

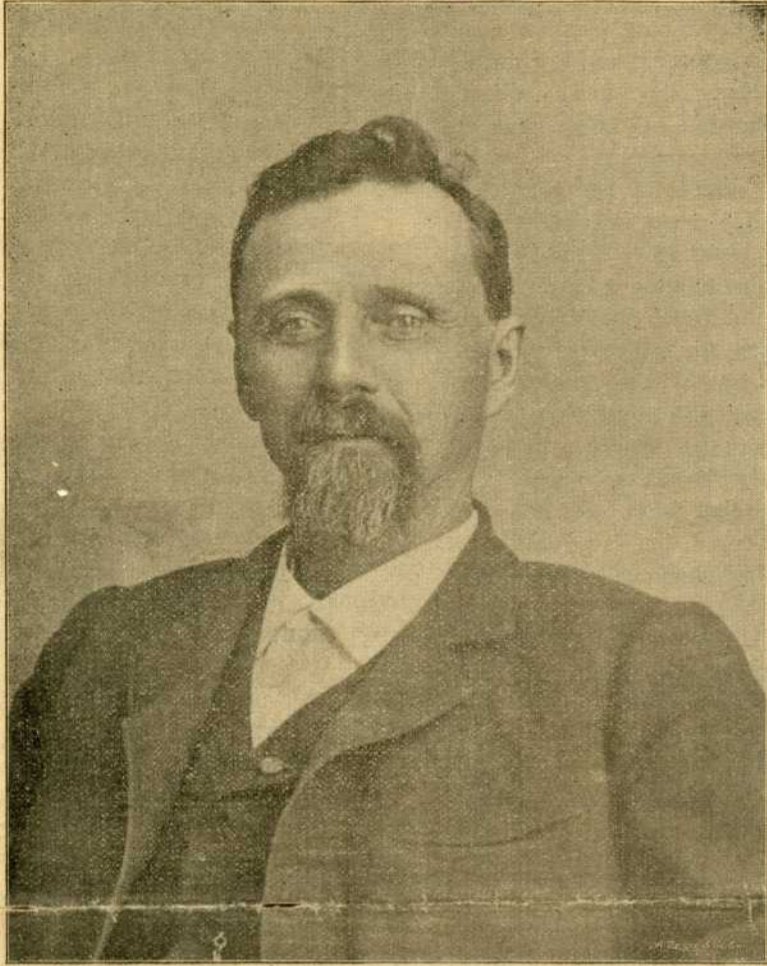
# Journal of Osteopathy.

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, MARCH, 1895.

NO. 11.



DR. A. T. STILL.

## THE THIGH BONE.

I have something to tell you of a wonderful process of building which, mentally, I have to-day seen going on. Now, do not credit me with too much excitement or weakness of mind, Oh, ye philosophers, astronomers, divines, teachers, and law-makers, but follow me for a few minutes while I draw your minds out to such an extent that you can both see and hear the remarkable work I am to report.

The commander of my store of wisdom has for once called a halt as I view one of the most mysterious and beautiful sights of my life—the working of the Grand Architect and his subordinates on a bone, human in kind, a femur.

Draw your mental microscope, raise it to its greatest power as you read the specifications for this unique building. Now, the order is given by the commanding general to his subordinates, "Attention, officers, infantry and cavalry! Fall into line, you workmen, and proceed to execute with mathematical precision. Every block and every stringer uniting with minute exactness. Let your work be correct, fault-

less, for the specifications require a construction so careful that though the Infinite Mind became for a time a sub-committeeman to examine your work, it would be found that you have fulfilled the requirements of the specification demanding the building of a thigh bone, perfect in all its material and mental parts.

And ever remember that the word "perfect" means no more, no less than the fiat of the Infinite that His work has been concluded with absolute exactness.

Behold with me the division commanders, each in place, bearing the insignia of his rank; the commander general speaks positively to the ordnance department, "Fill and keep the magazine of force and motion supplied with that which is chemically pure and needful in the building up of this wonderful structure which is only a part of the superstructure commonly called, man."

All orders are given in silence and obeyed without a murmur. Every subordinate comes with that which is necessary for construction and the masons of the Infinite go forth with pleasure to execute the design of their Super-

ior, knowing their work will be carefully examined and their lievs will pay the forfeit in case of failure to fulfill all requirements.

The Commander General says to each subordinate, "Carry your burden and deposit it in workman-like style or death will be the penalty." The well-trained army, knowing this to be the truth, proceed with the atoms as selected by the Divine Critic—and no more care is expended in the selection than is expected to be shown in depositing them in and on the wall according to the place of previous instruction.

The order has gone forth—each workman obeys the command; thousands upon thousands and millions after millions hear and obey this fiat: "Go and labor day and night and night and day until this part is completed, inspected and received.

A part of the constructing force is engaged in repairing all waste and losses that occur during the years of mortal life. Nor do they forget the command of cleanliness, which is the reverse of construction, to carry away all worn out fragments of this wonderful part of the machine. While they are adjusting it to its natural place in the engine, other divisions and commands are fulfilling the order of a like femer to be its helpmate.

Being now held in place to the body and accepted as finished, they wait with anxiety another's higher order: Arise more and forever, house and care for the great in-dweller, the spirit of man, the essence and secret of God, life, the unsolved problem of eternity.

A. T. STILL.

## HOUSE BILL NO. 445.

An Act to Regulate the Practice of the Science of Healing Diseases and Injuries Without the Use of Drugs, Known as Osteopathy.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within this state to practice the science of healing diseases and injuries without the use of drugs, known as osteopathy, without having first received a diploma from a legally chartered or established school of osteopathy, and being duly registered by the clerk of the county court of the county in which he or she may reside, as provided in the next section.

