the origin, the course and flow of all the fluids of the body, the relation of each to the other, and the functions it is to perform in perpetuating life and health. In addition you must have the skill and ability to enable you to detect the exact location, of any and all obstructions to the regular movements of this grand machinery of life; not only must you be able to locate the obstruction, but you must have the skill to remove it. You must be able to wield the sledge hammer of the blacksmith, as well as the most delicate drill of the silversmith. The aim of this school is to furnish to the world skilled Osteopaths. Our ability to do that is beyond question.

(Parenthetically allow me to say a few very ordinary blacksmiths, in Osteopathy are springing up, here and there, who in time will demonstrate their failures as did one of their predecessors who started in to make an iron wedge; after pounding the iron a while, he admitted he could not make a wedge but believed that out of the flattened iron he could make a bell, finally he saw he must fail in making a bell—chagrined and mortified at his failure, when in his greatest despair, he triumphantly exclaimed, I know I can make a whiz, as he thrust the hot iron into the slack tub. A whiz is all these blacksmiths will make.) But I am sad at the thought of the impositions thus palmed off on the public, and the association of the word Osteopath with the names of such pretenders. The consoling thought is

their days are numbered.

The Hoosier when he meets another says, how are you? The reply invariably is, "moderate." We want no moderate osteopaths, we want and must have all osteopaths, who, when he or she finds Pneumonia, Flux, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, etc., knows the exact location and cause of the trouble and how to relieve it. He must not be a blacksmith, and only able to hit large bones, muscles, etc., with a heavy hammer, but he must be able to use the most delicate instruments of the silversmith in adjusting the deranged, displaced bones, nerves, muscles, etc., and remove all obstructions, and thereby set the machinery of life moving. To do this is to be an osteopath.

You who are here to-day have only to use your sense of sight, to satisfy you whether I speak truly or not. Medicine as shown by dispensaries has called to its aid 12,000 different potions in its efforts to heal diseases. With all these the most intelligent of the profession are not satisfied with the results. This long list of poisons is an attempt to prove God made a failure in providing a law by which disease might be reached and arrested by a thorough knowledge of that law—I believe God made no mistake. I believe man made the mistake when he undertook to inject poisonous substances into the human system as a remedy for disease, instead of applying the laws of creation to that end. Here is where osteopathy and medicine part company—When I touch the keys on this piano, the effect of the stroke is to produce sound, when in tune the combination of notes produce harmony; the same law is found to exist in the vocal chords.

I see in the audience a lady who came here a few days ago, suffering from Aphonia who had been in that condition for ten weeks, whose voice you can hear now all over this hall, (at the Dr's request, the lady spoke in a distinct audible tone.) This is a restoration of voice brought about by simply adjusting the vocal organs. Deity created the organs and also the law of their adjustment when out of order, neither did he mistake in the creation, nor in the law.

Regarding the evil effects produced by the free use of drugs, much can be said upon that subject, yea! volumes could be used to trace the injuries produced by the use of calomel. This morning I will mention

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

DR. STILL'S TALK.

only one or two. About 69 years ago quinine was first used, and then very sparingly but soon on account of its supposed efficacy in malarial fevers, it soon became the great panacea as a febrifuge. Not only the size of the doses was increased but the frequency in doses also. Prior to that time fibroid tumors were as few in the human family as, Governors from Missouri are in Heaven. To-day I verily believe the greater number of Fibroid tumors we find in people are produced from the great quantity of quinine used, together perhaps with belladonna and other poisonous substances. These excrescences, the foundation for which was laid by one generation of Doctors, furnish this generation, with an ample opportunity for the use of the surgeons knife. The attempted removal of them by the knife, usually removes the patient to that other land, about the time the tumor is removed from the body.

Bereaved husband and friends reverentially listen to the minister relate that in God's providence the sister had been called to her eternal home far beyond moving worlds and burning suns. By way of consolation to the bereaved husband, he quotes the scriptural text with an addendum attached, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth" (with another wife.)

BEGINNING OF OSTEOPATHY.

Andrew T. Still was born August 6th, 1828, in West Virginia. In 1853 he removed to Kansas, was elected in 1857 as a member of the legislature in that state.

During the late war he served as surgeon of a Kansas Regiment. He practiced medicine in Kansas for 15 years. Part of this time was surgeon in the Shawnee Mission.

It was probably while engaged as surgeon in the army, he conceived the idea of the futility of drugs, and the substitution of a different mode of treating disease.

In 1874 he began in earnest to mature his thoughts and reduce them to a plan—the result was what he called, Osteopathy.

From that time to the present he has brought it to its present state of excellence. His method is different from any science in the known world, and his success has been so marvelous that there is no question that his discovery is worthy the investigation of the scientific world.

The Macon Times, January 10th 1895, says of Dr. Still, *

* * * He has from two to four hundred patients under treatment all the while, sufferers from all over the country. No matter how skeptical the inquirer as to his methods may be at first, a

few minutes talk with one of his patients will set all doubts at rest as to the wonderful efficacy of his treatment. As told by the Doctor, it is the simplest and most logical system of healing in the world.

Dr. Still said, "The manipulation of the muscles, bones, blood-vessels, replacing them in their natural and healthy condition, is our system of treatment. We use the fingers instead of the knife." "Throw physic to the dogs." "This system can be thoroughly explained on scientific principles."

The diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the nerves, blood vessels, or other fluids of 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, CerebroSpinal-Meningitis, Headache, Granulated Eyelids, Dripping Eyes, Pterygium, Dizziness, Polypus of Nose, Catarrh, Enlarged Tonsils, Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Goiter, Indigestion, Lack of Assimilation, Torpid Liver, Gall Stones, Neuralgia of Stomach and Bowels, Constipation, Dysentery, Flux, Piles, Fistula, Irregularities of the Heart, Kidney Diseases, Female Diseases, Rheumatism and Neuralgia of all parts, Atrophy of Limbs, Paralysis, Varicose Veins, Milk-leg, Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Eczema, Fever or Coldness of any part of the System and Nervous Prostration. Osteopathy knows no compromise with disease, because it depends and works upon the laws of nature.

