

# 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. II.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, MAY, 1895.

NO. 1

## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I cannot express myself as an orator; timidity came to me at my birth or may be was waiting for me a week before hand. It is easy for me to use such big words as "I will" or "I wont" and I do not hesitate to say—I will demonstrate that Osteopathy is a science. The purpose of these meetings is to give you an insight into its nature; the average American can't tell whether it is an earthquake, a cyclone or a comet. Even the Governor of our great state thinks it a special gift or a secret. We know that it is a science founded on truth, a science which any man of intelligence who will studiously apply himself may learn, a science which has control of fever, flux, measles and diphtheria and it never goes into line of battle to meet these foes under a flag of truce but waves the black flag of defiance.

In this work I depend upon the absolute laws of Deity; if you object to that, all right; you may take guess-work if you choose, but I will not loose my hold on Deity. If you want to see the result of guess-work methods, look at our grave-yards full of babies, little children, young mothers, men who failed to reach the prime of life. I tell you God never meant to fertilize the earth in that manner. It is the ignorance of man which produces such results.

I remember that in the harvest fields out in wind-swept Kansas while the men wore shirts, the most of them were shirts with holes in them. One day a Dutchman sat down against a bush to rest and something crawled through one of these holes. The Dutchman pulled that something out and found it was a rattlesnake and he said to it, "What's dat? You want to bite?" About that time I found something in my bosom. It was Osteopathy. I pulled it out into view and asked of it as the Dutchman did of the snake, "You want to bite?" The answer came, "No, I want to give to mothers the comfort due them. I want to give ease and quiet to children so that they may eat all that is necessary for life and growth and may sleep, so fulfilling the law of nature and developing from an atom to a full grown being. And in this one form you will find all that heaven and earth contain.

My neighbors said of this strange thing I showed them—it is nonsense, you are crazy, until I grew ashamed to hold it to view even in the great freedom-claiming state of Kansas.



DR. A. T. STILL.

And when they spoke so of this science backed by God, I did as the Dutchman did when his wife died, "I got so mad, I bawl."

The nineteenth century triumphed over slavery, but who appreciates true freedom, for there is about one wise man to ninety-nine fools among the people. I tried to explain to them that the brain acted as a common battery, but they thought these secrets belonged to God and reproached me for going against the teachings of my father who, during his life, had been a good physician, using pills, purges, plasters and all the poisons he had been taught were essential to the curing of disease. He lived up to the best light he had, but a fuller, brighter light has broken on us from the intelligence of God that is better than the old guess-work. I shall give all my life to the study of these human engines, these combines of mind and matter, and whenever I find a new truth I will trumpet it to the world.

I want the character of my discoveries to be such that when an inquirer asks whose writing is upon the pages of Osteopathy, the answer may be—"They bear the stenography of the Architect of the universe."

It has been said to me, "Are you

not afraid of losing your soul running after this new idea, this strange teaching?"

I have no fear that following a law made by God will lead me from Him.

I do not want to go back to God with less knowledge than when I was born. I want my foot-print to make an impress on the fields of reason. I have no desire to be like a cat, which has the lightest tread of any animal and walks here and there without creating any disturbance. I want my steps to be plainly seen by all book readers. I want to be myself not "them," not "you," not Washington, but just myself, well plowed and cultivated. I expect to continue searching into the construction of this human engine—the body of man. I find much to interest me in the brain with its two lobes, medulla oblongata, spinal cord and various sets of nerves. It is the machine which controls the telegraphy of life.

In the heart I find chambers where blood is stored to pass out through the arteries of the entire system and returns through the veins to the heart in an impoverished condition, there to receive nourishment from the chyles which passes through the thoracic duct to renew the blood.

Each vein has a water bucket; God is a great water bucket man. The lymphatics are water supplies; they thin the Jersey milk of the chyme and make it ready for the pulmonary arteries.

Sickness is caused by the shutting off of some supply (here a fine illustration was given by the use of the electric lights.)

In case of paralysis you go from one doctor to another to find one who can throw a current on the spinal cord; finally you come to an Osteopath who touches the button and turns on the light. So in case of diphtheria, you want the Lord to send a man that plays understandingly on the machine He has made. An Osteopath conquers the disease by knowing how to apply the principles and practice of this science along the lines of sensation, motion and nutrition then you are happy and want to kiss the doctor, get drunk or celebrate in some way.

The principle of the electric light is the same as that of Osteopathy; it has two batteries composed of opposite chemicals, bring them together and an explosion or light is produced.

The same principle shows why a bird keeps warm—its heart-beats are quick. The snow-bird has about 360 heart-beats per minute while the elephant has only about one in three minutes and the whale still fewer.

Why is the wind-bag, or lung, placed in the breast? To explode oxygen and sustain life. If the machine is in a healthy state, would you poison and contract it until the battery cannot act?

Oxygen is sent through the entire body and throws a bomb-shell into the camp of death. But some refuse to accept the new and better way. They want the same old whiskey, etc.