SEC. 2. Every person desiring to engage in the practice of osteopathy in this

state shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county in which he or she resides, or with the city register if in the city of St. Louis, a copy of his or her diploma, and make oath that he or she is the person named therein, that the same is genuine, and that no license issued to him or her has ever been revoked, and shall produce to such clerk or city register satisfactory evidence that he or she is of good moral character. It shall thereupon be the duty of such clerk or city register to file said copy in his office, and to register the name of such person, with the date of his or her diploma, the name of the school granting the same, and the date of such registration, in a book to be kept by him for such purpose, and to such person a certificate thereof shall be granted, for which services the said clerk or city register shall receive a fee of one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant. Such certificate shall authorize the legal holder thereof to practice the science of healing diseases and injuries without the use of drugs, known as osteopathy, in the state of Missouri.

SEC. 3. If any such practitioner of osteopathy shall, while in a state of intoxication, or while under the influence of opiates, administer to or treat any patient, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if such person shall be convicted thereof, or be convicted of any offense which, under the laws of this state, involves moral turpitude, such conviction shall revoke his registration and license, and, upon the filing of a copy of the record of such conviction with the county clerk or city register, it shall be his duty to write across the name of such person, in the book where registered, the word "revoked," and with the date thereof; and from that time such person shall be forever barred from practicing the science of osteopathy in this state.

SEC. 4. This act shall not be so construed as to interfere with the rights of legally registered physicians and surgeons to practice medicine and surgery as taught by recognized medical schools under existing laws, nor to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency; nor shall this act be construed to confer any rights upon any person to practice medicine or surgery in this state by the use of drugs, or to perform any surgical operations requiring the use of the knife, or other surgical instruments.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars—all such fines, when collected, to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county school fund.

## ATTENTION, PUBLIC.

The Osteopath who has not confidence enough in the science to implicitly rely upon it under all circumstances is not entitled to the respect and patronage of his patients and should blush with very shame when he accepts the money of his patrons. In the hands of the qualified and experienced practitioner it can be depended upon in all diseases incident to this climate. Osteopathy will never be found united with saloons nor combined with drugs.

## Journal of Osteopathy.

## OSTEOPATHY BILL.

Governor Stone Vetoes It  
and Gives His Reasons.

## CALLS IT A SECRET SCIENCE

Says That Only Those Initiated Into Its Mys-  
teries Know What It Is and Legislators  
Acted Without a Proper Concep-  
tion of Its Meaning.

Special to the Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 23.—Governor Stone vetoed the osteopathy bill to-day. The bill was entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the science of healing diseases and injuries without the use of drugs, known as osteopathy," and placed the practitioners of the science on an equal footing with other medical schools. In vetoing the bill the Governor submitted some characteristic observations. Among other things he said:

"Medicine and surgery are sciences. A judicious or successful practice of them requires a good general education, and a thorough knowledge of anatomy, chemistry, physiology, the obstetric art, the use of surgical instruments, and the like. The world has been greatly imposed upon by ignorant physicians, as well as by empirics and charlatans who play upon the fears and credulity of suffering humanity.

"The enlightened and learned men of the profession—those who despise deception and accept as true only those things that are demonstrated before the world—have labored assiduously for years to elevate the profession and to exclude from its ranks those who do not possess the knowledge necessary to qualify them to deal intelligently with matters directly affecting human life.

"By the force of public opinion and legal enactment much has been accomplished in this direction. The law is undoubtedly imperfect, and I think it safe to say that men are today licensed to practice medicine who are not qualified to properly discharge the delicate and important duties imposed upon a physician. This, of course, should be corrected.

"We now have a statute which forbids any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease or injury, to use the same in the treatment of diseases, whether by prescription, manipulation or other expedient, without paying a heavy license, which is practically prohibitory, and subjecting him to heavy penalties for a violation thereof.

"The effect of this bill would be

to practically repeal that statute. Any person licensed to practice osteopathy, whatever that may be, could, anywhere in the state, treat any disease, injury or deformity by any appliance, manipulation or process not requiring the use of drugs or surgical instruments and call it the practice of the science of osteopathy.

"Who would know whether he was practicing osteopathy or something else?

## OSTEOPATHY A SECRET.

"Osteopathy, whether called a science, an art or by some other name, is a secret. Only those initiated into its mysteries know what it is or would know whether any person professing to practice it was acting in good faith or otherwise. Under this bill any licentiate would be authorized to establish a school of osteopathy and to issue diplomas.

"What would prevent the filling of the state with people practicing any secret art under the pretense of osteopathy and under the protection of their diplomas?

"The bill does not require any course of instruction in anatomy or physiology or knowledge of any science or knowledge of anything except osteopathy. Osteopathy consists of some description of manipulation of the human body or some part of it.

"I am informed by gentlemen of the General Assembly and others, who profess from personal observation and experience and from conversation with those practicing the art to know whereof they speak, that it is claimed by the promoters and practitioners of osteopathy that the greater number of human diseases are occasioned by the displacement of some muscle or bone or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve, and that some method has been invented or some discovery made whereby the exact point of displacement or pressure causing disease can be located, and that the cause can be removed by a process of manipulation.

"How all this can be done is a secret. This secret is called osteopathy. This treatment of many kinds and phases of human diseases by the art of manipulation is not a new thing. It has been practiced with more or less success for many years.

"I have known people who have received great benefit from what is termed the massage treatment. This treatment is practiced in nearly all bathing places, and is not unfrequently prescribed by physicians. It certainly cannot be contended that the manipulators who administer the massage treatment in connection with the water or Turkish baths should be required to have a diploma or a license.

"The principle of giving statutory recognition of and sanction to a secret process of treating human ills does not receive my approval. I do not believe any such thing should be designated in the law as a science, or

that any mysterious contrivance or practice should be recognized by legislative indorsements.

## LEGISLATORS ACTED BLINDLY.

"With all due respect I call attention to the fact that Senators and members have voted to authorize the establishment of schools of osteopathy, to empower them to issue diplomas, to regulate the registering of licentiates, and to forbid any person, under penalty, to practice the science or art, or whatever it may be, without a diploma from such a school, without knowing or being able to know what osteopathy is.

