

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.

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DR. A. T. STILL.

FOURTH PAPER ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF OSTEOPATHY.

P. F. GREENWOOD.

Few persons realize to what extent the fangs of the medical hierarchy have been fastened, by laws, upon the citizens of most of the great commonwealths of the nation. As stated in a former article these laws upon their face appear fair, good and wholesome. But beneath the surface you will find, by little investigation, lie hidden, the real object of the promoters of them. To modify, change or abrogate these laws is the work of the legislative branch of the States. The judiciary can only interpret laws after they are made by the legislature. The supreme court of this and other states declare the legislatures have the power to prescribe by law the qualifications of those whom the state permits to practice medicine. Our own supreme court in the case of the State vs Hathaway say of our medical laws, "To be obnoxious to the objection that it is class legislation, there must be a discrimination between persons of the same class. The question is first, are the practitioners of Osteopathy in the same class with the Allopath, Eclectic and Homoeopaths. These three are recognized by law as reputable while the first is not recognized by law; but on the contrary is outlawed, condemned without hearing, without investigation and classed amongst empyrics, charlatans and quacks. Until the present laws are changed Osteopathy can have no legal standing in the state. No recognition will be accorded it by the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health have not only the power to pass on the scholastic qualifications of an applicant but also on his moral qualifications which has been construed by

the supreme court in case of Hathaway vs State Board of Health. I quote from the opinion of follows:

The facts bearing upon the merits of this case as gathered from the pleadings and exhibits before us are these: Hathaway and Dr. Boyd began the practice of medicine in this state as specialists without having first procured certificates under the statute concerning medicine and surgery. We infer from what is said that prosecutions had been commenced against them, or complaints lodged before the Board of Health. Under these circumstances they applied to the board for certificates. They presented in due form *genuine diplomas* issued by medical institutions in *good standing*; but the board after hearing them in person and by counsel made the following order on the eleventh of July, 1889: "After due deliberation and upon full consideration of the matter the board by unanimous vote refused certificates to James N. Hathaway for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, consisting in the publication by them of advertisements in the public press of St. Joseph, Missouri, during the present year, said advertisements in the opinion of the board being of a character that tended to mislead and deceive the public, to wrongfully impose on the fears, weakness or ignorance of the sick or credulous and to defraud the people by false and impossible claims in regard to the treatment of diseases."

Hathaway again appeared before the board in person and by attorney on the 21st of January, 1890, when the board made this order: "After due consideration of the matter, the board by unanimous vote decline to accede to the request and refuse a certificate to Hathaway for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct."

Between the dates upon which the foregoing orders were made, Boyd modified his advertisement so as to meet the approval of the board, and a certificate was issued to him; but the modified advertisement presented by the relator was not satisfactory to the board. The answer of the relator gives a copy of these modified advertisements, but the record does not contain a copy of the advertisements upon which the board made its first ruling. By section 6878, Revised Statutes, 1889, it is enacted that, "The State Board of Health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his defense before the board." This section of the statute imposes upon the board duties which are quasi judicial in their character. The question whether the applicant is guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct calls for the exercise of judgment and sound discretion. It is a question as to which the board must hear the evidence and pronounce a conclusion. The principle of law is well settled that mandamus will not lie to review official acts which require the exercise of judgment and discretion. As the legislature has not defined what is unprofessional or dishonorable conduct" those words must be understood to mean such conduct as would in common judgment be deemed unprofessional or dishonorable. In determining whether a party is guilty of such conduct there is a broad field for the exercise of judgment and discretion by the board, and within which the finding of the board is conclusive. The board of health has no right to prescribe a code of medical ethics, and then declare a breach of that code unprofessional and dishonorable conduct; nor has it the right or power to deny to physicians the right to advertise their profession in the public press. The respondent makes no claims of any right to do either of these things. Their claim is that advertisements which tend to mislead and deceive the public constitute unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, and in this they are within the purview of the law. If, however, a physician will, in his advertisements, throw out inducements to patients to submit to treatment, then the matter is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the board. We are not furnished with a copy of the advertisement upon which the board made its first ruling. The burden, however, is upon the relator to show that the ruling of the board is manifestly unjust."