"Beyond the supply of direct or indirect nutrition, human skill is powerless to add a single nerve thro' or heart-beat to the vital stock of any organism. There is no substance in the universe, call it what you will, medicine, mystery, or moonshine which can be made to add a single jot or tittle to the strength of any organized being."

"The first requirement for an accurate diagnosis is to learn to recognize morbid signs. But the art of observation this implies is not easy and can not be thoroughly acquired except by practice. No one aspiring to become a skillful observer can trust exclusively to the light reflected from the writings of others; he must carry the torch in his own hands, and himself look into every recess."—J. M. DaCosta, M. D., LL. D.

The first requirement for an accurate diagnosis is a thorough knowledge of the human engine, all its powers, parts, and principles. Thus armed, you are prepared to decide whether the trouble is in the boiler, steam-chest, wheels, valves, shaft or any other part of the machinery. Without this you cannot give a correct diagnosis, prognosis or treatment. A. T. STILL.

The law of life is absolute. That wonderful, unknown and incomprehensible force which furnishes the power to move the machinery of all animate bodies is felt but not understood. Of ourselves we are unable to supply any one substance required in the economy of our bodies, yet there is a force within us which can select from the given materials such substances as are needed to form any part of the human system.—Dr. Still.

Consumption, croup, hay fever and asthma, the four great cannibals of the world, have never failed to capture their chosen ones or thousands at will in defiance of the skill of all the learned men of the medical profession. They take the babe, mother, father, minister and doctors of all schools, because they are all equally helpless. The doctor's drugs, lymph and all, take the place of seasoning as salt and pepper do, only to give relish to the four eaters of flesh. But you O. P's know, by happy experience, that there is a balm in Gilead for "daughters" and sons, that says to those four cannibals, Stop, and they do. You must not eat of our loved ones till age has marked them with the gray hairs of declining usefulness. Does not the violinist know what notes to touch to cause harmony? Are you not as wise as a fiddler? Are you as dumb as a brute! No! gentlemen, I think better of you. You know what strings to touch to sound the lungs, or any other part of the whole system, or you have slept on your post and should be ashamed of yourselves, and should never be allowed to wear a stove-pipe hat till you have traveled in sack-cloth and ashes till you have attoned for your ignorance and stupidity. Is not God's law absolute? If so, defend the nerves, arteries and veins and look for the results. They will not deceive you as cause and effect are absolute.—A. T. Still, Dec. 24, '91.

Comparison of Alopahy and Osteopathy.

The question is often asked, How does osteopathy compare with alopahy? Osteopathy cures. Alopahy, if it does not kill, teaches you to drink whiskey, eat opium, ruins your whole

manhood and usefulness, makes you a mental and a moral wreck, causes you to shun society, hate your neighbor, fight your mother and abuse your wife and children. When you are filled with whiskey or opium, then you become a pitiful fool and a monumental liar. All men are liars when under the influence of whiskey or opium.

Osteopathy cures fevers and all diseases of any climate and sends you home to make a living for yourself and those dependent upon you.

Osteopathy is a blessing to our race; alopahy a curse. Eclecticism is a whopper for "pepper sass," and Tr. Rei. Homeopathy, like the mosquito, has not a musical wing, but a remarkably long bill. Choose between them.

[From a lecture delivered by A. T. Still in December, 1891.]

PROGRESS OF OSTEOPATHY.

In the March number of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATAY the announcement was made by me that within the last thirty days I had discovered that by the laws of this science greater relief to afflicted and suffering females could be afforded than by all other systems of pathology combined. Thirty days additional experience warrants me in saying that I know the key that unlocks the heretofore hidden mysteries of the cause and cure of those diseases peculiar to the female, has been found. That this law of life furnishes an effectual and permanent cure of many, if not all, of those diseases which for centuries have perplexed and baffled the medical practitioners of all schools, in every country and clime, and for which no successful cure has been found. For many years this law of life has been my constant thought. I have learned what I know of the human machinery, little by little, but by this mode I have been able to increase my stock of knowledge. To do this I have resorted, under necessity, to rolling poor Indians out of their terrestrial resting places, after the immortal part had gone to the happy hunting ground, that I might have before my eyes the exact and perfect structure of man. In this way I began my life work. There is, perhaps, some credit due me in the way of discovery of a mode of treating diseases without using drugs. Yet of this latest discovery, I, at my advanced age and with all my past experience, feel that it is the most important discovery of my life; that in results it will bring more joy, happiness, and comfort to the oppressed, burdened and afflicted mothers and daughters of

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PROGRESS OF OSTEOPATHY.

the land than all discoveries heretofore made. At this time I am fully persuaded, in my own mind, that within the next twelve months nine-tenths of all diseases peculiar to females can be successfully cured by Osteopathy. This discovery only confirms former statements that this science is not fully known and understood. That the law is sufficiently broad to furnish a cure for all diseases. My only object in life is now and for years has been to understand this law of life in all its possibilities. In this desire I may, and doubtless will, fail, yet the consolation is, the pathway has been extended far into the gloom and shadows of darkness, ignorance and superstition, and the sunlight of reason is illuminating that pathway with such powerful rays of light that the entire domain will be thoroughly surveyed and reclaimed from that obscurity in which it has remained since the dawn of creation. The march of this science for twenty years has been marked at each mile-post by victories won. At each advance human suffering has been relieved, and to the list of diseases conquered, new ones, as its trophies of conquest added.

A. T. STILL.

April 25, 1895.

I have found the final resting place for another great failure or nuisance known as Pessary. I am now prepared to say to all ladies, put pessaries of all kinds in the stove. Doctors have kindly endeavored to assist God in his lack of knowledge of how to hold an organ in its normal place, but have failed just in proportion to the measure of their lack of knowledge of the form and design of the delicate muscles and nerves, with their wonderful powers and uses. A married lady who has not had the knife of torture, or the Pessary of ignorance, to annoy her delicate nerves, is too rare a jewel to be anything like a common thing, or daily sight. I believe the key of the science lately found, and spoken of in the last JOURNAL, will give ease, comfort and cure to any lady or anything that has more of the female than the male gender in make or look. I believe I could do Gov. Stone some good. DR. A. T. STILL.

To know is one thing, to successfully teach very different. Experience is necessary to all successful teaching.