"It is a secret. I am told that many people have received great benefits by submitting themselves to these manipulations. I have no reason to doubt that. But if that be a good reason for statutory recognition of osteopathy, the same reason would obtain with equal force if applied to Christian science, mesmerism and other secret practices.

"We have all heard how the sick have been cured, the lame made to walk and the blind see by those who practice Christian science, mesmerism, etc. I knew an excellent lady in Kansas City who had been sick for many months, was wasted by a lingering disease and almost bereft of hope, who was induced to submit herself to the treatment of a Christian Scientist. In an incredibly short time she was restored to health.

"A Senator in Congress related in my presence the experience of his wife, who had been almost helpless for several years. She was induced to try Christian science. In two or three months she was seemingly a sound woman.

"Only recently a young lady at Sedalia, who had been lame for months, was suddenly restored by some mysterious operation of a mesmerist.

"But what is Christian science, and what the art by which the mesmerist can command the lame to take up their beds and walk?

"Shall the state give legal recognition to all these things before they are explained and while their practices are still enveloped in mystery?

"I believe it would be unwise legislature and that it would open a door which an enlightened public opinion has closed to prevent imposition. I withhold my approval from this measure with regret, because its enactment into law is so much desired by many good people whom I would be pleased to gratify; but my judgment is so pronounced against it that I feel constrained to return it without my approval to the General Assembly for its further consideration.

(Signed) "WM. J. STONE,  
Governor."

## Wholesale.

Chicago man—"About what's the proper marriage fee?"  
Minister—"O, say \$10."  
Chicago—"Three for \$25?"

## NOT A "MYSTERY" AS CHARGED.

Carthage Evening Press.

It is quite likely that Gov. Stone has made a grave mistake in vetoing the bill asking that Osteopathy be placed on an equal footing with Allopathy, Homeopathy and other reputable schools of medicine.

This bill came with recommendations from all points of the compass. Hundreds of letters from people who had been cured by this science, after trying in vain all other sources for relief, poured in on the members asking their consideration. It was supported by men of prominence from various parts of the state and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority—the vote in the lower house standing 88 to 29, in the senate 25 to 3. But in spite of this fact, Gov. Stone vetoed it claiming among other things by way of excuse, that it was of a mysterious nature.

This claim shows both ignorance and prejudice on his part. Osteopathy is a science, its principles as unerring as those of mathematics. That it is utterly devoid of all mystery and is of a thoroughly practical nature can be testified to by the great number of patients who are constantly receiving its benefits.

An Osteopath regards man as a living engine and adjusts every part of his organism, nerves, muscles, bones, ligaments, arteries, &c., with the same care that is bestowed by a locomotive engineer on his engine before taking it out on a long trip.

When all obstructions are removed and all the organs of this human machine are made to work without friction, then nature steps in and brings fresh health and strength.

Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of Osteopathy, is a true philosopher of unassuming nature and has given the best years of his life to the perfecting of this mode of treatment. He has erected, unaided by any endowment or appropriation, a fine school and infirmary at Kirksville, Mo., where this healing art is both taught and practiced. In this school a large class of intelligent men and women are fitting themselves for exponents of the science. In the infirmary from four to five hundred patients are under treatment and wonderful cures are wrought. This work brings thousands of dollars annually into the coffers of this state and this fact together with the great good it is doing for humanity should have insured it her sanction and protection.

## On the Lower Corner.

On Broadway, rooted to the spot,  
Bewildered stood the jay;  
He'd dropped a nickle in the slot—  
But the cars kept on their way.

## OSTEOPATHY.

## The Latest Development in the Progressive Science of Healing.

Globe-Democrat, March 22.

If, as it has been stated, the age of miracles in the history of religion is past, it is equally certain that the age of marvels in the evolution of science is just beginning. The triteness of this remark finds an apt illustration in the wonderful cures being effected by practitioners of the newly developed science of osteopathy.

While the public and even the oldest members of the medical fraternity stand aghast and look with a feeling of admiration and surprise at the marvelous results daily accomplished by treatment under osteopathy principles, its discoverer simply regards it as the true application and working of nature's laws. To him there is nothing mysterious or difficult about it.

As a basic principle the osteopath must be a most competent and thorough anatomist. He must understand the name, the use and purpose of every blood vessel, every muscle, bone and nerve of the human system. In other words, he must be able to define at once the perfect man, and as the majority of diseases peculiar to mankind come from the displacement of some function of the human body, the proper adjustment of the bone, muscle, tendon or blood vessel so displaced is the sole duty and object of the osteopathist, while nature accomplishes the result.

Kirksville, on the Wabash Railway, 206 miles northwest of St. Louis, is the home of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder and discoverer of osteopathy, and while over 400 patients receive treatment daily, never a word of complaint or a doubt of their faith in his ability to cure or aid passes their lips. And yet, amid the plaudits of success, the showering of praise for his skill and the unending compliments and favors bestowed, this quiet, unassuming man never falters in his duty, nor shows any desire other than to practice his discovery and perpetuate the tenets of a science which marks a new era in medical progress of the world.

Gov. STONE vetoed the "Osteopathy bill." We had hoped and expected that he would sign the bill, especially so since it had only recently passed the Senate by a majority of 8 to 1. The bill was simply to authorize graduates in Osteopathy to practice without interference. It precludes these graduates the use of the knife or the administering of drugs or medicines in their practice and yet Gov. Stone thinks it

would be inimical to the public health to let them practice. The Governor does not intimate that the bill is unconstitutional or against public morals. The bill was vetoed at 4:45 p. m. last Saturday and the Legislature adjourned at 8 p. m. All Kirksville is disappointed at the veto, but they accept the result without any demonstration. The veto does not hurt Dr. Still, but it works a hardship upon the students of the school.—Kirksville Democrat, March 29.