In a similar matter in Illinois it has been adjudged that the board had authority to determine whether a college was reputable or not. I dare say our courts would hold the same way, on the same question, in this state.

I have quoted extensively from the opinion in the Hathaway case to show the power and authority given by the law to the state board of health and from whose decisions made within the authority conferred by law upon the board no ap-

peal lies.

I apprehend no one would care to attempt to convince the State Board of Health that the "American School of Osteopathy" is, was, or ever could be, a reputable school in the practice of the healing art. No, that could not be done. The only hope for Osteopathy is that it is a science demonstrated. That thousands have been healed by it; that its merits are known and appreciated by those who have been cured or bettered. They are the witnesses to whom it refers. I have an abiding confidence in the law makers of the great State of Missouri that when their attention shall have been called to this science, with its wealth of truth and merit, that they will no longer permit class legislation and professional jealousy and superstitious bigotry to stand in the way of the onward, upward and triumphant march of Osteopathy.

Every irregular mode of treating disease, has been fought by the regulars, but as soon as its usefulness was demonstrated, it was speedily adopted. Notwithstanding the high code of medical ethics, about which we hear so much, it has been found very elastic, and we now find the three different schools cheek by jowl in consultations and also under the provision of law. The sugar trust about which we hear so much is no more compact, no more difficult to dislodge than the medical trust. Osteopathy is Democratic, it asks only for free raw material, to enable it to put its productions into the open market of life and health while the protected products of the trust are still transported through the pearly gates of the regions of the unknown.

Osteopathy cures many, kills none. Can anyone say the same of the drug practitioner? "Many cavil at this kind of physic and, hold it unnecessary, unprofitable to this or any other disease, because those countries which use it least, live longest, and are best in health as Hector Boethius relates of the isles of Orcades, the people are still sound in body and mind without any use of physic, they live commonly 120 years Paulus Javiss in his description of Britain observes that there was of old no use of physic amongst us, and but little at this day, except it be for a few nice idle, citizens, surfeiting courtiers, and stall fed gentlemen lubbers. "The country people use kitchen physic, and make least use of apothecaries' physic." Some think physicians kill as many as they save, and who can tell? According the Dutch proverb, a new physician must have a new church yard; and who daily observes it not. Many that did ill under physicians hands, have happily escaped, when they have been given over by them, left to God and nature and themselves. If it be deadly it cannot be cured; if it may be helped, it requires no physician, nature will expel it of itself. These and similar ideas have by some been entertained of the practice of medicine from its first discovery, and will be, doubtless, until the end of time.

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Editor and Publisher.

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OCTOBER, 1894.

"Thou hast no healing medicines." Jer. 30:13.

Blood contains every element known to the chemical world which is needed to form the different structures of the body.

"Physicians of all men, are most happy. Whatever good success soever they have the world proclaimeth; and what faults they commit the earth covereth."
—Francis Quarles.

Of ourselves we are unable to supply any one substance recognized 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 our physical being. The blood is the distributing agent.

The article which appears in this issue from Col. Hez Purdom was printed in both the Kirksville Journal and Democrat. But as it will interest all friends of Osteopathy we give it space for the benefit of our many friends outside of Adair county.

In response to the oft repeated inquiry. "Why do you not publish the names of your patients that the world may know what an extensive business you are doing?" We give the following reply:

I am positively opposed to publishing the names of any or all who take treatment at my office. In the first place no lady or gentleman wishes to have their names, ages and diseases spread before the world in a newspaper or almanac. Of course many would allow their names and diseases given to the world, but I do not want them yet. Perhaps I may if my business runs down. Then I may bawl for food as a calf or any other animal would if it was hungry. Another reason for my objection is that no paper in this town can hold the names of the patrons of Osteopathy and get in any politics, even a corner an inch square. My books are open at all times and I have the most gentlemanly Secretary in the world to give you all the information you want.