The first attempt at teaching Osteopathy systematically was made in

the fall of '92, a class of twelve was organized and began the study of Anatomy. At the same time the students were allowed to go into the operating rooms and witness the treatment of the patients. The doctor and his assistants gave what explanation they could to one not versed in Anatomy, and as a consequence those who were studying paid more attention to becoming imitators, and remembering what "button to press" for each particular disease or condition, than they did to learning the "reason why." As more time was given to learning the manipulations, less and less time was devoted to the study of the machine which they were to handle.

In a few months time, when some satisfactory results had been accidentally hit upon—the greater number of this first class considered themselves fully prepared to go forth and do battle with the world against disease and death. They went out—the result was so unsatisfactory Dr. Still was convinced that the attempt to teach Osteopathy was a mistake. He resolved in his own mind never to take another class.

A year rolled around, many were the applicants for admission, at least Dr. Still was over persuaded and consented to organize another class. But he first stipulated that they should stand an examination and pass with a grade of 90 per cent. or over, upon the Anatomy of the "arm" and the "leg." This was done and better results were obtained—but there was confusion in the minds of the students while trying to carry on the study of anatomy and at the same time digest the principles of Osteopathy, as they were presented day by day. The points upon parts of the body with which they were not familiar could not be grasped, consequently so much was lost.

Before another year passed there were so many applicants for admission to the small circle, it became necessary to take steps to organize regularly chartered institution. This was done, and on October 31, 1894, a charter was issued granting power to establish a school, to be known as the American School of Osteopathy. It gives the right to teach the principles of Osteopathy, and has for its object an improvement, upon the present methods of treating disease. In the fall of '94 the third class in Osteopathy was formed. Profiting by former mistakes, this class was required to complete the first course of five months in Anatomy and Physiology before entering the operating rooms.

Thus they are given a general knowledge of the Anatomy of the whole body, or in other words, they are made familiar with the structure and use of all parts of the machine before they attempt to handle it.

Our institution is yet in its infancy—who can predict what the future has in store?

MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES,
Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Special Notice.

C. E. Still and Charles Hartupee, of Red Wing, Minn., Mrs. Hunt of Minneapolis, Minn., and H. T. and H. M. Still, of Evanston, Ill., are all graduates of the American School of Osteopathy and are amongst the most successful operators who have left this school. They ask no aid from any drug yet known. They are all successful practitioners and know how to treat disease without the use of drugs. An Osteopath grounded in the faith has no use for drugs, because he is not taught to use them, but to shun and despise their use as he would the deadly nightshade. When he compromises with drugs, he is not entitled to confidence, as then he becomes an apostate.

A. T. STILL, President.

She Was Mistaken.

The Chanute Blade is responsible for the following story: "A lady who lives over in the neighboring town of Humboldt suspected that her husband was in the habit of kissing Katy, the cook, and resolved to detect him in the act. After watching for a few days she heard him come home one evening and quietly pass into the kitchen. Now Kate was out that evening and the kitchen was dark. Burning with jealousy the injured wife took a few matches in her hand and placing a shawl over her head as Katy sometimes did, entered the kitchen by the back door, and was almost immediately seized and embraced in a most ardent manner. With her heart almost bursting with rage and jealousy the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to her faithless spouse. Tearing herself from his fond embrace she struck a match and stood face to face with the hired man. Her husband says his wife never treated him so well since the first month they were married as she has the past few days.

Hog Congress.

Evidently the past two years ought to be denominated the "Hog Era" in American politics. The Fifty-Third congress is notable for having tried to hog everything in sight. In the last annual report of the clerk of the House, revealed the fact that seven-eighths of the members of that celebrated body hogged the hundred dollars a month allowed them for clerk-hire, and put it down in their breeches pocket through a system of blood relationship. Taking it all in all it ought to go down in history as the "Hog Congress," for the title befits it better than any other.—St. Joe Herald.

In this country every one gets a mouthful of education, but scarcely anyone gets a full meal.

"Be Strong."

Be strong to bear, O heart of mine!
Faint not when sorrows come.
The summits of these hills of earth
Touch the blue skies of home.
So many burdened ones they are,
Close journeying by thy side;
Assist, encourage, comfort them,
Thine own deep sorrow hide.
What though thy trials may seem great,
Thy strength is known to God.
And pathways steep and rugged lead
To pastures green and broad.

Be strong to bear, O heart of mine!
Live not for self alone,
But find, in blessing other lives,
Completeness for thine own.
Seek every hungry heart to feed,
Each saddened heart to cheer,
And where stern justice stands aloof,
In pity, draw thou near,
Kind, loving words and helping hands
Have won more souls for heaven
Than all the dogmas and the creeds
By priests and sages given.

Be strong to bear, O heart of mine!
Look not on life's dark side;
For just beyond these gloomy hours,
Rich, radiant days abide.
Let hope, like summer's rainbow bright,
Scatter thy falling tears;
And let God's precious promises
Dispel thy anxious fears.
For every grief a Lethe comes;
For every toil a rest.
So hope, so love, so patient bear,
God doeth all things best.
—Womankind.

Whether the ratio of 16 to 1 shall continue as the standard dollar, is the great problem the demagogues are wrestling with at the present. One naturally gets surfeited with such flatulency and paucity on the part of would-be leaders and statesmen. If we were less a nation of liars and frauds, and governed by principle instead of selfish policy, it would surely be better for the toiling millions of the earth. Two years of oppression have demonstrated that party is a premium over patriotism and that politicians will sit supinely indifferent to the cries of distress and the wants of a nation; in their seats in congress and legislatures and refuse to act, simply because that by giving relief to an oppressed and burdened nation such action would strengthen an opposing political party. All such hypocrites, frauds and shams should be beheaded politically, upon the arrival at the first guillotine where the ballot is used. "How long, O Lord," will a nation tolerate such iniquities?

The regular term of the American School of Osteopathy for the year 1895 will commence on Tuesday, October 1. The trustees will, during the summer vacation, revise and extend the curriculum and have all arrangements made to enter upon the work in a more thorough and systematic manner than heretofore. The aim will be to make the College first-class in all particulars. For information, terms, etc., address

H. E. PATTERSON, Sec.

Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

BY THE
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MISS BLANCHE STILL, EDITOR-IN CHIEF.
DR. A. T. STILL, PRESIDENT.
P. F. GREENWOOD, BUSINESS MANAGER.
H. E. PATTERSON, SECRETARY.

