

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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NO. 5.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

[The following is a poem found near a human skeleton and a reward of fifty guineas failed to discover its author.]

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full,
This narrow cell was life's retreat:
This space was thought's mysterious seat,
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear
Has left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye:
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung,
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue:
If falsehood's honey is disdained,
And when it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue may plead for thee,
When Time unveils Eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can nothing now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of joy they fled
To soothe afflictions humbler bed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's lap returned,
Those feet with angels wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH WE LIVE.

MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES.

No intelligent person of to-day questions the importance of an acquaintance with the structure and functions of the human body, the principal organs it contains, and a general knowledge of the laws governing their well-being.

We of the nineteenth century—with all our boasted civilization—with the many improvements for the health and comfort of our bodies, have yet much to learn. Our cities have their inspectors for the different branches of sanitation, inspectors to test the quality of food we buy, and the purity of the water we drink. The proper ventilation and sanitation of our dwellings are constantly studied. Each inmate is made to understand the modern appliances for regulation of the temperature, ventilation and drainage, and how to use the heat, light and water furnished in our modern houses.

But this true "House in which we dwell"—how few understand its appliances! It may be truthfully said that no dwelling e'er built by man has so many "modern conveniences" as his own body. There is nothing yet invented or contrived by the ingenuity or skill of the artisan, for the comfort and convenience of his home, that is not foreshadowed, and



DR. A. T. STILL.

generally surpassed, in the arrangements of the human body.

The first thing to be considered in the house proper is its skeleton or framework. The literal meaning of the word skeleton is "dry" and so it may appear to the majority, but to the student of Osteopathy there is much to be learned and to be remembered about even the smallest bone in the human anatomy. To him the skeleton has none of the horrors felt by those not interested in its study. It calls to mind no thought of "some charnel-house o'ercovered quite, with dead men's rattling bones," but rather inspires wonder and admiration for the Divine Creator who so wisely planned the arrangement of the beams and rafters of our mortal home. Infinite are the problems that would arise if it became the work of human hands to put together such a building, supported upon a framework of some two hundred timbers, of such various structure, shapes and sizes. Yet by the Master Builder they are all fitly joined together; and like all of His work, it is well done.

"Knowest thou the nature of the human frame,
That world of wonders, more than we can name?
Say, has thy busy, curious eye surveyed
The proofs of wisdom there displayed?"

The human skeleton may be considered an irregular conical cage, with the lower part of the front taken away, and having at its bottom a shallow basin, the pelvis. Attached to the top is the skull, and to either side the upper and lower extremities.

There is no standard classification of the bones of the human body, all

classifications being comparatively arbitrary. We shall follow that given by Gray. For convenience, the bones of the body are classed according to their location, also according to their form: namely, the long, the short, the flat, and the irregular bones. The long bones of the arms and legs are designed to act as levers to move and propel the body. Their great strength combined with lightness is due to their being hollow, since columns support weight directly in proportion to their diameter, and inversely to their height. Where much strength in small space is needed, the bones are short and thick. The flat bones serve to cover cavities such as the chest and head, and to protect the delicate organs they enclose. Many of the irregular bones give shape to, and preserve the form of the body, and are adapted to give firmness and strength without great weight.

The bones of the upper extremity are grouped in six sections: (a) shoulder, comprising clavicle and scapula, (b) upper arm or humerus, (c) forearm—radius and ulna, (d) wrist, comprising eight carpal bones, (e) palm, or metacarpal, (f) fingers or phalanges. It takes thirty-two bones to form each arm, which is an instrument of such intricacy that all the patent offices of the world contain no model of anything that can be compared with it.

No less interesting are the bones of the lower extremity, which hang from little hollows in the hip bones, each of which is called an acetabulum, or little cup, and corresponds

to the glenoid cavity or socket at the shoulder joint. The analogy between the arrangement of the bones of the arm and leg is very close; we have the same division into six sections: (a) hip, comprising the innominate bone and Pouparts' ligament, (b) thigh or femur, (c) leg or tibia and fibula, (d) ankle or tarsal bones, (e) foot or metatarsal, (f) toes or phalanges. The patella or knee-cap has its counterpart in the olecranon process of the ulna, which helps to form the elbow joint. The femur is the longest and strongest bone in the body, and bears the entire weight of the parts above at every step.

In the back-bone, or "spine of the back" as Widow Bedott called it, we have the most intricate piece of mechanism in the body. Infinite wisdom has fastened together thirty-three small bones in such a manner as to form a supporting column for the weight of the head, the arms, the chest and most of the abdomen. These small bones, called vertebrae (from *verte*, to turn) so called because they permit the body to turn on them as on a pivot, are really a series of levers, closely fitting one to another, firm, strong, yet flexible and elastic, enclosing within a tube-like canal, the spinal cord, while at the sides of this canal are apertures for the passage of nerves. There are five divisions of the spinal column—the upper seven bones are called the cervical, then twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral and four coccygeal. The two last divisions become solidified in the adult, and are considered as forming two bones, the sacrum and coccyx, sometimes called the false vertebrae, to distinguish them from those above which remain movable. The construction of this spine has been the wonder of anatomists of all ages. It might have been made a single straight bone, but fortunately for us it was not. Instead, it permits bending and straightening the trunk, lateral motion of the body, and a rotary movement enabling us to twist the trunk nearly one-fourth of the way around. It will support a heavy load, and yet will bend like rubber, combining flexibility and firmness, two qualities difficult to unite. There are four curves in the spinal column which break the force of any jar or sudden movement likely to injure the soft parts of the brain by shaking them against the skull. Between all the vertebrae are cushions of cartilage, the intervertebral fibro-cartilages, which perform an important part in guarding the brain from shocks, and also serve to unite the bones and allow greater freedom than if they were in closer contact. Each individual bone of the spinal column is worthy of close study—each has points of interest peculiar to itself, but we can

(Continued on 4th page.)

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES,
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SEPTEMBER, 1894.

"In vain shalt thou use many medicines."—[Jer. xlvi., ii.]

"Trust not the physician; His antidotes are poison, and he slays more than you rob."—Shakespeare—"Timon of Athens.

"Worry, fret and debt do more to age men than intellectual work. More men fret out or rust out than wear out, and the surest way to reach ninety years is to find engrossing work which keeps at exercise every faculty of mind and body."

Our new building has made good progress in the last month. The walls are laid up to the second story.

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 upon the laws of nature.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Fleming, of Nodaway county, Mo., are visiting in Kirksville. Mrs. Fleming has continued to improve in health since her return home, and now has the pleasure of coming to Kirksville as a visitor instead of a patient.

THE A. T. STILL INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

From The Kirksville Democrat.

Dr. Still's new building, which is to be used as an Infirmary and school of osteopathy, will be a much finer and more costly structure than, perhaps, most people imagine. It is located just north of the present offices, on the ridge of ground where stood his first operating rooms. These grounds have been beautifully terraced and when sodded and paved will be a most picturesque place indeed.

The building, now well under way, is 88x44 feet and three stories high. The foundation is of stone and brick and the walls of pressed brick laid in red mortar.

The first floor will be divided into boiler and coal rooms, seven operating rooms, gentlemen's toilet and bath rooms, large store room and hall.

The second floor will be divided into office room and hall way, ladies' waiting room, ladies toilet room, stair way and ten operating rooms.

The third floor will be divided into halls, private office rooms, class room and main lecture hall or auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 300 opera chairs. A large portico will adorn the building across the front and east side.

The entire building is to be heated by steam and fitted in first-class style with plumbing and baths with hot and cold water throughout; and supplied with electric lights and a complete system of electric call bells.

The inside of the entire building is to be finished in natural oak and cyprus wood. The lecture hall is to have paneled ceiling and the building throughout to be frescoed in oil.

All the stone trimmings are of Calloway county sand stone. The large corner stone, on the southeast corner is of the same quality of stone. On the east facing of this stone is enscribed, "Erected Aug. 10, A. D. 1894. T. A. Still, Arch." And on the south facing is enscribed, "Osteopathy. Discovered by A. T. Still, A. D. 1874." The walls are now well up into the second story and the work moving rapidly along.

The architect, T. A. Still, hopes to have the building completed by November 1st.

The building will cost Dr. Still, at the least calculation, \$12000 and not a cent of the cost will be accepted from the citizens of Kirksville. He prefers to erect the building independent of outside aid and thus feel free and independent, conscious of the fact that it was bought and paid for with his own money. The something more than \$2500 subscribed

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

ed by the citizens was turned over for the erection of the new hotel near the Wabash depot.

The patronage both in the enrollment of patients and students keeps up with unabated demand, and Dr. Still feels assured that his lately discovered science has found a lodgment in the minds and hearts of the people which neither prejudice nor misrepresentation; tub bath, and faith cure theories can ever eradicate

A LETTER FROM THE NORTH.

DIAMOND BLUFF, Wis., Sept. 8, 1894.—DEAR EDITOR—I wish to tell the good people of Kirksville of the great work that Dr. C. E. Still is doing in this part of the North-west. I will say north-west for he has patients coming to him from all directions, and in most cases they go away with happy hearts, either cured or helped in a great measure.

When we take into consideration the fact that most of these are cases the M. D's have failed to cure it is no wonder they are happy, and wish to tell the public and their friends what Dr. Still and Osteopathy has done for them.

Tell the good people of Kirksville and all the readers of the "Journal" that it was through my influence that Dr. Still came North. I am the man who went to Kirksville a year ago last April to have a shoulder set, after the M. D.'s had repeatedly tried and failed. At your place the shoulder was set, and you may tell those who remember me that my shoulder still holds good, and I have no trouble with it at all. Tell the readers of the Journal that Dr. Still at Red Wing, has all he can do with the aid of his faithful assistant Dr. Hartupee and if the M. D.'s keep on trying to run him out he will have still more, for the more they talk against him the more friends he gets.

With my best wishes to the "Journal" and the good work it is doing, I am,
Yours truly
H. O. WILLEY.

Dr. Herman T. Still is practicing in Horton, Kansas. He reports a good business there.

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To Prospective Patients.

Those coming to us for treatment will save themselves much inconvenience, by preparing for a somewhat longer course of treatment, than is usually done by the average patient. Very few cases can be safely discharged on less than one month's treatment, and longer time should be given in most cases. After the cause of the trouble has been removed the patient should remain under treatment for a time in order to more surely receive lasting benefit. Of course some cases are cured in a few treatments, some in a single treatment, but they are comparatively few. All should make up their minds to take just the course of treatment that may be prescribed at the time of their examination.

Drs. Rickart and Boyles remain at Centerville during the month of September.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Barber will locate at Galena, Kansas, during the next month.

Drs. James Still, F. Palmateer and E. Bigsby are practicing at Maryville, Mo.

Drs. Pickler and Moore remain at Platte City until Sept. 20th.

LINES.

TO DR. AND MRS. A. T. STILL.
 Not dead, are those we have loved and
 lost,
 But gone to a brighter home;
 Where youth is not nipped by death's
 hoar frost,
 And where flowers eternally bloom.
 Sickness and pain have done their worst,
 Loved forms we have laid to rest;
 But through the gloom a vision bursts,
 And we behold them with the blest.
 Secure within that bright abode
 They will forever dwell;
 Among the blest, who ne'er grow old,
 And never say farewell.
 And when for you life's work is o'er,
 And here they call you dead,
 Among the first to greet you there
 Will be your darling Fred.

JULIA E. DOCKERY.

Kirksville, Mo.

A Drugless Science of Healing.

From the Columbia Herald.

Among the new discoveries in science which are claiming the attention of thinking people today, the science of Osteopathy ranks second to none.

Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., formerly of Douglass county, Kansas, is the discoverer of the new science, and the founder of the American School of Osteopathy.

Years of patient study and investigation were devoted to the development of a method of treatment for all diseases without the use of drugs. Its success is now an established fact as is attested by the innumerable cures already wrought. 'Tis said "Nothing succeeds like success." This saying has been well demonstrated the last few years in the rapid increase of the business at Kirksville, and also at the institution located at Red Wing, Minnesota, under the direction of Dr. C. E. Still, the eldest son of the founder. The first class to graduate from the school received their diplomas last March—a still larger number will be ready to go forth next spring to battle, without drugs, against disease and death.

The science of Osteopathy considers man as an engine, and the skillful Osteopath as an engineer. By adjusting the delicate mechanism of the human body to its proper place, nature is given full sway; all obstructions are removed, and abnormal conditions corrected by the natural forces of the body, and without the use of drugs.

The growth of the institution has for some time demanded larger accommodations, which will soon be supplied.

On the 6th of August, 1894, the 66th birthday of Dr. A. T. Still, the ground was broken for a new and commodious building which will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY is published monthly in the interest of the science and contains much information of value to those interested in the great work.

THE TONGUE OF A BUZZARD.

[In all my reading and inquiry, I have as yet failed to find any description of a buzzard's tongue similar to the one given below. I wish to take no credit from any one, but so far claim this as my own discovery.—A. T. Still.]

I found the skeleton of a buzzard fast in the crotch of tree in which it had had its nest. I think from the appearance of the bones, it had been there at least a year, for they had been well cleaned by the winds and rains.

When I opened the mouth I found the tongue to be a bone as large as a lead pencil—with three lances or arrow points that could move and cut like a pair of scissors. Upon pressing the three blades together it became a dart from one half to three quarters of an inch long. Thus while in the form of a dart it could pierce the tough hide of any animal it wished to eat, then rip it open with the scissor blades.

Those lances are very hard and sharp and are wisely constructed by nature, who never fails to do all her work well.

TIMIDITY.

A. T. STILL.

Timidity takes possession of us only when we are at a loss to judge of the end from the beginning. For instance, we are timid about going under the influence of chloroform because we do not know whether we will perish or survive its use.

The same timidity comes over us in the use of drugs.

In Osteopathic treatment we have no timidity as Osteopathy strengthens us in all cases. In no instance has death ever occurred as the result of the treatment though thousands have received benefit at the hands of the skilled graduates of our school.

I have been engaged in the study and discussion of the Science of Osteopathy for over twenty years, and I have never found a fair minded man, I mean one who could and would reason, who did not say "Yes, Sir" to my reasons why Osteopathy could cure diseases. Osteopathy is the only science of healing that asks no other system to help it. All truth is self-existing and knows no surrender.

FROM (ALEXANDRIA MINN.,) EVENING POST.

Mr. S. N. Miller and Mr. Tollef Jacobson returned on Monday from Red Wing where both had been under the care of Dr. Still. Mr. Miller is very enthusiastic over the improvement in his condition. Dr. Still uses no medicines but works directly on the muscles and nerves and seems to be working almost miraculous cures. Mr. Miller, whose lower limbs were rendered almost useless by paralysis, can do many things that a month ago were impossible to him and he will return for at least another month's treatment.

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DIED—Edmund Joseph, aged 1 year and 3 days, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sullivan of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Sullivan moved his family to Kirksville in August in order that his wife who is afflicted with paralysis might receive Osteopathic treatment. The little one whose death we are called upon to chronicle was sick but two days with an acute attack of cholera-infantum. Everything that human hands could do was done. To the bereaved family we extend our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and trust they will feel they are among friends though so far from their own home.

The following is a letter received from a little six year old patient of Dr. Chas. E. Still's in Minnesota who wishes the readers of the Journal to know how much Osteopathy has done for her:

DEAR EDITOR.—TWO YEARS AGO THIS MONTH I FELL OUT OF MY TRICYCLE AND HURT MY LEG. MY MAMMA AND PAPA HAD THE BEST DOCTORS FOR ME AND THEY SAID I HAD HIP JOINT DISEASE. I HAVE WORN A CAST AND WEIGHT AND BRACE AND MY LEG HURT ME SO MUCH THAT I WOULD CRY ALL NIGHT WITH IT. MY MAMMA TOOK ME TO DR. C. E. STILL IN JUNE AND HE HAS HELPED ME SO MUCH THAT I CAN WALK AND RUN AROUND WITH MY SISTERS AND I DON'T FEEL SICK ANY MORE AT ALL ONLY I AM TAKING TREATMENT STILL TO GET THE STIFFNESS OUT OF MY LEG. I LOVE DR. STILL FOR MAKING ME WELL. LEILA GREAVES.

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(Continued from 1st page.)

here give only passing notice to those having most marked characteristics. The first vertebra, upon which the skull rests is called the atlas. It is firmly attached to the occipital bone of the skull and rotates upon the second vertebra or axis. Its spinal foramen is divided into two parts by the transverse ligament which holds in place the odontoid process of the axis—a tooth-like projection from the body of the axis which serves as a pivot upon which the atlas rotates. The dorsal vertebrae are characterized by facets on their bodies for the attachment of ribs, the first one articulating with one whole rib and half the second. Then as far as the tenth the vertebrae receive half the articulation of the rib above, and half of the one below—the tenth, eleventh and twelfth each articulate with the corresponding rib. The vertebrae increase in size from above downwards, in proportion to the increase of weight to be supported, and they are secured by the powerful ligaments extending the whole length of the column, and by the interlocking of the articular processes or projections of the vertebrae. Upon the fifth lumbar rests this triumph of mechanism, as a great building upon its corner-stone. Upon its proper setting depends the safety of the whole structure.

In the arrangement of the skull for the protection of the brain, the form best adapted to resist pressure is found. Architects tell us that the skull is so put together that it will resist the greatest amount of pressure with the smallest weight of materials. The thickest portion, where the most important part of the brain lies, the projections, depressions, and apertures for the safe passage of the nerves and blood vessels, exhibit a perfection of mechanism worthy of the Divine Architect.

The bones already mentioned are those principally called into action in the running of the machinery of the body. The others serve for the attachment of muscles and the preservation of the form. Each bone of the skeleton is securely wrapped in a covering called periosteum (meaning around the bone.) It has the appearance of a dense sheet of bluish white rubber in which are packed the blood-vessels feeding the bone. When separated from the bone its inner surface is seen dotted all over with red specks which are the bleeding ends of these minute vessels. The periosteum not only furnishes the bone with food and clothes, but with glue for repairs. In case of fracture this glue unites the broken edges so well that the place becomes stronger than before.

In this house of ours we find every thing needful just at hand, and the materials are put just where their qualities are most needed. The beauties of color and form of this earthly habitation vie with the workmanship of the Roman or Florentine artist. The tissues or tapestries of our home are more wonderful than those of the Gobelins factories.

No matter what our work in life may be, whether scientific, artistic or domestic, no matter what our station, we have but the one body to inhabit. Is it not well, then, to study its construction and adjustment, that we may be the better prepared to care for and preserve this "House in Which we Live?"

HEALTH. WHAT IT IS AND HOW OBTAINED.

Man is a triune being; possessing mind, soul and body or a physical, moral and spiritual nature. A harmonious blending of the three in one produces health or harmony a wholeness or completeness in the one being.

Health is a gift from God to man and is as eternal as God Himself. It is the primitive natural condition of man. Webster says, Health.—The state of being hale, sound or whole, in body, mind or soul; especially the state of being free from physical pain or disease. Synonymous with the word healthy we have *sound, entire, robust.*

We have but one health. It is in the singular number; disease, its opposite is used both in the singular and plural number, one health; many diseases.

The first is positive, being real and eternal in its nature. The second is negative being unreal and temporal in its assumed nature. These two qualities, health and disease stand in relation to each other as the genuine and counterfeit. Now if we accept health as a gift from God, an inheritance unchanging and eternal, we must certainly deny that disease emanates from the same source, because God cannot be the author of both concord and discord, since harmony is God's own selfhood.

As health is an emanation from the one source of life and is eternal, why is there such a lack of it expressed in man of to-day? The scarcity is not in the source and supply. The quantity has not lessened, God being the same yesterday, today and forever. A man or woman possessing perfect health of both mind and body is a rare thing of to-day. To be sure, if such an one can be found he or she is a fit subject for exhibition. Were we to examine into this from the physical side of nature, leaving out the moral and spiritual, we would find that we had entered into a subject that would take more time and occupy more space than can be given in this writing. It is a violation of the laws governing the physical, moral and spiritual which the three-fold nature of man causes all the discords which man has been taught "he is heir to."

Ignorance of God and His laws do not spare us. The amelioration of the race depends upon a knowledge of the laws which govern man. Progress is a law of God, therefore it is made manifest by man. We are as a people progressing. We are asking what is the cause of this and that, and because of this enquiry we are learning that the cause of all the discords of earth can be attributed to the ignorance of man and as man becomes enlightened he is free, and health is included in this freedom.

LIZZIE E. WALKER.

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T. E. GRAVES,

One block south of square. The oldest and most reliable livery man in the city.

—GO TO—

H. E. Landes'
BARBER SHOP
AND BATH ROOMS.

Second door east of the southeast corner of the square.

Q. O. & K. C. R. R. TIME CARD.

GOING WEST.

No. 1. Mail and Express 11:30 a m
No. 3. K. & Q. Express 7:30 p m
No. 5. Through Freight 3:06 a m
No. 7. Local Freight arrives 12:45 p m
leaves 2:15 p m

GOING EAST.

No. 2. Mail and Express 8:45 p m
No. 4. K. & Q. Express 7:30 a m
No. 6. Stock Express 8:45 p m
No. 8. Local Freight arrives 11:30 a m
leaves 12:45 m

For tickets, rates or other information, ask any of our agents or address:
W. H. PHALEN, Agent, Kirksville, Mo.
F. W. EVATT, G. F. & P. A., Quincy, Ill.
AMOS GREEN, Gen'l Mgr., Quincy, Ill.

B. F. LAMKIN

The old reliable Phoenix Dry Goods Man of Kirksville, Mo., is wide awake and the first in the field as usual with a new, and carefully selected Fall and Winter stock of the highest quality.

Dress Goods.

Our line of Dress Goods is wonderful in collection of elegant designs, and fabrics of the newest and most popular fashions and sure to please the most fastidious.

Headquarters

On Trimmings, Corsets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Stylish Novelties in everything.

Fine Shoes.

Drew Selby & Co's fine custom made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. All kinds, sizes and styles, from A to EE. Only complete line in town.

Underwear,

Hats, Caps, and Gents furnishing goods. Desirable Goods and Low Prices. Give us a trial.

B. F. LAMKIN.

— FOR —

Fruits, Confections and Cigars,

— PATRONIZE —

SHOLLEY'S CORNER.

The State Building and Loan Association.

WARREN HAMILTON, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Interest paid to Depositors.

W. A. COLE,
Hardware & Furniture.

— East Side —

LOWEST LIVING PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

Plumbing and and All Kinds of Pumps Work.

Remember M. D. COLE,

UNDERTAKER.

B. F. HENRY

THE DRUGGIST

Is on the south side of the square.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2. St. L. & K. C. Mail 10:09 a. m.
No. 8. " " Exp 12:04 a. m.
No. 22. Local Freight . . . 1:11 p. m.
No. 98. Through Freight . . 11:52 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 . . . 11:50 a. m.
No. 97. Through Freight . . 7:45 a. m.

7 and 8 daily. 2 and 3 daily except Sunday. 97 and 98 carry passengers Sundays only.