A. T. STILL.

Opinions of Savants, Authorities and Professors Who Have Grown Gray in Experience and Untiring Devotion to the Science (?) of Medicine, as Compiled by J. Winfield Scott.

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

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

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

Prof. S. M. Goss, of the Medical College, Louisville, Ky., says, "Of the essence of disease very little is known. Indeed, nothing at all."

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

Dr. Abercrombie, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburg, says, "Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing, the science of guessing."

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

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

Dr. Abernethy, of London, says, "There has been a great increase of medical men of late, but upon my life, diseases have increased in proportion."

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."

Dr. Wakely, in the London Lancet, says, "A system of routine or empirical practice has grown up, vacillating, uncertain, and often pilotless, in the treatment of disease."

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."

THE WABASH RAILROAD

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St. Louis, Mo.

"Life is that calm principle sent forth from Deity which vivifies all nature."—A. T. Still.

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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 upon the present systems of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of General Diseases in which the adjustment of bones is the leading feature.

REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

Text Books: Gray's Anatomy, Dunglison's Dictionary, Yeo's Physiology, Potter's Compend of Anatomy.

Tuition: \$500.00 for the full course.

The new building has made good progress during the past month. The walls are completed and the roof of slate makes a fine appearance. Much of the plumbing is in, and many of the details of the inside finishing are all ready to be put in place. Every step toward completion is being watched with eager and anxious eyes, as all are looking forward with great expectations to the time when it will be ready for occupancy.

Miss Ella Fike returned home last Friday evening after a six weeks' absence in Kirksville, Mo., where she has been taking treatment at the Still Osteopathic Sanitarium for her sprained foot. Her many friends will be glad to hear she has recovered and is at home. Miss Ella has many words of praise for this new treatment. Warrensburg Standard-Herald.

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.

Dr. Harry M. Still goes to West Quincy on Wednesday of each week to treat those who wish to meet him there.

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B. F. LAMKIN.

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, Dysentary, Flux, Piles, Fistula, Irregularities of the Heart, Kidney diseases, Female diseases, Rheumatism and Neuralgia of all parts, Atroph 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.

KIRKSVILLE—A. T. STILL.

To THE EDITOR:

You will, I know, afford space in your columns to give a transient sojourner an opportunity of expressing his thoughts and impressions made by a limited stay in your pretty and enterprising inland city.

More than ten years have elapsed since my last visit, and I find many changes and improvements, new business buildings and residences, modern in architecture and up with the period. Of course the Normal is a fixed institution, and does great credit to the people of the state who foster and encourage such, and the people of Kirksville are to be congratulated on its location, and, as they should be, justly proud of the success of their efforts in securing it. It is doing good work, and its graduates are among our best teachers.

Whilst these changes mostly have taken place since I was last here, I notice many of the old-timers of the city still in the harness—Baird, Ringo, Hannah, Baum, Clark, and Porter, besides many others, who were denizens of Kirksville when Macon City was the shipping point, and goods and supplies were received there and freighted overland. Now there are railroads, electric lights, and waterworks and other enterprises, the crowning institution of which and altogether the most important is,

THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY,
DISCOVERED BY
DR. A. T. STILL, 1874

The mention of this fact leads us to become somewhat reminiscent. Along in the 70's, 1871 or 1872, we first became acquainted with Dr. Still, and ever since then have been struck with his individuality, originality, and intellectuality. Some thought him eccentric, but even then the scintillations of a bright mind were a rare treat to those "closest to him."

We did not meet him again until 1874. It was on this occasion, after a few words socially, he proceeded in a limited way to unfold to my wife—whom he was treating—and me, his discovery of the Science of Osteopathy, then in its swaddling clothes. He presented the facts of the science so forcibly and his arguments were so logical and pertinent as to impress us both greatly, and that the true law of cause and effect in the human anatomy had been brought to light. When he had finished his talk, he asked both of us what we thought of his discovery? I was so convinced of its truth, that I at once replied: "Dr. Drew, you are on the right track,—keep on investigating and no one can horoscope the possibilities of the future of Osteopathy, and there is fame and wealth in it." My wife after more thought, replied: "I believe, Doctor, you have succeeded in the discovery of the natural law of disease and health, that you will succeed beyond your expectations, and there is more ahead of you than you can now see."

Ever since I have been anxious to note the development of Osteopathy, and have kept the science in mind watching its progress as closely as I could from a distance. After a lapse of 8 or 9 years without again meeting the Doctor, while here I called on him several times. Although years ago having prognosticated the success of his discovery, I was agreeably surprised to see the immense strides Osteopathy had made, hundreds being treated, cured and benefited every day. To me it is simply wonderful, and what must it be to one without a knowledge of the existence of such a science from its incipency?

Would I had the space to elaborate this subject more thoroughly, having just touched the introductory points. However, Mr. Editor, you will bear with me if I occupy more space than I intended, as this School of Osteopathy concerns the best interests of every man, woman, and child in Kirksville, and should be fostered and upheld with a unanimity that will

cause innovators and charlatans to find no abiding place here. But as well try to dam Niagara as to attempt to thwart the genius who discovered the principle, as old as the universe, and founded the School of Osteopathy.

Look at what this man is doing, call to mind the number he has relieved of their sufferings when all other methods failed, their crooked limbs straightened, their emaciated bodies restored to fullness and health, after being afflicted with all the "ills that flesh is heir to." They are to be found rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of this broad land.

Why, "in ye olden time." Dr. Still would have been looked upon as a miracle worker, and even now it seemeth so. But by long research and close application, as we have before stated, he has brought this wonderful Philosophy to light. Nothing new, simply the LAW OF LIFE, which he demonstrates so convincingly with trite and homely illustration that even the most obtuse can understand. On the violin Ole Bull and Paganini were masters, their execution marvelous and perfect. So in anatomy, Dr. Still is master, whilst others can run the gamut of the inania going to make up the human organization, this genius attunes the bones muscles, arteries, etc., etc., gets them in perfect motion and hence the afflicted are restored to health free from disease caused by the obstruction of some organ or other.

He sets a dislocated shoulder, and says, "Now raise up your arm, throw it high, 'scratch your head' and be happy." A hip is out of place, the joint is put in the proper socket, and the patient told to "throw away his crutches and braces, get up and walk and go on his way rejoicing." These are facts, and it is results the afflicted want, not caring how it is done, and relief is what they get. Dr. Still touches the button of life that thrills you, and there you are—well again.

The people of Kirksville should unanimously stand by and aid and assist in upholding this institution which is more important than all other interests combined. They should so view it, as it is so.
HEZ. PERDOM.

HEALTH.

LULU JOHNSON.

Health is a fundamental law of the human body, and no greater blessing could be given to man. On every hand we see sickness, affliction and destruction of the human body going on, and we question if sickness and suffering was not the curse put on man from the beginning, and not that other saying that has come down to us ever since Adam's fall, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," for this curse has not been a curse except as man has made it so by his very plainly expressed desire to shirk work—in other words, by his laziness.

On the other hand sickness and destruction of the body is a curse and as such mankind is fast coming to recognize it. The truth of the matter is it is a curse of man's own making—he brings it on himself and on his children. All through the Bible we see instances of life being restored and prolonged; of old age being honorable and death but a direct consequence of the being of life rather than that of accident.

In this age if we see one in good health or living to a good old age it is a matter of wonder.

Sickness and suffering seem to have become the fundamental law of our being, and we are every day robbed of our birthright by this false position in which we are placed. And it is, alas! too true that if once robbed of our birthright of health it is a matter of conjecture whether we can ever regain it or simply drag

along to the end of our days.

The question is not alone, must we suffer, but our children's children will be one with us and be as we are. If our bones are weak, can theirs be strong? Can impure blood flow in our veins and theirs be pure? Can our natures be bold and harsh and repellent and theirs be mild, gentle and loving? You can not help answering these questions honestly and fairly, nor can you help realizing that it is the duty of all right-minded people to free themselves from the ills that lie in their pathway by right living, right thinking—studying and obeying the laws of nature—build up a lasting monument in this body of decay and death, that those of our own flesh and blood may take life joyfully, wonderingly, ecstatically, rather than go down to their graves sorrowing all their days, thinking that life is not worth the living and living a loveless life and dying a bitter death.

LAW, INFINITE AND FINITE.

L. E. W.

[Osteopathy has for its object strict obedience to the laws of health.—A. T. STILL.]

Law in its generic sense signifies a rule of action. There are laws, many; laws of the nations, as related one to another; laws of the state; laws of the cities, towns and country; laws of nature, universal law and individual laws. We know that everything from a molecule to a planet is governed by law. We readily recognize the immensity of our subject; its depth, width and height in its entirety, is yet unknown. As a result we have law infinite and law finite. Infinite as related to God, finite in its relations to man.

What is Law? Webster says: A law is that which is laid, set, or established; synonymous with the word law we have *justice, equity*. I am dealing with this word in its highest signification.

There are two things, mind and matter, that exist; one is invisible, the other visible. Is law of mind or matter? We would answer, law is an emanation from mind and is in mind. Matter is simply the servant of mind.

Infinite Law and finite laws are forever correlated as God and man: the one is divine, unlimited; the other is human and limited.

Law is a unit, and within this one *grand whole* is embodied all that man has ever known or will know of law.

Law is infinite, unbounded, unlimited, invisible. Man in his concept of law is finite, bounded, limited, visible. Were it otherwise man would cease to be man, the created, but would be God, the creator. God and man are one and yet two; one in possessing the same nature. Man is infinite in his nature but finite in expressing it. Man first perceives; secondly, receives; thirdly, conceives; and fourthly, gives birth or makes manifest.

Progress and order are two of the qualities inherent in law. The present state of civilization is due to the progress in the unfolding to man's consciousness the Law Infinite. All that has ever been done or will be done for the amelioration of mankind will be done through scientific results, positive discoveries of natural operation of law.

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Something About His Method of Treating Diseases.

From the Ottumwa, Ia., Press.

At Kirksville, Mo., is practiced a science discovered in the last half of the present century by Dr. A. T. Still. It is called Osteopathy, two combined Greek terms whose revised literal translation signifies bone healing or relating to the cure of bone affections. The adaptation of the name Osteopathy for this modern plan of giving treatment to patients has been wisely chosen, and conforms happily with the Doctor's methods. A visit made by the Press reporter last week to the institute where so many remarkable reports have emanated concerning the marvelous success attained in restoring to robust health and perfect symmetry of form the hundreds of invalids who have come to Dr. Still's consulting rooms during the past year, was an experience for the correspondent which removed from his mind every vestige of incredulity to the truth of these innumerable testimonials favorable to Osteopathy and the eminent doctor. To begin a review of the incidents transpiring while being conducted through the building by Secretary H. E. Patterson, it is better to note the basis upon which a national endorsement as to the efficacy of this mysterious system which provides a remedy for every disease has achieved. The basis first and last and all the time assures Secretary Patterson consists of the "absolute knowledge of anatomy," and the system of treatment is primarily and chiefly such manipulation of the bones and muscles as only years of study can safely direct, and which frees the veins and arteries from all compressions or abnormal contractions, thereby insuring to the diseased parts their just proportion of nutrition carried through these channels that nature may assert itself and prove its own physician. An introduction to Dr. A. T. Still followed a few moments conversation with the courteous secretary. It is not my purpose to here characterize the man whose name designates perhaps the most famous and best known healer of human ills in the United States to-day, when the measure of his success is determined by the ratio of cases taken or applications accepted. In company with Dr. Still and Mr. Patterson, the several operating rooms were visited, and in each of these apartments an assistant practitioner was busy. In one room was a patient from Oklahoma, a man whom his home physician had said his ailment, a heart trouble, was incurable. The respiration was very irregular, and at times nature's forces were taxed to their utmost to return the breath of life, while constantly there was felt a dull heavy pain in the region of the heart. His first treatment was received while we were present, and after three repetitions or manipulations of the muscles and their attachments, the man from Oklahoma declared himself greatly benefited, and suffered no inconvenience whatever from breathing, nor was there any longer the painful sensation at the heart. This case is guaranteed a permanent cure within two months. In another room was a cripple, and he too, could tell of a wonderful change for improvement to his condition, and growing more interested, becoming convinced

almost against his will, the skeptical reporter who entered the institute on an investigation into the merits of Osteopathy, continued to ply his questions to a score of patients afflicted with all kinds of acute and chronic diseases, catarrhal and pulmonary troubles, fractured limbs, deformities, lameness produced by rheumatism, white swelling, and other causes, and the invariable reply was: "Dr. Still is helping me. My doctors said I could not recover, but Dr. Still has made me well." The city clerk of Kirksville sustained such a serious accident to one of his arms that the three leading physicians of the city declared a permanent disability and Dr. Still as usual has proven different results, and when I departed from the home of the Osteopath, the writer was ready to declaim his praise, and believe him capable of performing wonderful cures, and that there are many who would be restored to perfect health if they placed themselves in charge of Dr. A. T. Still, one has not the slightest doubt after a visit to this Institute of Osteopathy. Just across from the present location is nearing completion a red brick structure, three stories high, upon a stone foundation, which gives to the building its ground dimensions 44x88, and will cost \$15,000. Across the 44-foot front and along the north side for 36 feet a veranda 10 feet wide will extend, while all the way around the building will be laid a macadam driveway, which promises to be one of the finest carriage courts for visitors and patients to arrive and depart over in all kinds of weather that can be secured. The whole building is provided with all the modern conveniences. There are twenty-four rooms in this elaborate "office building," ten of these are operating rooms, at the entrance to the left is the ladies' parlor, to the right are reserved two rooms for Dr. Still, one as a consultation room, the other a classroom, where a limited number are taught the science of Osteopathy with which to recruit his faculty from time to time. The Lecture Hall takes up considerable space, and is seated with opera chairs. All rooms are connected with the Doctor's office by electric annunciators, and return call bells, every room is perfectly sanitary, being supplied with excellent bath and plumbing fixtures, whose cost alone was nearly \$3,000. The interior of the whole building is to be finished in antique oak, with furniture to blend the colors in harmony, and in every way this magnificent building will afford every comfort and convenience. Not later than December 1st the auspicious occasion marked by the unveiling of the edifice and its dedication to the Science of Osteopathy with a lecture by Dr. Still will take place, and the three hundred and fifty patients, from twenty different states, who are being treated at present will be reinforced by as many more during the winter of '94 and '95. Although Dr. Still is always busy, yet he always grants a word of welcome to all, and the all are many, as each day the parlors throng with those who come as did the reporter, to learn more of Osteopathy and Dr. Still.

E. C. Pickler has gone to Red Wing, Minn., to practice with Dr. Chas. Still this winter, while Mr. Chas. Hartuppee will continue his studies in Kirksville.

Dr. Herman T. Still has returned from Kansas and goes to Sioux City, Iowa the coming month.

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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.



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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.