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Our Home.

Kirksville is one of the most delightfully pleasant little cities of 5,000 inhabitants in the West. It is accessible by rail from east, west, north and south. It is a model of neatness, healthful and clean. The streets are broad, many of which are macadamized and terraced; miles of newly laid brick sidewalks extend along all the principal streets affording pedestrians safety and comfort by day and by night. The streets are fringed with beautiful and inviting shade trees, rivaling, "the groves were God's first temples." But the opportunities presented to the young ladies and gentlemen of the present to lay the foundation for a future life of usefulness are the greatest benefits derived from a citizenship in Kirksville. Here is located the North Missouri Normal school, second to no institution of its kind east, west, north or south. A Commercial College, from whose walls issue ladies and gentlemen qualified to accurately transact all commercial business, by reason of a thorough business education. Our public schools, the foundation and corner stone of good citizenship are not surpassed in the State, both for white and colored children. The Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music is contributing its due proportion in finishing the education of young ladies and gentlemen.

The American School of Osteopathy, the only institution of the kind in the known world, is now thoroughly equipped for educating all who desire to know and understand the art of healing the afflicted without the use of drugs. Eleven church spires point Heavenward in this city, and it is certainly true, we have in Kirksville a greater per cent of church going people according to population than can be found in any city of its size in the West. We have the most tidy, neatly arranged stores, the most artistic displays of wares of all kinds, equaling much larger cities in presenting to view all the attractions that the ingenuity of live wide-a-wake business men can devise. In this respect our business men in all departments of commercial business can not be excelled, for

neatness and energy. Besides our markets are supplied with everything found in the larger cities of the West. The sharp competition here in all business lines makes Kirksville one amongst the cheapest cities in which one can live. Our business men are substantial and reliable. We are supplied with skilled workmen in all the trades. We are blessed with sagacious, honest upright financiers in all our banking business, they are all gentlemen of personal worth and unquestioned honor. No man, woman or child has ever lost a penny by reason of any rottenness in our banks. We are supplied bountifully with water, by reason of both living water and water works, as well as an excellent service of electric lights. Our hotels and boarding houses are not surpassed. To those desiring a pleasant home, amongst an intelligent people, who will kindly welcome them into their ranks; we invite you to cast your lot with us in Kirksville, the home of which, we are all justly proud. We do not claim Kirksville's citizens are perfection, or that all are what they should be, but we do claim we have fewer regular toughs in a population of 5,000 inhabitants than are ordinarily found in a community of that number. The moral, religious, and intellectual atmosphere of Kirksville, is not suited to the growth of that element.

The unalterable law that our lives are largely influenced by our surroundings and associates, is no more clearly demonstrated any where than in the city of Kirksville.

Kirksville has stood by Osteopathy nobly; THE JOURNAL will devote a part of its space in each issue to Kirksville's interest. If you think our efforts meritorious, aid us by your subscriptions and patronage. This work is reciprocal. From 5,000 to 10,000 JOURNALS are scattered broadcast over the land each month. Send your subscription addressed to THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

CAUTION.

In various sections of the country unscrupulous persons are claiming to be Osteopathic doctors.

Unless they can show a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy, beware of them. No one is endorsed by this school unless he or she has a regular diploma.

We wish to impress upon the public this fact: no person has the right to claim he is an Osteopath unless he can present you a diploma showing his grade in anatomy is above 90, and issued by the American School of Osteopathy.

We endorse no one excepting those to whom diplomas have been issued.

Remember every graduate from the American School of Osteop-



A. T. STILL'S INFIRMARY, ERECTED IN 1894.

athy has won his or her diploma by industry and hard study. The meritorious and deserving receive diplomas at this school. They are not bought and sold as commercial commodities. Trust no one as an Osteopath unless he has a diploma.

Osteopathy is so far ahead of all other systems of treating disease that our janitors and hostlers are taken for Osteopathic doctors. Beware, however, of them; patronize none but those who have a regular diploma from this school.

Our attention has been called to a printed statement made, by a Dr. Miller, wherein he claims to have had "considerable practice in Osteopathy and to have studied medicine," who is located at Salisbury, Missouri.

This Dr. Miller, as he styles himself, was never a student in the American School of Osteopathy. Last summer and fall he sought admission into the school, but failed to make the necessary arrangements. If he has any knowledge of Osteopathy, he acquired it outside of our school. We were not aware that he made any claim to a knowledge of Osteopathy or medicine, until his location at Salisbury. Although Kirksville was his home for some time prior to his moving to Salisbury.

Also we are informed that one (Squire) Morrow is in Macon county, Missouri, claiming he has attended the American School of Osteopathy, if he makes any such claim it is absolutely false. This information comes to us from Bevier.

Before us is the card of one N. W. Atterberry, to whose name is appended D. O. and upon whose card appears "Neuro Osteopathist." We understand he has been at Slater, Missouri. If by this card Mr. Atterberry is attempting to induce the public to believe he is an Osteopathic doc-

tor, allow us to say in the fall of 1893 he did begin the study of Anatomy with us, but did not complete the arm until he quit the study of anatomy. Since that time we have never heard of his taking any further course in anatomy.

We regret that the necessity has arisen, requiring us to mention the names of these gentlemen; but the duty we owe to the public, the graduates of this school, who have spent their time and money to qualify themselves to practice, as well as the protection of the name and principles of the science, demand at our hands, a plain statement of the facts. We hope in the future it will not become necessary to repeat such a disagreeable task. Yet because we dislike the task we shall not hesitate to inform the public, as far as we know, the opportunities each person or persons has had to qualify him or herself to practice Osteopathy. Then our duty is performed.

We cannot afford to lose any of our institutions of learning—keep up the record of Kirksville for enterprise and liberality.