Governor Stone's veto of the Osteopathy bill was simply a rank bit of executive interference with the will of the people as expressed through their duly elected representatives and it is none the less offensive because it was made within the limits of constitutional authority. By the trick of holding back his veto till the moment of adjournment Stone was able to kill the bill which otherwise would have been passed in triumph over his head. It was a master stroke of peanut politics and fitly crowned the tacit deception which was practiced upon the supporters of the measure. The burden of the governor's objection to Osteopathy is that it is "a secret." It is a secret very much as the art of numbers is to those who have never studied arithmetic. The truth is there is nothing occult about Osteopathy. But of course the governor was expected to give a reason for his disapproval of the bill.—Kirksville Journal, March 28.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE REGULARS.

Medicine and surgery are a science.—W. J. Stone, Gov.

"Medicine is an incoherent assemblage of incoherent ideas and is perhaps, of all the physiological sciences that which best shows the caprice of the human mind. What did I say? *It is not a science for a methodical mind.* It is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations, often puerile, of deceptive remedies, and of formulæ as fantastically conceived as they are tediously arranged."—Bichat's Gen. Anatomy, Vol. 1, p. 17.

"I am insensibly led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practice of physic. Those physicians generally become the most eminent who soonest emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. Our want of success is owing to the following causes: 1st, Our ignorance of the disease. 2nd, Our ignorance of a suitable remedy."—Dr. Rush's Lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, p. 79.

"Consulting the records of our

science we cannot help being disgusted with the multitude of hypotheses obtruded upon us at different times. Nowhere is the imagination displayed to a greater extent; and perhaps so ample an exhibition of human invention might gratify our vanity, were it not more than counterbalanced by the humiliating view of so much absurdity, contradiction and falsehood."—Dr. Chapman, Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, University of Pennsylvania, Therapeutics, vol. 1, p. 47.

Prof. Jacob Biglow, Medical Department, Harvard University, said: "Medicine in regard to some of its professed and important objects (the cure of disease) is still ineffectual speculation."

"Happy had it been for the world if the medical systems which have been obtruded upon it, were only chargeable with inutility, absurdity and falsehood. But, alas! they have often misled the understanding, perverted the judgment and given rise to the most dangerous and fatal errors in practice. A short view of the history of physic will convince us of this melancholy truth."—American Lancet, conducted by an association of physicians and surgeons, vol. 1, No. 1.

"Some 80 or 90 per cent of the patients who employ medical practitioners would be better off without them."—Dr. W. Henderson, Prof. Med. and Gen. Pathology, University Edinburg. Forbes Young Physic, p. 94.

"I am sick of learned quackery."—Dr. Benj. Waterhouse, Harvard University, after lecturing in the Med. Dept. for 20 years.

"When in the practice of medicine we apply to new cases the knowledge acquired from which we believe to have been the same nature, the difficulties are so great that it is doubtful whether in any case we can properly be said to act from experience, as we do in other departments of science. \* \* \* The difficulties and sources of uncertainty which meet us at every stage of such investigations are, in fact, so numerous and great that those who have had the most extensive opportunities of observation will be the first to acknowledge that our pretended experience must, in general, sink into analogy, and even our analogy too often into conjecture."—Abercrombie, Intel. Pow., p. 299.

"The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon."—John Mason Good, M. D., F. R. S.

"Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."—Prof. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon.

Dr. Marshal Hall, F. R. S., says: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick-room."

"Of the essence of disease very little is known. Indeed, nothing at all."—Prof. S. M. Goss, Med. Col., Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Hufeland, a great German physician, says: "The greatest mortality of any of the professions is that of the doctors themselves."

"Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjuring, the science of guessing.—Dr. Abercrombie, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Dr. Benj. Rush says: "The art of healing is like an unroofed temple—uncovered at the top and cracked at the foundation."

"Medicine seems one of those ill-fated arts whose improvement bears no proportion to its antiquity."—Sir William Knighton.

"There has been a great increase of medical men of late, but upon my life, diseases have increased in proportion."—Dr. Abernathy, Lond.

Prof. Alonzo Clark, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "In their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm. They have hurried thousands to the grave who would have recovered if left to nature."

"A system of routine or empirical practice has grown up, vacillating, uncertain; and often pilotless, in the treatment of diseases."—Dr. Wakely in Lond. Lancet.

Prof. Henle, the great German pathologist and teacher, says: "Medical science at all times has been a medley of empirically acquired facts and theoretical observations, and so it is likely to remain."

"To give drugs to a well man is very, very wrong, but to give drugs to a sick man is nothing short of a crime."—Dr. A. C. Bernays, Marion Simas College.

From the foregoing we will leave the reader to form his own conclusions and act accordingly.

## LATEST AND BEST.

Osteopathy is as broad as the universe and is governed by the same unerring law. Within the last thirty days I have discovered and demonstrated that within the laws of this science more can be accomplished in freeing helpless and hopeless females from torture and trouble than all other systems combined. I regard this as the most wonderful revelation yet made in this science. A. T. STILL.

## How He Looked.

He: When I met you in the street to-day I looked full at you. Why didn't you speak to me?"

She: I never speak to any one in that condition.

Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

BY THE  
American School of Osteopathy,

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

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VETOED.

We give in this issue of the JOURNAL the bill passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, authorizing the graduates from legally chartered schools of osteopathy to practice that science in treating disease. We also give the full text of Governor Stone's reasons for withholding his signature in order to prevent the measure becoming a law. We invite a careful reading of the bill as well as the Governor's reasons for vetoing the same.

It is the prerogative of the Governor to veto any measure, and the only chance to avoid the effect of his veto is to pass the measure over his head. To do this, however, requires a two-thirds majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. Although the bill was in the Governor's possession for nearly ten days, the time limited for the bill to become a law, yet he withheld his veto until within a very few hours of the adjournment of the Legislature. The fact that he intended to veto the message seems not to have been considered within the range of probability, therefore when announced it was a complete surprise to the friends of the measure.

We must conclude the reasons assigned for the veto were satisfactory to the Governor himself and that his delay in announcing his determination to withhold his signature from the bill was occasioned by sufficient reasons and not the fact that the bill might be passed notwithstanding the veto.

By a careful reading of the reasons assigned by the Governor for his action, we are irresistably led to the conclusion that an inclination to fawn upon personal prejudices and supposed established theories led the Governor to believe that he was in duty bound to guarantee to the regular schools of medicine, so called, not only protection, but to defend and uphold their teachings and practice. It seems he became seized of a mortal terror and greatly alarmed at the imminent danger and threatened bodily harm which would be visited immediately upon the unsuspecting and credulous citizens of this state

did he not rescue them from this secret osteopathy and an over-production of osteopathic schools.

For more than two thousand years schools and systems of medicine have been taught and practiced. Yet it is claimed they are only in their infancy, and like some other industries, need protection, which idea, like all systems of paternalism, has taken form in almost every state in the Union under a system of so-called medical laws. The basis of all these laws is upon the theory that they protect the citizen from the imposition of quacks and charlatans and elevate the professional standard of physicians. A trial of these laws since 1874 in this state has failed to demonstrate the correctness of this claim. Upon the contrary, graduated quacks have multiplied and by them greater deceptions and frauds have been practiced upon the citizen. The accusation has been made and not successfully controverted that whoever has money enough to pay board, tuition, matriculation fees, etc., for the required number of terms at any reputable medical college is never denied a diploma. Such is the result of these boasted medical laws which promised so much protection to the citizen and elevation of the profession to a higher standard.

We have now reached the point, as shown by reliable statistics, of one doctor to every 300 inhabitants. This means either Allopath, Eclectic or Homeopath, as all other modes of treating disease, excepting as taught by these three systems, are outlawed. There are many intelligent citizens who believe the drug system is nothing but guess work, and the effects produced by the use of drugs are as deadly and dangerous as the diseases they are supposed to cure. This class of unbelievers in the drug system of treating disease claim that by reason of this class legislation they are denied the liberty to choose their physician or the character of treatment they desire. That they are entitled to the same liberty of conscience in selecting their system of medicine as their mode of worship, their food or wearing apparel. That they deny the right of any government to select for them whom they shall patronize as physicians, or to place them under state guardianship, or to compel them to wear any regulation bib or diaper. That if they employ an incompetent physician (and who knows when he has employed a competent one) it is no business of the state as it does not pay the bill. That the state has a perfect right to prescribe the qualifications of all physicians, is not denied. But the right to abridge the freedom of the citizen in selecting his physician is upon an equality with the law that choose a religious belief for him.

Both are a species of tyranny belonging to past ages. We shall in succeeding articles take up the va-



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

rious reasons assigned by the Governor and answer them.

GOVERNOR STONE'S FALLACY.

"Under this bill any licentiate would be authorized to establish a school and issue diplomas.

WM. J. STONE, Governor."

Governor Stone is reputed a good lawyer, and as such how he could have been led into making such a statement, "like the grace of God passeth all understanding.

The bill authorized the licentiate to practice Osteopathy, by registering his diploma with the County Clerk; nothing more. It neither expressly nor impliedly repealed or changed our corporation laws. It provided that those persons only, should register as Osteopaths who held a diploma issued by a legally chartered school of Osteopathy. How can a school of Osteopathy be legally chartered in this state?

Article Ten, Chapter 42, Revised Statutes of 1879. Benevolent, Religious, Scientific, Fraternal, Beneficial, Educational and Miscellaneous Associations.

SECTION 2821. Who may be incorporated.—Any number of persons, not less than three, who shall have associated themselves by articles of agreement in writing, as a society, company, association or organization formed for benevolent, religious, scientific, fraternal, beneficial, or educational purposes, may be consolidated and united into a corporation.\* \* \* \* \* *Provided, always,* that the purpose and scope of the association be clearly and fully set forth.

SEC. 2822. How incorporated.—The persons holding the offices respectively of president, secretary and treasurer of the association or other chief officers \* \* \* \* shall submit to the Circuit Court having jurisdiction in the City or County where such association is located, the articles of agreement, with a petition praying for a *pro forma* de-

gree thereon.

If the Court shall be of the opinion that such Articles of Agreement and the purposes of the association come properly within the purview of this Article, and are not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of this State, the Court shall enter of record an order to that effect. \*

\* \* But no such order shall be made until such petition shall have remained on file in the Clerk's office of said Court for at least three days after said petition shall have been presented to the Court; and whenever the Judge to whom such petition shall have been presented shall entertain a doubt as to the *lawfulness* or *public usefulness* of the proposed corporation, *it shall be his duty* to appoint some competent attorney, as a friend of the Court, whose duty it shall be to examine said petition and show cause if any there be, on some day to be fixed by the Court, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and said attorney shall not be confined in his examination to said petition and articles of association, but may introduce such testimony as may be available and proper in order to fully disclose the true purposes of the association; and upon the hearing thereof, the Court shall make such further order *granting* or *dismissing* said petition, as it may deem best, and upon the granting of such petition, the petitioners shall cause the articles of agreement, with the certificate aforesaid, to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the County in which the association is located, and then filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The secretary of state shall issue to the petitioners a certified copy of such articles of agreement, with the several certificates thereon as filed in his office, which certified copy shall be the charter of incorporation; and thereupon the petitioners,

(CONTINUED ON 5th PAGE.)

GOVERNOR STONE'S FALLACY.

their associates and successors, shall be created and be a body corporate and politic, by the corporate name designated in such charter, and such charter together with this article, shall be received in all courts and places as legal evidence of the incorporation of such association."

One might search in vain for another subject so carefully and prudently guarded by law, against the possibility of abuse or deception as is the legally procuring a charter for any school, college or association by virtue of this Article. To procure a charter, requires a judicial determination by the circuit judge of the circuit where the school is to be located, first as to its lawfulness; second as to its public usefulness; if he entertains any doubt upon either or both these points, then it shall be his duty to appoint a competent attorney, as a friend to the Court, whose duty it shall be, not may be, but shall be, to examine said petition and show cause if any there may be why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; in addition, the attorney is not to be confined in his examination to the petition and articles of association, but a wide range is given him. he may introduce such testimony as may be available and proper in order to fully disclose the true purposes of the association. In short a thorough investigation is to be made before granting a charter.