All right, no gun can shoot stronger than its construction warrants and they can do no better.

The people have to be educated in this respect; they are like rats in a trap. Their doctor may be a good man but he is practically helpless under the system he advocates. He lets his wife die, lets his child die that he would give worlds to save, dies himself because he travels away from God's instruction.

An Osteopath is a human engineer who should understand all the laws governing his engine and thereby master disease.

When asthma tries to destroy life, when the pulmonary nerves thicken

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## DR. STILL'S LECTURE.

Continued from First Page.

and get stupid, he puts on steam by working on the nerves that control the lungs and harmony is the result.

In case of flux when the bowels are on fire with pain, the Osteopath presses the button of ease and in a few minutes the agony is over and the child is hungry.

Soon I expect to find the button to press that will produce an accumulation or a reduction of flesh as the case demands.

Shame upon the knife that cuts a woman like a Christmas hog. Almost one-half the women of to-day bear a knife-mark, and I tell you God's intelligence is reproached by it.

An Osteopath stands firm in the belief that God knew what to arm the world with and follows His principles. And he who so far forgets His teaching as to use drugs, must forfeit the respect of my school and its followers.

I am the father of Osteopathy and am not ashamed of the child of my brain.

A. T. STILL.

## M. D's.

I have no desire to quarrel with or disturb the M. D's., as many of them are men learned in their profession which they have been deluded to believe is a science which will enable them to successfully vanquish disease in the constant battle that is being waged between life and death.

Personally I am a friend to M. D's.—they are the very men who have made me an Osteopath.

I used to chop wood with an old, worn-out ax and it was of little account; I saw a new one containing more steel, fine in make and shape, fitted to do its work well. I traded my old medical ax for the better ax of Osteopathy made of the sharp steel of reason and it cuts to perfection.

A. T. STILL.

## I Want Riches.

I do not want riches that is given by money alone. I believe daily labor is one of the greatest sources of comfort in any man's life.

No man should have such a large amount of money as will encourage him in being indolent or lazy. He should trim all the useless weights from his mind, review the past, cast out all ideas that have been found erroneous and adopt wiser methods for the future.

A man must labor with both mind and body in order to be happy.

I want all the wealth I can get if knowledge is wealth—dress and show are not objects worthy of attainment to me, they are not ham and onions; no, never! When I hear some poor human engine creaking with pain and can press the button of the door of ease, I am then filling my craving stomach with the oil of joy and the angels food of love.

A. T. STILL.

## WHAT A STUDENT MUST BE.

An operator, in order to be a success, must know the full meaning of the phrase—blood and nerve supply. He must know the exact location of each nerve vein and artery in every part of all the limbs, the head, neck, chest, abdomen and each organ and gland of the whole body.

A student gets word anatomy in the class-room and learns practical anatomy in the clinics of Osteopathy.

A full knowledge of the form and action of all muscles and ligaments must precede the entry into this room for the purpose of receiving instruction in clinics; because here it is the philosopher must dwell if good is to come. Either an Osteopath is a philosopher or he is merely an imitator and cannot progress beyond simple imitation.

He who would enter this school of science must not do so with the expectation of becoming fully qualified to cope with all forms of disease short of eighteen months or two years. Fully this much time is required for becoming an expert operator.

Osteopathy is doubtless the greatest science now before the people, and is being recognized as such by all those who are competent to form a judgment on the subject.

Should any one think of becoming a practitioner of this science simply because he has failed to make a living in other ways, he would better conclude to change his intentions. We want Osteopathy to be proven a success to all the world and such a man is not capable of making such proof. Young Osteopaths are, as a general thing, crazy to get out into the world long before they are ready to be turned loose.

Experience in the past twelve months has taught me that many desire to enter this school for the mere purpose of saying they have been students of the American School of Osteopathy, and if they could get some slips of paper to show they had been students of my school, they would travel from place to place, and under cover of Osteopathy, would deceive people and obtain money by false pretenses.

We now endorse no one as being fully qualified to do the science justice except such as can show diplomas stating that a grade of 90 per cent. on a scale of 100 in anatomy has been obtained.

By way of caution I would say, never hesitate to ask an Osteopath to show his diploma, and in case he is what he represents himself to be, he will gladly show his credentials. Then you will see that by order of the trustees named in the charter granted October 30, 1895, he has been adjudged qualified to practice. The scale of 90 or more on his diploma has been won by hard study of which he may justly be proud. This diploma shows he has a thorough knowledge of the theory of Osteopathy; as to his practice it must be judged by its fruits.

A. T. STILL.

## To the Student of Osteopathy.

In searching for causes of disease you began anatomy at the bone. Remember bones are held in place by ligaments, one ligament containing many parts or fibres which cross at all angles, it being a rare thing for any two of these fibres to run the same course for their entire length.

Now if we should begin in the N. W. T. and run S. E. and another and longer one should begin N. of N. W. T. and run S. of S. E. and all be bent from E. to S. E. what would then be the condition of N. W. T. at center or cross line on S. by S. E.? What would happen to the covering of each ligament? Suppose a muscle be fastened at N. and S., then suppose the brace at S. be moved to S. E. what will occur in space between S. and S. E.? All fibrinous cross openings will be shoved N. by E.

Should you move brace back to S. you would still have fibres fast in fibrinous cross spaces. You are now at sea if you fail to obey the law of parallaxes. You must, under such circumstances, trace and adjust all muscles and fibres from origin to insertion, giving S. W. T. more on center of all these muscles and fibres pressing them as far beyond a straight line in this direction as they have been moved in abnormal line in the opposite direction to produce the disease; if you do not pursue such a course you will fail to get the relief sought.

All points in insertion mark a change in vitality. Since you have the fact of all muscles being fibres of a very delicate nature, you treat all first as divisions, then as individuals. Each bone is a summit of attachment. Summits are to keep fibres from pressing on nerves, veins, arteries and facies.

A. T. STILL.

## BEGINNING OF OSTEOPATHY.

Andrew T. Still was born August 6, 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 he was surgeon in the Shawnee Mission.

It was probably while engaged as surgeon in the army that 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 10, 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, Cerebro Spinal-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.

"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 cannot 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.

## UNWRITTEN E\_ UITY,

BY MARY KINNEAR.

Who liveth for himself alone,  
Though rich, distinguished, proud and free,  
Is poor, compared to earth's unknown  
Who liveth for eternity.

So strong, inflexible and just  
Those grand, unwritten laws that rule,  
'Mid scoff and jeer, 'mid love and trust,  
Alike the prophet and the fool;

That he who giveth hath the more,  
And he who taketh hath the less;  
And blest is he in heart and store  
Who aids his brother in distress.

We pave the way 'long which we go  
With seeds containing deathless pow-  
ers—  
Seeds that in future years will grow  
And ripen into weeds or flowers.

And when on life's eternal shore,  
As down its flowery path we stray,  
These weeds or flowers will rise once  
more  
To cheer or chide us on our way.

For 'tis decreed where'er your hand  
These potent seeds of fate may cast,  
Not God, but your own soul, shall stand  
In judgment on its ways at last.

Though in the midnight darkness  
wrought,  
Nor good nor ill escape the light;  
Each aim and purpose, deed and thought,  
Your walk by day, your dreams by  
night:

Into the texture of your soul  
Are woven as by threads of fire;  
Bold, flaming records that unroll  
Thine every passion, hope, desire!

And would you close the tell-tale page,  
And lay the volume on the shelf;  
If dimmed by falsehood, blurred by rage,  
You first must learn to fly from self.

## THE ARCUS SENILIS.

BY J. B. S. KING.

From The Homeopathic News, St. Louis, Mo.

An annual meeting of one of the large medical associations was being held at a seaside resort. The little village was overflowing with doctors; the beach, the lawns, the lanes, the porches were full of them. They were smoking, drinking various beverages not approved of by the prohibitionists, and cracking jokes in a most unmedical manner. A well known oculist, with his chair tilted to a most dangerous angle, was smoking a short black pipe and talking to a professor of chemistry in one of the Western colleges.

"Did you notice," said he, "what a complete and perfect Arcus Senilis your friend, Dr. Bones, has in his eyes?"

The professor was surprised; as long as he had known Dr. Bones he had never noticed anything wrong with his eyes. He was rooming with Dr. Bones and he resolved that very night to show his remarkable knowledge and skill touching the Arcus Senilis.

Accordingly as they retired, "Bones," said he, "do you know you have an Arcus Senilis in your eyes? I noticed it to-day."

"No," said Dr. Bones, deeply interested and not particularly

pleased. "Did you, really?"

"I did, indeed; let me examine your eyes now."

With the aid of a tallow candle and a frightfully crooked mirror, such as are usually furnished at summer hotels, as a reflector, the professor scanned and peered and squinted at his companion's eyes. Certainly the Arcus Senilis was not very plain, for scan, peer and squint as he might, he could not see anything of it.

"Do you see it?" asked Dr. Bones anxiously.

"As plain as day," answered the professor, much annoyed by his lack of diagnostic skill. It cannot be said that the white-robed Goddess of Truth was perched on his shoulder when he made this answer, but as the well-known oculist had seen it half way across the room, it was not to be supposed that he could not see it at a distance of twelve inches. Besides, he did half think he caught a glimpse of it.

Dr. Bones went to bed with a sinking at his stomach, and slept but little.

The professor slumbered the quiet sleep of a man who has established a reputation for diagnostic skill and rare powers of observation.

The meeting broke up, the members scattered to their homes, and the first thing Dr. Bones did was to hie him to an oculist in his native city.

"I've got an Arcus Senilis," said he, "and I want you to look at it."

It seemed the indigenous oculist was not posted.

"Arcus Senilis," he gasped, "what's that?"

"Don't you know?" said Dr. Bones, with some scorn. "Why Professor Bing knows all about it, and he is not an oculist at all."

The indigenous oculist was nettled.

"Oh, yes," said he, "I know now; you did not pronounce it right. Sit in this chair, and I'll examine your eyes."

Then retiring a moment, ostensibly to get an instrument, he hastily consulted a dictionary and found Arcus Senilis was a ring of fatty degeneration occurring in the cornea, and a probable sign of heart trouble.

Thus fortified, he examined the doctor's eyes and pronounced it very prominent, and advised Bones to have his heart examined. This he did, and wound up by taking phosphorus internally, and some more life insurance externally, for the physical diagnostician who examined him confirmed the diagnosis, Arcus Senilis and all.

Time passed, and in its whirligigs brought the professor and well-known oculist once more in

each other's company.

"Do you remember Bones of Chicago, in whose eyes you saw such a well developed Arcus Senilis last year?" said the professor.

"Thunder!" said the oculist, "I didn't say Bones of Chicago. It was Jones of Indianapolis who had the Arcus Senilis."

Thus did this far-reaching joke extend through a year of time and a thousand miles of space, bowling over the professor, the indigenous oculist and physical diagnostician, causing useless anxiety to Dr. Bones, and the waste of much phosphorus and life insurance.—Visitor.

[The attention of all who believe in "medical trusts" empowered by the law to force the people to employ the M. Ds., is called to the above "professional" story, which in the guise of humor, conveys a mournful lesson.—ED. BANNER OF LIGHT.]

## WELL READ AMERICANS.

As a Nation They Far Surpass Their British Cousins.

The great bulk of the English read nothing, literally nothing, and he who knows something of rural England will agree to this. The casual and occasional reader reads fiction, biography, history, and no small amount of theology in a diluted form. The great middle class read—and trust—their periodical literature and their newspapers; the students, the real readers who feed their minds as other men do their bodies, read with more thoroughness and patience than our students. The entrance examination for any college at Oxford, Cambridge, Edenburg or Dublin is trifling compared to the entrance examination for Harvard University, but, on the other hand, both the classical and the mathematical men who take the highest rank here go through an amount of reading that our men hardly dream of.

England has nothing like the number of average well-read men that one finds in America, but America has nothing like the number of thoroughly well-read, widely traveled, highly trained men in politics, an in all the professions, that one finds here. In America there is a widespread education of the hare; in England there is, confined to narrow limits, the education of the tortoise, and there is a fable that the world is poised upon the back of a tortoise! At any rate, England carries a very heavy proportionate rate of the world's responsibility, and England and America together would seem to have little to fear from the future, for, after all, what men read is not a crucial test of their ca-

capacity. Who has not know women with enough university sheepskin to make a wardrobe of who were vacillating incompetents?

Who forgets how small were the libraries and the opportunities of Washington, Lincoln and Grant? The English people are slow in the main, dull—and they care little for abstractions in print; but if Benjamin Kidd's view of social evolution be correct, and the consensus of the competent apparently favors it, then the prosperity of a nation is not dependent primarily upon its intellectual alertness, and John Bull has little to fear from his lack of book learning and his love of the open air.—Forum.

## I Wouldn't Do That, Would You?

Some people live upon passed achievements. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people ask for impossible favors. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people never prepare for to-morrow. I wouldn't live that way, would you?

Some people pout because others succeed. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people gossip and make lots of trouble. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people brag of their high-toned relations. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people sigh when they ought to be singing. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people guess when they ought to be certain. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people rest when they ought to be climbing. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people fret over the slightest misfortune. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people ride when they'd better be walking. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people preach what they never will practice. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people groan when they ought to be laughing. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people scold from morning till evening. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people sleep when they ought to be wakeful. I wouldn't do that, would you?

Some people never lend to the needy. I wouldn't be that way, would you?

—Epworth Herald.

## The Saving Man.

A safety is much too expensive  
And my dollars are all too few;  
I can't spend a hundred,  
And so I will wait,  
For a bicycle built for two.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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OUR HOME.

Kirksville is not only a pleasant home for those who can appreciate culture, refinement and moral influences, but it presents an opportunity rarely met for a safe investment in good, paying real estate. Kirksville has at no time in its history enjoyed a more decided and marked degree of prosperity than through the years 1893 and 1894. Our city was not filled with vacant business and dwelling houses through those years. Rents remained unchanged. Landlords were not forced to ask evictions of tenants for non payment of rents. Not a business failure occurred during the year, so prudently and cautiously do our business men manage and guard their affairs. Not an inuendo or whisper about the solvency of our banks, not a run or withdrawal of funds from deposits occurred. During the extreme stringency in the money market last year, when strikes were the rule, and the cry of discontent, want and suffering came from the four corners of the earth, when the inhumanity of the Pullmans and Carnagies was in the Zenith of its oppression, no cry of want was heard here. With a strike within 57 miles of us, in the month of July, our city furnished no recruits to the army of discontents. Upon the contrary, through that time the saw and the hammer of our carpenters could be heard all over the city, as well as the chimes of the anvil and the whistles of the foundry and the mills. From every street and corner you saw the busy laborer engaged upon the city's public works. At the very time the land was dotted from the Atlantic to the Pacific with discontented, tramping millions, not a man in our city was idle because he could not find daily employment. Kirksville supplied its worthy laborers with employment at sufficiently remunerative prices to banish want and gaunt poverty from their doors; this, too, was all done without any steals, by contractors or city officials, or an onerous burden fraudulently saddled upon upon the tax-paying citizens, because all these things were done under the wholesome, benign laws of this, one of the grandest, great states in the entire

galaxy; where the citizens recognize the necessity of obedience to law and courts and juries administer its wise provisions alike to the rich and the poor, and that, too, without sale or denial. Humanely and kindly Kirksville provided for its own.

We know of no city, large or small, speaking from the facts as they are, which can challenge the wisdom, the foresight, humanity and enlightened philanthropy of the city of Kirksville in providing for the laborer who is worthy of his hire and at the same time guarding so well the interests of the property owners and substantially improving and beautifying a magnificent little city.

Could this picture, this enlightened philanthropy, be engraved upon the minds and hearts of the avaricious oppressor of the worthy poor of our land; could the million heirs, syndicates and officers of corporations be brought face to face with that law of human philanthropy and rise above avarice and greed, by that advanced step more would be accomplished in restoring contentment, happiness and prosperity than all the sermons, discussions of finance, commerce, and politics, can do from now until the end of time. We fear, however, nothing short of that immutable law of rewards and punishments will ever force this desired step forward.

To our own citizens this teaches an instructive lesson—one that we all should "ponder well." The lesson taught by our enlightened actions in 1894 will live on, because it was born of "God's eternal laws" and demonstrates to us that the path of life is along the line of true, fraternal citizenship, and when we, in all our business and social relations with each other, are governed by these laws and realize that within ourselves we have the power to strengthen, build up and support each other, thereby enabling all the living to provide for themselves through life, we shall have learned that life should not be lived for self alone. Let us all look to the interest of the living. God will care for the dead.

Our Journal has now been launched upon its second yearly voyage. It has been commissioned to attend to its own business; as to whether it has succeeded in the accomplishment of its object, its readers best know.

We made a hard fight for legal existence and gained a glorious victory in the two law-making departments of our state—our representatives and senators being wise enough to see the best interests of the people and bold enough to advocate them. But at the last hour in the day a man of great prejudice, who had been exalted to the high office of governor under the mistaken supposition that he was capable of filling it to the honor of our grand state, for the lack of the valuable article known as good business or horse sense, sent in his veto accompanied by false and insufficient excuses.



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

This unjust act will not be detrimental to us alone. While causing us to wait two more years for the gaining of our vested rights, it will also consign Governor Stone to the filling of a political blank during all the years of his natural life after November, 1896.

The JOURNAL will drive on in the future as in the past. It will labor to get on a higher and more intellectual plane and will endeavor to appear each month in a new suit of original reading gotten up in the latest Osteopathic style.

Its aim is to become one of the leading scientific journals of the day and it knows no such word as fail. It asks naught but equality and sensible readers who are so lucky as to have been born minus prejudice.

A. T. STILL.

THE STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

From a special to the St. Louis Republic under date, Hannibal, Mo., May 22, '95., amongst other proceedings appears the following, to-wit:

"Dr. A. J. Steele of St. Louis, read a paper entitled, "The Osteopathic Fad."

The new school was pronounced a humbug, and the Governor of Missouri was thanked by resolution for his veto message. A resolution was offered providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to look after the suppression of Osteopathy in Missouri, but it was promptly tabled on the ground that it lent too much dignity to the so called "new school." To fully understand the meaning of the resolution of thanks voted Governor Stone by the Medical Association for his veto message, to which reference is made, it is necessary to state that the General Assembly of Missouri at its last regular session enacted a law authorizing graduates of legally chartered Schools of Osteopathy to practice in the state of Missouri by registering his or her diploma with the county clerk of the

county. This law passed the House of Representatives by a very decided majority, and was then sent to the Senate where it practically passed unanimously, as but three votes were cast against it, and those three were M. Ds. The friends of the measure were lead to believe the bill would become a law by the signature of the Governor. He held the bill until within two or three hours of the adjournment of the Legislature, when he returned it with his veto accompanied by a lot of sophistry, styled his reasons for so doing. When the bill was returned he knew there was no probability of its being passed over his veto, as the General Assembly was ready to adjourn. The measure had been in his hands for nine days without any intimation of a veto from the Governor. For this act of statesmanship and jugglery, the Medical Association of the state expresses its appreciation of Governor Stone at the first opportunity. This resolution is a sidelight turned on to the motives of Governor Stone and explains why he was prompted to veto the bill.

The medical profession is quite a factor in Missouri politics. Governor Stone aspires to represent Missouri in the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Vest.

Since Wm. J. Stone was elected Governor of the State of Missouri every move he has made on the political checker-board has been to make Stone solid with classes. The policy of his administration has been shaped from the beginning with that view. What has he cared for the future of his party in Missouri provided his ambition and aspirations were gratified? Instance his Anti A. P. A. platform, his Anti Lobby Fad, his zeal for a Fellow Ser- vant Bill, his veto of Osteopathy, his extra session of the Mis-

The State Medical Association.

Continued From Fourth Page.

souri Legislature at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars to the tax-payers of the state, and all for what? Simply to promote Wm. J. Stone's chances to succeed Mr. Vest in the United States Senate. If the Democratic party of Missouri can secure the removal of the Stone from the political bladder of the party and live, Mr. Vest will be his own successor.

To the Medical Association of Missouri we wish to say, the home of Osteopathy is in Missouri, and in Kirksville, daily, are treated from 50 to 100 patients, Osteopathically, by Dr. A. T. Still and his graduates, where you can find them any day, and no state in the Union has an easier or more sure and fair mode of enforcing its laws than the great state of Missouri. The courts of Adair county are open to the rich and the poor alike, and if we need to be suppressed in Missouri, you are to blame if you do not institute proceedings against us at once. Besides if you will attend to your own household and have the drunken, illiterate, incompetent, morphine eaters, quacks and empyrics, called doctors, barred from the practice of medicine, who have been stamped and labelled qualified by the State Medical Board of Missouri, and who hold diplomas from your reputable schools of medicine, and who have been turned loose on the citizens of this state as qualified practitioners, then we think those left in the ranks will at least have won the respect and confidence of the laymen of the state, and by so doing you may convince the people that there is some truth in the claim that medical laws are made to protect the public and elevate the professional standard, but until that time, gentlemen, fight shy. Your Association pronounced the new school a humbug. To this we will simply file a counter claim or set off. Please hear it.

"Yet I hope that none will be startled at the assertion I now make, that nothing is easier than to prove, by the most indubitable facts, logical deductions and tabular results, that this Allopathic system is the most erroneous, absurd, dangerous and destructive system of quackery, and its practice the most wicked as well as the most specious humbug that the world has ever known, and that the very attempt to convince us that its principles constitute a solid science or its practice a noble art, is an impudent insult to our understandings, our morals, as it supposes us either ignoramuses, simpletons or knaves. Al-

va M. Curtis, A. M. M. D., author on Obstetrics, Criticisms of Medical Systems, pages 5 and 6. "I am sick of learned quackery." Dr. Benj. Waterhouse, Harvard University, after lecturing 20 years in the Medical Department. "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon." John Mason Good, M. D., F. R. S., ad infinitum.

Missouri Medical Association, if this new school is a humbug, pray, what are you?

"Beyond the supply of direct or indirect nutrition, human skill is powerless to add a single nerve throb 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 an organized being."



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GOING WEST.

No. 1. Mail and Express ..... 11:30 a m  
No. 3. K. & Q. Express ..... 7:30 p m  
No. 5. Through Freight ..... 2:30 a m  
No. 7. Local Freight arrives 11:50 p m  
leaves 12:45 p m

GOING EAST.

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

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In charge of DR. J. A. VANSICKLE, A Watchmaker 14 Years Experience.

SPECIAL.—New Osteopathic Souvenir Spoons and Silver Novelties.

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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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Subscribe for the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Spring, Spring, Spring.

Our stock is complete on all lines of vegetables such as Lettuce, Onions, Radishes, Strawberries, and all things in

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for the summer such as Potted Ham, Deviled Tongue, Pickles, Sauces, and Condiments of all kinds. See us on Picnic Supplies.

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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.

DR. A. B. JOHNSON DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted without Pain, a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed First-Class. Call on him.

OVER UNION BANK. KIRKSVILLE, MO.

## Journal of Osteopathy.

### OUR SCHOOL.

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.

### TELLS OF A WONDERFUL CURE.

S. P. MacConnell Healed by Dr. Still, Founder of Osteopathy.

S. P. MacConnell was injured in getting off a motor car about ten months ago. Since that time he has been a cripple, it being thought that his knee was permanently injured. He was treated here at Council Bluffs and spent two months in one of the leading Chicago hospitals, but failed to get any relief. Two weeks ago he went to Kirksville, Mo., to undergo treatment at the institution of Dr. Still. Sunday he returned home almost cured, being able to walk without crutches, which he had been using almost continuously for ten months.

Mr. MacConnell's recovery is almost miraculous, and the satisfaction he feels over his cure is only second to the gratitude he has toward Dr. Still. In speaking of his case, Mr. MacConnell said: "My cure is only one of hundreds that Dr. Still is making. He is an old gentleman 65 years old, and the founder of a new school of the healing art, known as 'Osteopathy.' The doctor has made a special study of the human body and is perhaps the greatest anatomist in the United States. He uses no drugs but cures by manipulation. No sooner did he see my injury than he pronounced it a partial dislocation of the hip. He at once set the limb and in a day or two my crutches were useless. The score of doctors I consulted previous to this diagnosed my injury as of the knee, and you can judge my surprise when I found my hip was injured instead. Dr. Still has a large institution with 300 patients at present. He also has a college with 100 students where his advanced anatomical theories are taught."

Mr. MacConnell left yesterday for Kirksville again to take a further course of manipulation to restore the muscles of his limb which were badly wasted from the disease of the member.

Kirksville is located on the Wabash Railroad, 205 miles from St. Louis, 186 miles from Kansas City, and 155 miles from Des Moines.—Council Bluffs Non-  
pariel.

I have just been permitted by Mrs. Sol Morris, who has the manuscripts and pencil cuts of 1885, to review Osteopathy as it appeared ten years ago.

I saw then what I now see and know and have proved to be true.

While at the house of Mrs. Morris in the winter of '85 I had experiences which seemed to rivet me to the comet of reason whose brilliant tail crosses the whole universe; its head was God then as now. That comet was not the material comet of Encke but the comet of life, the comet of Osteopathy. In its journeying toward the earth it has grown brighter and more beautiful each day. It is a cloud-lifter, a heart-soothing boon of heaven, a proof of the intelligence and love of God toward man. It came as a cruiser on the sea of Time and signaling the nations of the earth said, Let whosoever will come and see the great and small battles that occur in the workings of life. The fighting occurs between the great generals of health and disease; the one striving to maintain harmony in the unison of life and matter for the longest possible period, the other struggling for their separation at the earliest opportunity.

The poor comet came and went its celestial voyage; it rang its milk-bell at every door, but no cup was brought to be filled save one thimble sized cup that held but a few drops in 1874 in the state of Kansas, and that one poor little cup got "hell" for being filled.

But the man who held the cup was a Methodist and never does as well as when he has a little "hell." The few drops of Osteopathy received at that time have since raised "hell" in our capital and all over the country and there are now many believers in the doctrine taught by the comet. At first it was said the teaching was of the devil but since then people of intelligence and impartiality do not hesitate to say it is of God.

A. T. STILL.

### Dressology.

I ventured to ask her how it was made; She said; "First get goods that will not fade:

Next, cut out and make each sleeve—  
The rest is made of the scraps they leave."

—Howard N. Martin.

### 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.

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Correspondence solicited,

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Toilet Articles.

Choice line of Imported and Domestic  
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All stock Fresh, Clean and desirable.  
Best lighted and much the largest Store  
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Are now nicely fixed in  
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Prices guaranteed as low  
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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

## Journal of Osteopathy.

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 atoned 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 whisky, 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 OSTEOPATHY 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

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NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED.

## THE STILL BOARDING HOUSE,

M. D. COLE, Proprietor.

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

the oppressed, burdened and afflicted mothers and daughters of 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.

### Teaching.

Report of third year:

It has been my custom in the past to make mention of the progress of



### TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2, St. L. & K. C. Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 8, " " Exp 12:04 p. m.  
No. 22, Local Freight 2:03 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. Through Chair Cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Kirksville and St. Louis and Des Moines.

The Great Wabash Route, 2,122 miles of road operating in six States in the garden of the continent. A new and liberal management. Magnificently Equipped. Through Trains, Kirksville to St. Louis, Kansas City, Ottumwa, Des Moines and St. Paul, without change. Through connections everywhere. Union Depots. No Transfers. No delays. Through Tickets. Through Checks. Low Rates Everywhere.

W. E. NOONAN, Agent

Kirksville, Mo.

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo

the students in the Osteopathic drill-room. There are now six of them who have passed full grade of about 96 on a scale of 100 in the whole of Anatomy. For two months they have been in the clinics for drill. They are advancing rapidly. I find it is an easy thing to give and have an order executed by them. When they entered the school I agreed, if they attained between 90 and 100 on the whole of anatomy, to make expert Osteopaths of them. They completed this part of the work before entering the clinics and now realize that it is the only proper course to pursue. They have done nobly and wherever they may go in the scenes of operative anatomy I trust that both they and I may be proud of the results obtained.

A. T. STILL.

The question is often 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.

Our charges are reasonable. The price will depend upon the nature and character of the disease. For all information desired address; H. E. Patterson, secretary.

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

## Journal of Osteopathy.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY  
OF THE

American School of Osteopathy.

DR. A. T. STILL, President.  
H. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.  
MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES, Instructor in Anatomy.

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

### MEDICAL LAWS.

Very few persons have ever given any thought to this class of laws. Without thought or investigation they are usually accepted as being legislation purely and simply in the interest of the people, to protect them from all systems of quackery, and quack doctors.