Our aim is to make the JOURNAL a medium through which the success, progress and principles of the science of Osteopathy may become generally known. We feel confident that any person who understands the principles, or the results of the science, cannot fail to appreciate its merits. The JOURNAL contains 32 columns of good reading matter each month, worth more than the cost of the paper. To gain accurate information regarding this science all you have to do is to send us 50 cents for the JOURNAL one year. Each issue will contain one of Dr. Still's lectures, more than worth the cost of the subscription.

The question is oftener asked what diseases does Osteopathy treat successfully. The answer is—All diseases of all climates and all seasons, of all ages and sexes. Venereal diseases excepted. Every grade or form of dislocation. Osteopathy knows no compromise with drugs in the treatment of disease, because it depends and works upon the laws of nature.

The history of the world teaches this fact, that ever since the creation no new discovery has ever been made in science or art unless it was forced to fight its way against pre-conceived prejudices existing in the minds of the people.

The singular fact about this is that the prejudices are always stronger in those whose superior knowledge and education would seem best to prepare them for the reception of new ideas.

"Scientists have ever been incredulous and merciless to the propagators of a new theory." No great discovery has ever been made that did not have to meet and overcome the active or passive opposition of scientists and other learned men. The fact that the thing is new is generally enough to condemn it. Condemnation comes first, then investigation. Galileo, Columbus, Fulton, Jauner and Edison all had to fight. Each was met with incredulity and lack of sympathy, if not by active opposition.

In olden times the man with a new idea was stoned and burned at the stake. That practice is now abandoned and in its stead resort is had to the wise shake of the head and a knowing wink of the eye, enough to say I know there is nothing in his theory and if you wish to be humbugged follow the advice of the crank. With this sage advice and display of wisdom the case is dismissed by them, without investigation and without thought or argument.

Medical progress has always been made in the face of violent opposition from the medical fraternity. To become satisfied of this fact one has but to read the history and progress of medicine. Then why should Osteopathy expect immunity from the medical profession and the learned men who will not investigate?

Governor Stone may have no bones out of place but Dr. Still, the apostle of Osteopathy, would like to examine him and know for a fact.—Brookfield Gazette.

[No, Dr. Still has had no occasion since he left the Shawnee Mission to examine "stiffs."—Ed.]

Be not simply good—be good or something.

PAUL CASTOR.

A few years ago the name at the head of this article was almost as common in the West as is that of A. T. Still.

At the city of Bloomfield, Iowa, this name became known and familiar to thousands. But when he died, the business died, and to-day the name of Paul Castor is scarcely known. Frequently the question is asked, and many believe, or affect to believe, that when A. T. Still dies, Osteopathy will die. While Osteopathy would receive a shock and be retarded by the death of Dr. A. T. Still, yet it would not die. This system differs from Paul Castor's in this: Dr. Still teaches the principles of Osteopathy to his students. The law by which it is governed is fixed, revealed, and can be taught, demonstrated and explained with the same exactness as can a mathematical or geometrical problem.

This law is known and understood by all the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy; none, however, so familiar with this law as Dr. A. T. Still himself; he it is to-day that is best prepared to investigate, reveal and demonstrate the principles of this science and apply it to new phases of disease where it has heretofore not been known or used. But should his career on earth suddenly end, there are those who can and will go forward with this work and in time doubtless carry it to as high a degree of perfection, as the human mind is able to demonstrate and apply a science. Dr. Still may, and surely will die, but Osteopathy never.

The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve the present system of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of General Diseases.

MERITS OF OSTEOPATHY.

Osteopathy possesses this merit above all drug systems, that if a cure is not effected, the patient's system is not left full of poisons for nature to overcome, or in case nature is not equal to that task the patient is left in a worse condition than when he begun taking treatment. We do not stand in the attitude of claiming Osteopathy can or does cure every form of disease or even all cases of the same form of disease. But we do claim that by this mode of treatment a greater per cent of the same form of disease can be and is cured by Osteopathic treatment than by any other system of treating diseases, ever discovered by the combined medical systems of all ages, climes, and periods. To the general public this may seem bombastic but twenty years practice has clearly established this fact and demonstrated the truth

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OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



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SPECIAL.—New Osteopathic Souvenir Spoons and Silver Novelties.

Thomas Jewelry House. EAST SIDE.

of what we affirm. The law governing this science is illimitable, each month's experience demonstrates new discoveries in treating diseases, and additional knowledge is gained of its powers to relieve suffering humanity. We know more to-day of Osteopathy than we did one month ago. The Osteopath of to-day is able to relieve those suffering from some peculiar maladies, and especially females, that was not thought of twelve months ago. The truth is this science is but in its infancy; and its real capabilities and possibilities are beyond comprehension. The world to-day stands aghast at the progress made in the last half of the 19th Century.

A preacher came at a newspaper in this way: "You editors dare not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspapers would be a failure." The editor replied: "You are right; and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the grave-stone are the

great saint-making triumvirate." And the grave minister went away looking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work and told about the surpassing beauty of the bride, while, in fact, she was as homely as a hedge fence.—Ex.

Spring, Spring, Spring.

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THE DECLINE OF FRANCE.

No statement made in reference to European economic conditions is more widely misleading than the oft-repeated assertion that France is the most prosperous of the Old World nations.

True, she has of recent years made wonderful advances in certain lines of thrift calculated to raise her in the estimation of some of the neighboring Powers, but they, as a rule, are inclined toward using the criterion of prestige as a standard for the measurement of true greatness. The recuperative powers displayed by her after the close of the war of 1870-71 were marvelous indeed; and, as we have admitted, she has made wonderful strides in certain directions since that time.

Yet, if the French people desire to hold their position as one of the "great Powers" of Europe there must be a quick and radical change for the better in the showing of their vital statistics. The observable element of present and coming weakness lies not alone in the low birth rate, which is now attracting general attention, but in the fact that the country is being literally taken by foreigners who are much more prolific than the native French.

According to the latest (1893) figures on the subject, there are 1,100,000 aliens settled or employed in France. Of the above number 480,000 are Belgians, 280,000 are Italians, 100,000 are Germans, and of the remaining 240,000 the majority are British and Swiss. In Paris, which had a population of 2,447,957 at the time of the last (1891) census, only one adult out of each four is a native Parisian, the other three being "provincials," or foreigners.