Have we arrived at the point in Missouri when our judiciary has become so weak, so venal or corrupt that they can no longer be entrusted with the interpretation of the laws?

Are our circuit judges so imbecile that they can no longer determine whether the articles of association of a school are in violation of law, or whether a college would be of public usefulness, in the circuit of which he is judge and in which he must reside? We believe the people, the common people, feel that their life, property and security, in their ordinary pursuits, are equally as safe and well protected in the courts of this state by a due enforcement and interpretation of the laws, as in any land under a republican form of government. With regret, we are bound to conclude, Governor Stone knew "under this bill a licentiate would not be authorized to establish a school and issue diplomas," but it is not necessary for us to invoke the maxim "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus."

Doubtless to him imaginary reasons were as readily and conveniently suggested as real ones;

and as he over shot the mark so far, we are rather pleased that he elevated his piece so high into the air. The sophistry, of the reasons assigned, as an excuse for the action taken by the Governor, is as transparent, as it is puerile and time serving. No person can read what he said upon this point, without understanding, that he meant to impress upon the public mind, that a licentiate of osteopathy would be able merely of his own volition to establish a school of osteopathy; give a few turns to the crank of the mill and thereby grind out diplomas in quantities sufficient to supply the demand of all applicants upon short notice.

This statement was intended to impress the public, with the idea that an osteopathic licentiate, was a species of human hyena, too dangerous to be turned loose upon the citizens of this state. This is the same argument which has been employed at all times, by all persons, high or low, in opposition to the progress of science and the march of civilization. The fight of those narrow-minded selfish souls, whose fitting epitaph has ever been and always will be, died "slain by the truth they assailed."

GOV. STONE'S LEARNED MEN.

"The enlightened and learned men of the profession, those who despise deception and accept as true only those things that are demonstrated before the world, have labored assiduously for years to elevate the profession and to exclude from its ranks those who do not possess the knowledge necessary to qualify them to deal intelligently with matters directly affecting human life. By force of public opinion and legal enactment much has been accomplished in this direction.

WM. J. STONE,  
Governor."

"To a powerful and well disciplined mind, thoroughly acquainted with the truths and facts of the case, it is both painful and disheartening, to perceive how extensively a few comparatively obscure men of moderate talent and little information, less discrimination and candor, have succeeded in persuading a large majority of the talented, intelligent and refined of the community, even of the professions of religion and law; of the statesmen, philosophers and men of every trade or occupation, and some thousands of their own profession, to believe that the Allopathic system of medicine, is based on solid principles of science, and that its practice is worthy of the dignified

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title of an art; when in fact, there can scarcely be found, in the whole ranks of the profession, in ancient or in modern times, a single man distinguished for his talents, his education, his accurate discrimination, his candor, honor, and humanity, who has sincerely believed its doctrines, or placed any confidence in its practices. On the contrary, the most of them have publicly denounced its leading doctrines, as a system of absurdity, contradiction, and falsehood, and its practices, as horrid, unwarrantable, murderous quackery.

PROF. N. CHAPMAN, 142."

"Did the doctrine of Allopathy work only the profit of the deceivers, we might, to some extent excuse it; but when it is demonstrated that the practice daily and hourly works out the life-long ruin of the poor, frail, mortal bodies of thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, causing them to drag out a few years of miserable existence in extreme debility and emaciation, with stiff incurvated limbs, a total loss of teeth and appetite; a loathing to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to those around them; while with the millions of victims of premature destruction, it peoples, yearly, the dark and silent regions of the dead, our sorrow and chagrin at the deception are turned into deep lamentation disgust and abhorrence; and we are constrained to exclaim—By what unaccountable perversity of our nature is it that we can be so wicked as thus to deceive others, or so blind and stupid as to be deceived, in such a manner, to our own or their destruction.

Another of the strangest phenomena which the operations of the universe present to the contemplation of admiring man, is the fact that truth and love or Science and Benevolence, though the brightest Angels that ever

(CONTINUED ON 6th PAGE.)

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## Journal of Osteopathy.

GOV. STONE'S LEARNED MEN.

left the throne of God, on an errand of mercy to poor, ignorant and selfish man; have as a general rule, ever, met the strongest opposition and most ungrateful treatment, from the very persons whom they have so generously endeavored to enlighten, to refine and to bless. Such angels are the truths that have heralded true medical reform, and such have been the opposition, slander and abuse they have experienced. 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 practices a noble art, is an impudent insult, to our understandings, our morals, as it supposes us either ignorant or simpletons or knaves."—ALVA CURTIS, A. M. M. D., Author of *Obstetrics, Criticisms of Medical Systems*. Introductory page 5 and 6.

Since the year 1874, in the State of Missouri, no person has been permitted to begin the practice of medicine or surgery unless he was a graduate of some medical college in good standing, or was able to pass an examination satisfactory to the State Board of Health. The great majority who have begun practicing in the past 21 years have become licentiates, by reason of a diploma issued by some of the so-called medical colleges in good standing.

Then from what source do we get our quacks and peripatetic doctors? The only answer is, they are the product of the reputable medical colleges. The query naturally arises, how does this come? The answer is found in the fact that the man who has money enough to pay board, tuition and matriculation fee, as a rule, is never denied a diploma. Qualification, fitness and moral character are not made the test upon which diplomas are granted. They are handed out like shares in a joint stock association, to those who can pay the required price.

The very medical monopolistic laws which disgrace our Statutes make this possible. This class of quacks and frauds are palmed off on the public by diplomas

from these medical colleges, regular in all respects, and genuine. Delivered alike to the qualified, conscientious graduate, and to the worthless, immoral, ignorant buffoon, with no signs or intimations upon the diploma to notify the citizen of the difference, in qualification or manhood, of the two. But a full recommendation by the medical college that each is equally worthy. Where is your boasted protection to the citizen?