Indeed upon the face of the law, it is made to appear that such really is the fact; and so skillfully and artfully have the objects of these laws been covered up, that only the promoters, (who were the doctors themselves) really understood the true object and the ultimate results to be accomplished by them. The last quarter of a century has taught the American people, (often too late) that by hasty and dishonest legislation, state and national, under the specious plea of "for the good of the public, the citizens have been robbed of their inalienable rights, and the same transferred to monopolies. Can you think of a chartered trust or corporation, a class secured or preferred by law, unless by that act the rights of the citizen, have been abridged? Under the plea of the good of the public, men, women and children are shot down in cold blood, public treasures plundered, property confiscated, burdens imposed upon generations to come, public domain given away, nations and individuals impoverished; all at the instance of the promoters of corporations, trusts and monopolies, when if the real scope and design of such laws had been generally known and understood, not one could have been passed by any law making power either State or National, without raising such a storm of just indignation amongst American freemen—that the enactors of such laws would have been hurled from power.

We affirm that by reason of the enactment of these medical laws in most states in this Union, one of the most intolerant, wicked, unjust, narrow minded, self conceited, monopolies, has been fastened like an octopus upon the people in favor of medical

schools and colleges and their graduates in medicine. Not only have these laws fastened upon the people medical monopolies, but the citizen is absolutely deprived of the rights of an American free man in exercising his right of choice, to choose whom he likes to administer to him the physic he will take unless forsooth he choose one recommended by this medical monopoly.

What State legislature in this Union would have passed or dared pass a law, entitled an act to secure to the graduates of the medical schools of Allopathy, Eclecticism and Homeopathy, the sole and exclusive right forever to prescribe all medicine, and modes of treating disease that shall be taken by or given to the citizens of the State; and all persons, graduates of any new school or system of medicine or practice, not taught and recommended by some one of these three schools, shall be forever barred from treating any citizen of this state for any disease, dislocation or deformity, no difference how superior the mode of treatment may be nor how intelligent and skilful the manipulator may be, or how much mor relief he may afford the sick and afflicted, than can be done by the medical graduates; because all new systems of treating disease which may hereafter be discovered can only be humbugs and frauds because the Allopaths, Eclectics and Homeopaths know all there is to be known or ever can be discovered about the structure of man and the remedies he requires to make him well, and it shall be an offense against this law for any citizen hereafter to pretend or assume to treat any disease unless he comes from one of these schools of medicine.

No such law would have ever disgraced a statute of any state, yet that is just what has been compassed by medical monopolistic laws as they stand to day. They assume no mode of treating disease successfully can ever exist, only by the use of drugs. That no person outside the walls of medical colleges can ever discover any other mode of treating disease, and in this lies the egotism, the bigoted, narrow mindedness of the medical profession as well as the spirit of intolerance and jealousy as manifested by one towards another under what is known as medical ethics. Please witness the love of the Allopath for the Eclectic, the love of the two for the Homeopath when amongst themselves, but attack their medical monopoly law and they all unite to resist the assault against their monopoly.

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If Christ should appear on earth again and cleanse another leper, or cause the blind to see or the lame to walk, if he chanced to be within the lines of the great state of Illinois, (and doubtless many others) and commence such unlawful and wicked acts, as restoring sight, health and locomotion to the afflicted, for such effrontery and mendacity to the State Board of Health, unless he could show a medical diploma and registration of the same with some county clerk. He would find the State Board of Health with an employed attorney, in the name of the people of Illinois suing him in an action of debt, before some justice of the peace, to recover a fine of \$100 for the first offense and \$200 for each additional one, for unlawfully practicing medicine without a license; though he may but have laid on hands and said, take up thy bed and walk. This hyperbole will serve to illustrate a reality. To be more specific, an ordinary mortal, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, located in Evanston, a suburban city of Chicago, was invited to a private residence by a citizen of Evanston, who had a daughter—a small child—who had been unable to walk without crutches for two years. For one year she had been treated by a licensed medical graduate, almost every day for the entire year without any improvement in her condition. The Osteopath, Herman T. Still, reduced a dislocated hip in the child, treated her four times by manipulating the child's limb. The child is well and happy, the father and mother are filled with joy, but the wrath of the State Medical Board knows no bounds, for restoring to health and happiness an innocent child without the use of drugs or knife. An action of debt to recover the penalty provided by the medical laws of Illinois is now pending against Herman T. Still at the instance of the State Board of Health to make him pay a fine of \$100 or fill a felon's cell in jail, in default of such payment for this act, this crime.

Do you, the fair-minded, honest citizen of the great state of Illinois, who loves freedom of

conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of action, and equality before the law, endorse such unholy and unjust proceedings?

We know you do not. Then we ask your aid in procuring the repeal of such illiberal, nefarious laws, because they are a foul blot on the eschuteon of your noble state.

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