But it is not in this foreign invasion wherein lies the greatest danger of French national decay—it is in their extraordinarily low birth rate and the constitutional weaknesses that have been bred into the people. In Russia the annual number of births per 1,000 inhabitants is 50; in Hungary, 43; in Prussia, 39; in Austria, 38; in Italy, 37; in England and Scotland, 35, while in France it is but 23. In order to show the true import of this startling exhibit, let us compare the birth rate of the different countries therein named with the death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the same lands. In Russia, out of each 1,000 of population, 35 die annually; in Hungary, 38; in Prussia, 27; in Austria, 31; in Italy, 28; in England and Scotland only 19, whereas in France the death rate actually overbalances the births in the proportion of 100 to 94.5.

Then, again, the average length of human life in the civilized countries of the world is now put down as being a fraction over 43 years, an increase of about two whole years in a quarter of a century. In Europe, taken as a whole, the average is 41.9 years, while in France it is only 37 years, as against 48.33 in Norway. Considering Paris separately, the conditions are shown to be still more deplorable, the average age of all those who die in that city being only 28 years.

Bohn's "Queer Statistics" says that the population of Europe, as a whole, doubles once each 600 years. For the last 35 years that of France has been practically at a standstill, it being the only civilized country on the globe that has fewer able-bodied men, more old men and a smaller number of children between the ages of 1 and 6 years than it had 30 years ago. In 1695 France boasted one-third of the population of Europe, at present hardly one-twelfth, and since the opening of the present century she has fallen from second to fifth place in point of individual number of inhabitants.

Old maids, old bachelors, divorces—in fact, everything that is against the pros-

perity of the country—appear to be increasing at an alarming ratio. In 1887 the number of divorces granted throughout the whole of France was 3,636; in 1890, 5,457.

The French are proverbially resourceful, but what nation can hope to hold out long against an increased death rate, an increased divorce rate, and a decreased birth rate and a natural curtailment of the average length of life.—St. Louis Republic.

LETTER FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

Noah Brooks, who was a war correspondent, and was on terms of peculiar intimacy with Lincoln, contributes further reminiscences of the emancipator and of war-timescenes in Washington. After recounting the death of Dr. A. G. Henry, by the wrecking of the steamer Brother Jonathan, Mr. Brooks says:

The tragical episode that marked the close of the career of Dr. Henry, Lincoln's good friend, may best be concluded here with a letter from Mrs. Lincoln in which touching reference is made to him and to her husband. I may as well explain that the "claims" referred to in Mrs. Lincoln's letter were certain shares of "wild-cat" stock sent to her in her days of prosperity, and which the poor lady thought might be sold for a small sum. This is her letter:

Chicago, May 11, 1866.—Noah Brooks, Esq., San Francisco: My Dear Sir—A few days since I received a very sad letter from Mrs. Henry, in which she vividly portrays her great desolation and dependence upon others for every earthly comfort. I am induced to enclose you the Nevada claims, and also a petroleum claim, hoping that you may be able to secure a purchaser for them, in which case I will most cheerfully give Mrs. Henry some of the proceeds. I am aware that I am taxing your kindness very greatly, yet the remembrance of your great esteem for my beloved husband and Dr. Henry would excuse the intrusion upon you. I wish you were not so far removed from us—true friends, in these overwhelming days of affliction, I find to be very rare. I find myself clinging more tenderly to the memory of those who, if not so remote, would be more friendly.

I hope you will be able to visit Mrs. Henry the coming summer. I sometimes, in my wildness and grief, am tempted to believe that it is some terrible, terrible dream, and that my idolized husband will return to me. Poor Dr. Henry! He who wept so truly and freely with us in our great misfortune, how soon he was called to join the beloved one who had so recently "gone before!" In my own greet sorrow how often I have prayed for death to end my own great

misery.

My sons are well, and a great comfort to me. * * * Robert and Taddie remember you very kindly. I hope you will write to us more frequently. I am well aware of the deep sympathy you feel for us, and the great affection and confidence my husband cherished for you draws you very near to us. With apologies for troubling you as I am now doing, I remain, always sincerely your friend,

MARY LINCOLN
—Century Magazine.

An anti-kissing epidemic has broken out in portions of the country. And the Adventists predict the end of the world soon. This epidemic must be the beginning of the end, for kissing is the tie that binds, the link that connects, the one touch in human nature that makes the world kin. The sugar that coats the pill. Eliminate the kiss and the glory of a man's mustache vanishes and the beauty of a woman's lips fades away. The smack of a kiss is the music that thrills two loving hearts and brings the old man red-hot to the front gate. The pucker of a lady's mouth waiting for a kiss is one of the sweetest and most sublime spectacles of the world. No, the anti-kissing fad will die a bornin'. It is endorsed by the Holy Writ, sanctioned by the ministry of the country, practiced by supreme court, probate and justice courts, and engraved in the constitution of man. Let 'er go.—Ex.

Real Estate for Sale,

- No. 1. House of 7 rooms, 1½ lots, 2 wells and cellar; 3 blocks from Dr. Still's Institute, \$1250.
 - No. 2. Splendid 9-room boarding house, 1 lot, 1 block from Dr. Still's Institute; will sell at a bargain.
 - No. 3. Two cottages near State Normal, \$1250 and \$1350, respectively.
 - No. 4. New house, 8 rooms, elegant finish, electric lights, hot air furnace, location A 1; \$3600.
 - No. 5. Elegant 14 room modern built house for sale or rent.
- Correspondence solicited,
ENGLEHART BROS.,
Real Estate Agts., Kirksville, Mo.

Quincy and Trenton.

Arrangements have just been perfected whereby the Q., O. & K. C. R. R. will issue special Invalid Tickets from Quincy to Kirksville and from Trenton to Kirksville at less than half the regular fare. This reduction is made for the benefit of those desiring to come to Dr. Still for treatment once or twice a week, and will be sold to such only.

Tickets will be on sale at Quincy and Trenton.

"Speaking of bereavement, Jones affirms that no death ever affected him so sadly, as that of his wife's first husband.

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Journal of Osteopathy.

A RATIONAL VIEW OF OSTEOPATHY.

BY A PATIENT.