The learned men, Governor, of the profession know this is a fact, who, as you say, "despise deception." When and where has one of them raised his voice in condemnation, in 21 years, against this nefarious system? Yet we are told they have labored assiduously for years to elevate the profession. The citizen at last has to determine by trial which is qualified and which is not. The medical diploma is no assurance of qualification to him. Then if the citizen should not be left free to make his choice among physicians and systems without being hampered by law. Why not? If a trial of 21 years, from infancy to manhood, has failed to perceptibly elevate the profession, how old must this law be before the object will be accomplished?

Existing medical monopolistic laws, in Missouri, compels osteopathy to ask of the fair minded citizen, an equal chance with other systems of treating disease. We ask to be placed on an equality before the law, with Allopathy and its kindred systems. Then if the system is not sound, and is based upon false hypotheses, it will soon be known, and will fail as it ought. As a matter of right, fairness, and justice to all systems, the so-called medical laws should be repealed. Let qualification in its broadest sense be the standard, of admission to practice. Results the test of systems. The citizen is interested only in cures, as speedily as possible, not in names or systems.

"I believe it would be unwise legislation, and that it would open a door which an enlightened public have closed to prevent imposition."—Wm. J. Stone, Governor.

Had Governor Stone transposed this sentence to express the facts, he would have said, "An enlightened public has permitted the door to be closed against advance and progress in treating disease, shut out all competition amongst rival systems under the false and specious plea of protecting the public, but in reality and truth to enable medical monopoly to palm off on the public incompetents, frauds and pretenses, as qualified physicians.

## OPPRESSED MANHOOD.

I know a man whose fame for kindly deeds spreads far and wide,  
Whose name with tender thoughts enshrined in many hearts doth bide,  
He loves all things that dwell beneath the heaven's sunny arch—  
He loves all things, save one, and that one pesky thing is starch!  
His daily prayer for years has been,  
"Don't starch my shirts like timber.  
But leave the bosoms nice and soft, the collars also limber."  
He says he'd rather have his share made into bread for dinner  
Than in his clothes to tempt him sore to quarrel like a sinner.  
Alas, alas! things often times in this old world go wrong!  
And prayers sometimes unanswered are though they be loud and long.  
His face doth lose its saint-like smile and take on one of pain,  
If by a chance his linen's stiff—in fact, he raises Cain!  
When collars rub his aching neck and bosoms rasp his chest  
He loses his religion quite, he'd like to swear his best.  
The dreadful words I'm sure he thinks, it would not do to tell,  
There's one composed of letters four that ends in double "l."  
He fears he'll fall from grace and lose his soul in deep perdition  
If things continue day by day in such a stiff condition.  
And so, to make his peace with God, he tells his piteous story  
In words so touching I am sure he'll gain a pass to glory.  
Now, listen to his tale of woe and see if you don't think  
St. Peter will ope wide the gate with just a nod and wink—  
"Tis only my religious birth prevents continuons wail,  
Lord, Lord, just see, my shirt is starched from collar unto tail!  
I dread each Sunday morning, Lord, Thou knowest I'm no flirt,  
But I cannot be good with quarts of starch upon my shirt!"

A. T. S. AND TEDDIE.

## KIRKSVILLE.

The Home of Dr. A. T. Still.

Kirksville property is in demand and is a desirable location for those who are seeking pleasant homes and active business surroundings. Although she has never been boomed and advertised like many other cities, she has extended her trade, and widened her proportions during the last few years through public energy combined with many natural advantages.

She is particularly fortunate in having Dr. A. T. Still's School of Osteopathy, making it a very desirable place for the afflicted.

She has two large Public Schools and a number of business, social, literary and musical clubs as well as secret and benevolent organizations.

The State Normal is located on a commanding sight; its sight is no less commanding than its importance; also a large and commodious Business College.

Have one of the best systems of Water Works in the State. Coal and wood are abundant. Property sells reasonable and cheap, abundant fuel and water for the factories. Kirksville has given thousands of dollars to public enterprises and will give liberal inducements at all times for the location of factories or other enterprising interests. If you are undecided as to a future home we bid you welcome and invite you to locate in our prosperous, beautiful and fast growing city.

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MISSOURI.

MRS. A. J. BAIRD ARRESTED.

Christian Scientist of Kansas City Charged With Practicing Medicine Without a License.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26.—Mrs. A. J. Baird, a well-known Christian Scientist, is under arrest on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. The attention of the authorities were directed to Mrs. Baird, it is said, by the death of Harvey M. Bosworth, vice president of the Beatham Manufacturing Company, who died Saturday. For six days prior to his death Mr. Bosworth had been under the care of Christian Scientists. The day he died two physicians, Dr. C. F. Wainwright and Dr. J. P. Jackson, were called in. They were called too late, for Mr. Bosworth was unconscious and dying when they arrived. When the certificate of death was presented to the two physicians to sign, they refused to do so, because the dead man had never been under the care of a regular physician. Coroner Bedford was called in and investigated the death of Mr. Bosworth and found that he died of diabetic coma. The Coroner signed the death certificate. Mrs. Baird gave bond for her appearance before Police Judge Jones this afternoon.

Mrs. Baird's case was called in the Police Court this afternoon and was continued until March 30. Mrs. Baird is the minister of a branch in this city of the Scientist Church, founded by Mrs. Eddy of Boston. Her line of defense will be that she is not amenable to the city laws because she is not a physician and does not claim to be, although she signs "Dr." after her name.

"I do not use medicine," explained Mrs. Baird to-day. "I treat the afflicted just as the Nazarene treated them. I am one of a society of 300, and one of which can cure by the methods I practice. My arrest is simply the persecution of prejudiced physicians who realize that Christian healing is rapidly overthrowing their nostrums and quackery. We Christian Scientists do not distinguished between particular disease. We call no ailment by a name, but claim the illness to be due to an ignorance of Christ's teachings and laws.

"Mr. Bosworth came to my office, unsolicited, March 18. He was induced to come to me by his wife, who had a year previous been cured of a usually fatal maledy by Christian healing."

The Scientists propose to fight the case to the highest court in the country if necessary.

[The above statement serves to show the iniquity and rank injustice of the medical monopo-

listic laws fastened upon the citizens of this state. A bad law, if enforced, attracts the attention of the public to its iniquities and thereby insures its speedy repeal. Morally, Mrs. Baird is guilty of no crime, from the statement of the case given above. Whether legally guilty or not is a question for court and jury. Our sympathies are with Mrs. Baird, and we shall advocate in the future, as in the past, absolute freedom for all systems of practice.]—ED. JOURNAL.

The "Falling Star."

Some years ago David Barker, a distinguished poet in the state of Maine, after the birth of his first child, wrote and published the following pretty poem:

One night as old St. Peter slept  
He left the door of heaven ajar,  
When through a little angel crept  
And came down like a falling star.  
One summer, as the blessed beams  
Of morn approached, my blushing bride  
Awakened from some pleasant dreams  
And found that angel by her side.  
God grant but this—I ask no more—  
That when he leaves this world of pain,  
He'll wing his way to that bright shore  
And find the road to heaven again.

John G. Saxe, deeming that injustice had been done St. Peter, wrote the following as St. Peter's reply:

Full eighteen hundred years or more  
I've kept my gate securely fast;  
There has no "little angel" strayed  
Nor recerant through the portals passed.  
I did not sleep, as you supposed,  
Nor left the door of heaven ajar,  
Nor has a "little angel" left,  
And gone down like a falling star.  
Go ask that blushing bride and see  
If she don't frankly own and say  
That when she found that angel babe  
She found it in the good old way.  
God grant but this—I ask no more—  
That should your number still enlarge,  
You will not do as done before  
And lay it to old Peter's charge.

Interested.

Gabriel—"The man over by the gate is St. Peter, who has held his office for nearly two thousand years."

New Arrival—"Platt or Anti-Platt?"

A Tough Customer.

Radbourn: I saw one of the Harvard football team run over by a cable car to-day.

Chesney: Great heavens! Were the injuries serious?

Radbourn: Yes. They had to tow the car to the repair yard.

Tough.

Jack: "Were you ever at a hog guessing match?"

May: "Oh, nearly every day."

Jack: "Where, pray!"

May: "In the Broadway cable car. Every time I board one I guess how long the hogs will make me stand."

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TIME TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Train No. and Time. Includes 'GOING SOUTH' and 'GOING NORTH' sections.

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Model Bakery For fresh bread, cakes, etc. Fine cakes a specialty. Oysters in all Styles. RAY WILSON.

Nearing Chicago. Higby: (on board Pullman car) What was it that conductor called out? Mrs. H.: Dunno. Twenty minutes for something or other. Higby: Ah, divorce, probably

**Journal of Osteopathy.**

OFFICERS AND FACULTY  
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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.

**OLD AGE.**

**Has It Really a Germ Like Mumps or Measles?**

A few years ago an Italian bacteriologist proclaimed that he had discovered the "germs of old age." The idea was scouted by all scientific men, but there may be something in it after all. At any rate there seems to be good ground for believing that germs, if not a specific germ, are at least one of the most important influences which bring on old age.

It has long been known that the ptomaines or toxic substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes. Degenerative changes in the joints, the liver, the kidneys, and other organs, have been directly traced to this cause.

The writer has for some time held the opinion that the degenerative changes incident to advancing age are due to the same cause: namely, the toxins absorbed from the alimentary canal. These toxins are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which fermentative or putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines. These processes depend, first, upon the integrity of the digestive process of the individual, and, secondly, upon the character of the substances introduced into the alimentary canal.

These considerations suggest at once the thought that while all human beings must necessarily be constantly subject to the influence of toxic substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative processes of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of toxic substances in the alimentary canal.

If this theory is correct, we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals and those men who subsist upon the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between the carnivorous and vegetarian animals. Contrast, for example, the dog which grows old, becomes rheumatic and infirm in 8 or 10 years,

with the donkey, which lives a useful life to 40 or 50 years, and the elephant, which is still active and useful at 100 years. The same is true among men. The greatest number of persons now alive above 100 years of age are to be found among the Russian peasants, who rarely taste meat. These people have been practical vegetarians for so many centuries—perhaps from the earliest ages—that anatomists have noted a distinct difference in the length of their alimentary canals as compared with those of the flesh-eating Germans, whose ancestors were cannibals.

Rheumatism in its protean forms is one of the most constant and distressing disorders of old age. The relation between English roast beef and the gout and rheumatism which prevails so extensively among Englishmen was clearly pointed out by that distinguished physician and essayist, J. Milner Fothergill.

The above considerations, if not considered absolutely conclusive, are certainly worthy of thought.—Modern Medicine.

**The Tardy Millionaire.**

The millionaire walked into church  
An hour late or so;  
"He comes this late," said Mrs. Knox,  
"That he may make a show."  
"Ah, no; that's not the reason, dear,"  
Replied shrewd Mr. Knox;  
"He comes so late that he may dodge  
The contribution box."

**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.

**Reason for It.**

Londoner. You seem behind the times here in New York.  
Gothamite: Well, why not? You get up six hours ahead of us in the morning over there in England.

This issue of the JOURNAL is 9,000. To all who believe in an equal chance in the race of life, we ask them to aid us in increasing the circulation of the JOURNAL. We believe in the motto of "equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none." Freedom of choice, equality before the law. To this an American freeman is entitled and will be satisfied with nothing less. Lovers of right, aid and assist us in the fight.

The waiter had their orders.  
"Dearest," he whispered, "do you really mean it when you say you will be mine?"  
She was a bit impatient.  
"Fitz Maurice," she replied, "did I not just this moment say plain stew when I might have said terrapin?"

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B. F. LAMKIN.

South Side.

W. A. COLE,  
Hardware & Furniture.

—East Side—

LOWEST LIVING PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

Plumbing and All Kinds of Pumps Work

Remember M. D. COLE,

**UNDERTAKER.**