The question, "What is Osteopathy?" has been put to me so often and by so many, since I have had the good fortune to become a patient of Dr. Still's that I shall embrace this opportunity to answer it from a patient's point of view and in as rational a manner possible—It will not be a scientific answer as the writer is not an Osteopathic student, and the majority of people who ask the question, know little or nothing of the scientific principles of Osteopathy and would not be satisfied with a scientific answer. To begin with Osteopathy is a drugless science, operated by the hand which has been cultivated to a high sense of touch, guided by a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame, which enables the operator to locate all the bones, muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the body. With this intuitive touch and anatomical knowledge an Osteopath can detect the slightest defect in our anatomy, discover dislocated bones, hardened muscles, engorged arteries, in fact any injury to the mechanism of our bodies. By its total abstinence in the use of drugs, it opens an avenue of escape to suffering humanity, from the ravenous maw of the allopathic profession who unwittingly slay thousands by the wholesale by injudicious use of these agents. The great poet, literateur and physician, the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once made the following remark while lecturing before his class of medical students at Harvard University:—"If all drugs were cast into the sea, it would be so much the better for man, and so much the worse for the fishes."

History tells us of the magnificent physique and beautiful figures of the Greeks and Romans of the early centuries, who flourished when "Sappho sang and the world was young" and attributes their possession, to their physical culture and utter abstinence of the use of deleterious drugs, which make the stomach, that wonder piece of God's creation, a scape-goat of the many ills that the flesh is heir to. Consider for one moment, for what purpose our stomachs were created. Was it not to convert our food into the life-giving fluid, which nourishes our body, and that alone? It is nature's laboratory in which she has stored the wonderful digestive fluids, with which she prepares and converts the food into the proper sub-

stance to be absorbed into the blood, and the moment we abuse this great principle of nature's generosity, she rebels, though patiently and the result is a wasted body, shattered by pain and disease.

Man is the only creature who tampers with his stomach overtaxing its energies and strength by dosing himself with the various vegetable and mineral compounds, which in many instances are virulent poisons.

Our bodies are living engines, whose mechanism defies every effort of man to imitate, yet do we expend one half the care and solicitude upon them, as does the engineer upon his locomotive? How regularly he oils its bearings, how tenderly he polishes its shining surfaces and watches with jealous care its delicate mechanism to guard it against injury and accident. To illustrate further, let us indulge in a little hyperbole; suppose an engineer on a long distance run would discover that his engine was becoming disabled and he would be soon forced to stop and lose many precious moments, on examination, he finds one or two bolts missing, the piston rod is stiff and several levers have slipped. Something must be done immediately or else this ponderous mass of iron and steel will cease to move, in other words it will die.

The engineer, writes out a list of chemicals, hands it to his fireman and directs him to pour them into the engine's boiler—A mixture of several gallons of sulphuric ether, muriatic acid, concentrated lye and leaden bullets, are compounded and thrown as directed into the boiler. Shades of the mighty! What are the results? A bursted boiler, a wrecked engine, the mangled corpses of two men and a train load of disgusted, frightened passengers who are landed many miles from their destination.

You exclaim how absurd! Quite true, but is it any more so than to drench the human stomach with fire-eating drugs, in order to set a disjointed back bone or a dislocated shoulder?

Suppose again, that by some unheard of miracle, the engineer or fireman escaped uninjured from this improbable catastrophe. What would be their fate? These two lunatics would be tried in a court of justice and the verdict of the jury would be either gross criminal, carelessness or unimpeachable insanity.

If the former, they would go to swell the striped gang at the state penitentiary, if the latter they would end their days in the insane asylum.

Yet our state boards issue daily licenses to hundreds of young

HAS 24 ROOMS.

NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED.

THE STILL BOARDING HOUSE,

M. D. COLE, Proprietor.

Modern conveniences, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Water and Heat Throughout.

ROBERT CLARK,

Hardware, Largest Line of Surries and Buggies in the City.

All Kinds of City Plumbing Done.

West Side Square.

Kirksville, Mo.

medical students to practice like absurdities upon an unsuspecting long suffering public, and hesitate to recognize the Osteopaths as qualified practitioners who are able to relieve and cure without drugs, the majority of the human diseases.

One word before I close about the illustrious founder of Osteopathy. He has at last been successful in obtaining a charter and securing recognition to a right to establish in this country a foothold for Osteopathy and its successful practice. We his friends and patients all unite in sincere congratulation and will do our best to spread the fame of his well deserved worth and cherished science which is yet in its infancy. He is now on the shady side of sixty and in all probability will not witness the triumph of his genius nor reap the reward of his merit.

Had he fifty years, nay less before him, he would live to see the golden fruiting of his life's labors and bear the well deserved honor of the confidence of the greatest nation on earth, the American people.

Wabash Low Rate Harvest Excursions for 1895

Will be run from all stations on the Wabash Railroad on May 21st and June 11th to the West, Northwest, South and Southwest.

For full particulars, apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting lines or to

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Improved Train Service on the Wabash.

Commencing May 1, 1895, the Wabash Railroad will place in service a through Reclining Chair Car (seats free) between St. Louis and Des Moines, on trains 7 and 8.

In addition to the above, elegant new Sleeping Cars will be placed in service between Kansas City and Des Moines, on same trains.

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THE WABASH RAILROAD

Is the direct line from Kansas City, St. Louis, Des Moines and Ottumwa to Kirksville. Through sleeping cars from St. Louis and Kansas City to Kirksville. Reclining chair cars on all trains. Be sure your tickets read via this popular route. C. S. CRANE,
Gen'l P. & T. Agt.

Man never falls so low that he can see nothing lower than himself.



TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2, St. L. & K. C. Mail 10:09 a. m.
No. 8, " " Exp 12:04 a. m.
No. 22, Local Freight 12:45 p. m.
No. 98, Through Freight 11:43 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 3, Ottumwa Mail 4:56 p. m.
No. 7, Des Moines & St. P. Ex. 3:30 a. m.
No. 21, Local Freight 12:45 p. m.
No. 97, Through Freight 9:20 a. m.
7 and 8 daily. 2 and 3 daily except Sunday. 97 and 98 carry passengers Sundays only.

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No. 1, Mail and Express 11:30 a. m.
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No. 5, Through Freight 2:30 a. m.
No. 7, Local Freight arrives 11:50 p. m.
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No. 2, Mail and Express 9:15 p. m.
No. 4, K. & Q. Express 7:30 a. m.
No. 6, Stock Express 10:50 p. m.
No. 8, Local Freight arrives 10:15 a. m.
leaves 10:40 a. m.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor

And the National Young People's Christian Union will hold their Fourteenth International Convention at Boston, July 10 to 14, 1895. The Wabash Railroad has reduced the rate to one first-class fare for the round trip from all stations to Boston for this occasion. For maps of route and guide to Boston write to

C. S. CRANE,
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National Educational Association Meeting.

Denver Colo. July 5 to 12, 1895.

For this occasion the Wabash Railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip to Denver plus \$2.00, added for membership fee.

For full particulars as regards meeting, time of trains, route etc., call upon or write to any representative of the Wabash R. R., or connecting lines, or

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RAY WILSON.

Journal of Osteopathy.

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The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve the present systems of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of General Diseases.

POISONED BY A DENTIST!

Lives of Five People at Hiattsville, Kan., in Danger. Warrant for the Doctor.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., May 1.—At Hiattsville, a small village near here, half a dozen people, including the Methodist minister, have been poisoned, some of them perhaps fatally, by medicine administered by a traveling woman dentist who has left town since the condition of her patients became known. The names of the victims as far as known, are as follows:

Taylor Paxton, pastor of the Methodist church.

Miss Myrtle Wallace.

Nora Burtwell.

Mrs. Wm. Clark.

Lizzie Liddell.

The dentist traveled under the name of Dr. Alberta Oberlin, and claimed to come from St. Louis.

The town is torn up in excitement over the affair and telegrams have been sent in every direction in an endeavor to head off the woman, who is described as a "large, remarkably handsome woman, of stylish and prepossessing appearance."

Dr. Oberlin came to town a few days ago and, stopping at the main hotel, advertised herself as a "painless tooth extractor of St. Louis." Many of the most prominent people of the town answered her advertisement. She applied to the gums of a number of her patients a liquid. Soon after the operation the patients were invariably taken ill, their faces and hands became discolored, their tongues swollen and their stomachs affected. When the conditions of her patients became serious the woman quietly disappeared. Ever since then the village doctors have been kept busy trying to alleviate the pain of the unfortunates, but to no avail, and today the prosecuting attorney was appealed to, the doctors declaring that the villagers had been poisoned. A warrant was immediately sworn out for the dentist's arrest, but she could not be found. Miss Liddell is dying to-night, and it is feared that some of the others will succumb before morning.

[The above is taken from the St. Louis Republic of Thursday, May 2, 1895. From this sad story an important lesson should be learned; that is, embracing an itinerant doctor is a folly for which you pay a very high price, and it is attended, usually, with the same results of an attempt to take a rabid canine by the ears; try it who may, you get bit. The strange thing about it all is, those bitten in this way, like the story of the bite "by the worm of the still," are usually the very ones who seek an opportunity to be bitten again. The picture presented of five persons dangerously poisoned, a part, if not all, unto death, is a warning against the use of poisonous drugs. God knows it is risky enough to use them under the advice and direction of the doctor you know, who has a knowledge of their deadly and dangerous effects on human life; but this danger is nothing in comparison to submitting yourself to the treatment of an itinerant. But like Tennyson's Brook, it will continue forever.—EDITOR.]

Bringing the Dead to Life.

A variety of methods of restoring life in those apparently dead from drowning, asphyxiation, etc., have been advocated, but with indifferent success. More than a year ago the celebrated Dr. De Baun declared that "if a person dies simply for want of breath there is no good reason why he should not live again if the proper means for restoring life are resorted to." Upon a chance presenting itself, De Baun proceeded to prove the truth of his assertion. A child, apparently dead from drowning, was brouget to him with the statement that it had been dead about 15 minutes. He immediately passed a small rubber tube through its nostrils, and, closing the mouth tightly, proceeded to force air into the lungs. After the lungs had been fully inflated he released the pressure from the mouth and found, as he expected, that the elasticity of the chest muscles caused an immediate contraction of the lungs. This contraction formed a natural respiration, but artificial inspiration was kept up for nearly an hour, at the end of which time the breathing was perfect and the child's life was saved.—Exchange.

Shall It Be Yes or No?

This is a verbatim report of a modern Ophelia's soliloquy:
"To take him or not to take him—that is the question. I know that he is rich, and wedding him will end my struggling with poverty. No more worrying about food or raiment; no more walking the sloppy streets, for he will provide a carriage. A house, a carriage and a man—

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W. H. PHALEN, Agent, Kirksville, Mo. F. W. EVATT, G. F. & P. A., Quincy, Ill. JOHN M. SAVIN, Gen'l Mgr., Quincy, Ill.

what more could girl desire? And yet, if by waiting I could secure a better catch, I'd wait. Perchance I had better wait, for in my heart I do not love this suitor. And yet they tell me I may never have another chance; that there are more girls than chances, and that I shall be called a fool if I refuse him. There are many things in which he does not suit me. He is short and I love tall men. He is fair and I like gypsy-looking men, with coal-black hair and eyes sloes, (will look up the definition of sloes.) He likes to sit at home and I love to go. He loves to play cards and I hate it. He wishes to entertain ministers, priests and deacons, and I—well, I'll confess, a gay crowd, a Welsh rarebit supper with beer and cigarettes is more to my liking.

"And yet other girls that I know have married money and are happy. Did not the Widow Green marry the man who owned her house, to save paying her rent? Didn't she say that she could provide her food and clothes out of her husband's life insurance, but she never could pay her rent? And does she not appear happy? And does not the little singer who married the old banker now ride the top crest of society—and is not her former lover just as devoted as ever? Does not her husband stay at home and let her do as she pleases? I think they have the best times, these married women, for they may flirt as they please and stand firm on their husband's reputations. Ah, me! 'Tis a most perplexing question, and yet, methinks, love is far better housed in a mansion than in an 8-per-cent building association cottage. Therefore will I retain my reputation for common sense and say "Yes."—New York Record.

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"Every rose is an autograph from the hand of Almighty God."

Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion: what a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate.