

# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Vol. 1.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, MAY, 1894.

No. 1.

## ADDRESS

By Dr. A. T. Still to His Students and Diplomates May 7th, 1894.

To the Students and Diplomates in Osteopathy—Greeting: At the threshold of your Osteopathic duties you have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that you are confronted with a science. By a systematic, rigid adherence to its never failing laws you will ever prove an honor to yourself, a blessing to this school and a benefactor to mankind. You should ever remember that Osteopathy adheres strictly to the well defined and immutable laws of nature, and it is an unerring Deity who wills it so. And as such it only remains for the Osteopath to conform to these laws and his efforts in this life will not only be crowned with success, but made rich with the thanks of his fellow-man. You are indeed to be congratulated upon the splendid grades attained at the close of the recent examinations—for an average of 98.7 per cent for the entire session is not to be excelled or

even equaled by any institution of learning of whatever nature on the American Continent. The American School of Osteopathy stands to-day the very essence of success. It has reached this successful attitude in spite of vicious schemes invented by designing men to connect our beloved science with antiquated ignorance and modern chicanery, and force us to accept relationship with allopathic drugs, homœopathic pills, electrical shocks, medicated sweat tubs and orificial surgery. We are proud of the fact that our science, so dear to our hearts, is giving more relief to suffering humanity where properly applied, than all the sciences known to human sympathy combined. We pride ourselves on the truth that we are daily giving to suffering souls health and comfort, peace and happiness, relief from pain, and good will toward men. This is the sole object of our school, and we should strive to maintain it in its stainless purity.

No system of allopathy, with its fatal drugs, should e'er be permitted to enter our doors. No homœopathic practice, with its sugar-coated pills, must be allowed to stain or pollute our spotless name. No orificial surgery, with its ancient ignorance and modern mendacity can possibly find an abiding place within the mind of the true, tried and qualified Osteopath. Oste-



DR. A. T. STILL.

opathy asks not the aid of anything else. It can "paddle its own canoe" and perform its works within itself when understood. All it asks is a thorough knowledge of the unerring laws that govern its practice, and the rest is yours.

Eminent physicians and surgeons of the "old school," who have attained considerable prominence in their respective localities and who were former instructors in this institution of learning, have cheerfully and freely given us their affidavits as an evidence of the high regard in which they hold the science of Osteopathy. To them, as their sworn statement shows, Osteopathy stands pre-eminently above all things else. They do not link it with various other devices for the relief of suffering humanity, but make it the all absorbing and permanent science of the age. So with pleasure I submit you the following sworn statements.

"Kirksville, Mo., Jan. 13, 1893—I am a fully qualified physician and surgeon, registered to practice. I have an intimate acquaintance with the methods of treating disease known as Osteopathy, in which no drugs are used.

I solemnly and sincerely swear that I believe and know the above system to be in advance of anything known to the general medical profession in the treatment of disease.

ANDREW P. DAVIS, M. D.,

Registered in Mo., Ill., Colo., Cal., and Texas.

WILLIAM SMITH, Physician and Surgeon. Registered in Scotland and Missouri.

F. S. DAVIS, M. D. Registered in Texas.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, A. D., 1893.

My commission expires September 5, 1895.

(SEAL) WM T. PORTER,  
Notary Public."

Thus will be seen the position that Osteopathy occupies in the estimation of these gentlemen, who doubtless would blush with shame to see their names affixed to anything inconsistent or contrary to their sworn statements. It will be observed that allopathy, homœopathy, eclecticism and orificial surgery in particular are conspicuously evaded—and surely they would not stoop to belittle our science by mixing or connecting it with these fading sciences of antiquity. You are thus appealed to, to be likewise in the practice of your chosen profession. Remember that all power is powerless except the unerring Deity of your being, to whose unchangeable laws you must conform, if you hope to win the battle of your life. Osteopathy to you should be the guiding, glittering star of your career. In its study you will find room for every thought, a place for every idea, and comfort for every fear. New and difficult cases will be presented to you for

adjustment, but stick to Osteopathy. Do not warp your intellect or stain the good name of this school by straying after strange gods. Always bear in mind that Osteopathy will do the work if properly applied, that all else is unnatural, unreasonable, is therefore wrong and should not be entertained by the student or diplomate, who has the brains to grasp in all its fullness the most advanced and most appreciated science of the Nineteenth Century. If Osteopathy is not all within itself, it is nothing. It walks hand in hand with nothing but nature's laws, and for this reason alone it marks the most significant progress in the history of scientific research, and is as plainly understood by the natural mind as the gild at evening tide that decks the golden West. Hear me again! You are the only true and brave soldiers in the great army of freedom, battling for the liberation of fettered bodies. On your conscientious work will rest the thanks of man. Live up to the great cause of Osteopathy and let not the weary one fall by the wayside. Lift in sympathy and love the suffering brother from out the depths of disease and drugs. Let your light so shine before men that the world will know you are an Osteopath pure and simple, and that no prouder title can follow a human name. Stand by the "old flag" of Osteopathy, on whose fluttering folds are emblazoned in letters of glittering gold—"Onescience, one Lord, one faith and one baptism."

## GRADUATING EXERCISES

Of the First Class of the American School of Osteopathy.

The second day of March, 1894 marked the first mile stone in the progress of the American School of Osteopathy and will always be remembered as a red letter day by the students and friends of the new science.

Osteopathy remains no longer in the realms of doubt, but has become a fixed fact in the great field of thought and action. If the doubtful and the skeptical could have faced the magnificent audience that greeted Dr. Still and his graduating class that evening in Smith's opera house, they would have been immediately convinced that Dr. Still's method of treatment and the science of Osteopathy was destined, not only to occupy a most prominent position in the scientific world, but that it would eventually be the accepted meth-

od of treating diseases.

The exercises opened with speeches from several of Kirksville's most prominent attorneys and citizens. They were plain and outspoken in their views as to the necessity of Kirksville, arousing herself to united action whereby they might give evidence of their high appreciation of the institution that has grown up among them.

The injustice of the existing laws of the State was deplored—and the people were urged to assist in removing from our statutes, a medical law so obnoxious and offensive to free institutions and a free government.

A law which is designed to shut out a science which has for its object only the benefit of the human family, is certainly a disgrace to Missouri, and a stain upon her fair name. It is a law kept alive only by ignorance, prejudice and self-interest, and to be universally condemned only needs to be known.

After being introduced by the chairman of the meeting, Dr. A. T. Still, President and Founder of the American School of Osteopathy, took the rostrum and delivered one of his characteristic, forceful addresses. The Doctor was at his best, and his remarks bristled with keen, incisive and unanswerable arguments. During his address he held his audience spell bound, and that the address was appreciated was evidenced by round after round of applause at its conclusion. His address was followed by the presentation of diplomas to the graduates by Dr. Still. In his plain, earnest, straight forward way he impressed upon the students the responsibilities and duties which devolve upon them, and impressed them with the importance of the great science they had chosen as their life work.

Some excellent music concluded the exercises at the opera house, after which the class and about fifty invited guests repaired to Pool's Hotel, where an elegant repast was served. Some excellent toasts and responses were listened to, after which good-night was said, and all left feeling it was an evening profitably spent.

Below will be found a list of those who graduated and received diplomas: Mrs. Nettie Hubbard Bolles, of Olathe, Kansas; Miss Mamie B. Harter, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Lou J. Kern, of Springfield, Mo.; Messrs. Joseph H. Osborn, Herman T. Still, Frank B. N. Palmeteer, Arthur G. Hildreth, Miller Machin, all of Kirksville; Elbert G. Rickart, of Quincy, Ill.; James D. Hill and Adolph A. Goodman, of Kansas City; Messrs. Arthur A. Bird, E. H. Higbee, Fred Still, A. P. Davis, F. S. Davis, and William Smith.

### THE POSITION OSTEOPATHY OCCUPIES UNDER THE PRESENT STATE LAW.

P. F. GREENWOOD, ATT'Y AT LAW.

The revised Statutes of the State of Missouri for the year 1889. Chapter 110, entitled, "Medicine and Surgery," is a species of legislation which upon its face looks innocent enough and most surely shows the hand of an artist of no mean ability as its author.

In discussing this Statute, one of our most able and learned supreme judges says, "An attentive reading of the statutory provisions, already quoted, together with others in pari materia can not fail to discover that the legislature, so far as legislation could be made effectual, was determined to provide for the sanitary welfare of the people of this state, and to rid this commonwealth of that class of medical pretenders known by the various descriptions of empirics, mountebanks, charlatans and quacks. Here we have not only the law as passed by the legislature, but an interpretation of the law by the highest judicial tribunal in the state. Did we stop here, all would seem well enough.

But who and what classes are under the condemnation of this law? Every person who does not possess a "diploma or license from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing and if not a graduate shall present himself before the state board of health and submit himself to such examination as said board shall require.

So far every thing seems fair enough. But what schools are in good standing? Those which teach Allopathic medical science, Eclectic and Homœopathic, these three and no more.

From whence does the board of health emanate? From some one of these three schools and from no others.

Then he, who has spent years of study and toil, and gone through a school whose curriculum, may differ from those of the favored three above mentioned, although he may have a diploma which shows a high degree of knowledge of that being, who ages ago was pronounced fearfully and wonderfully made, yet being deficient in the knowledge of the use of little white pellets, podophyllum peltatum, and the poisonous mercury, is refused a certificate of registration. He is graciously kicked out of the august presence of this immaculate board, with the solemn admonition "go work for your living." You are naught but a quack, an empiric, and fraud from whom the citizens of this commonwealth are protected by law.

Reader did it ever occur to you that most wonderful cures have been made in our own fair city of Kirksville, by persons who

never pursued the curriculum of any so called medical school who know nothing of the nature and use of drugs and medicines?

Did it ever occur to you that we, who have received beneficial treatment, from those who have an understanding of the science of Osteopathy, did not have sense enough, under the provisions of our laws, to select a physician, to prescribe for us?

If you don't want to make an apothecary shop of your stomach you must suffer on. For the law says, "Any one who shall by writing or printing or any other method publicly profess to cure or treat, diseases, injuries or deformities, by manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the state a licence of \$100 per month."

"Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished, etc."

Now if my intelligence tells me that Osteopathy is the proper treatment for my ailment, I the citizen, who am so well protected by the law must pay enough to cover the monthly license or the fine the practitioner would incur. If I dare I call in an Osteopath, or else suffer on, or call on the Medical practitioner of some one of the three recognized schools of medicine. I have no war to make on any school as a school. The ranks of the medical profession are filled by an army of educated conscientious gentlemen, many of whom are giving their best thought and energies to their profession and are an honor to their chosen calling. But it is the class legislation in their favor I am fighting.

Suppose Baptists, Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians were the only recognized churches to save souls in this state and we were assured the legislature intended to rid the people of the commonwealth from the doctrines and teachings of heretics? Would you call that class legislation? A monopoly of the free gospel—certainly. Then is not our medical class legislation as bad?

I hold that if medicine is a science, that no legislation is necessary to uphold or protect it. I further believe the people of this state have sense enough to employ whatever school or class of medical practitioners they wish. That we have the testimony of intelligent gentlemen and ladies, sufficient to satisfy any one, if they can be satisfied by human testimony, that pain and suffering, diseases and distortion have been successfully treated by the School of Osteopathy, that it is a science, and all it asks is an equal chance in the race of life. If it is not a science the challenge is open to the world to disprove it. It asks but one favor and that is the modification and change of the unfair medical laws of the state.

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Published by  
American School of Osteopathy.

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Subscription, one year, 50 Cts.  
Subscription, six months, 25 Cts.  
All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Address,  
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,  
Kirksville, Mo.

For Advertising Rates apply to the  
Business Manager.

Number of Copies Issued, 5000.

MAY, 1894.

**INTRODUCTION.**

In launching the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY upon the modern sea of journalism, we have but one object in view—that is, the correct interpretation and constant advancement of the Science of Osteopathy. In so doing, we ask the public for charitable criticism of our efforts, and should we fail to fulfill their expectations in the publication of a scientific journal, we only desire them to remember that the highest excellence in any line is attained, only by repeated efforts and oft-times through many bitter failures.

Thus we submit our effort to all, with the glad consciousness of knowing that we have the honor of defending and the pleasure of advancing one of the most appreciated and progressive sciences of the Nineteenth Century. Osteopathy is a science which aims at the elimination of the use of drugs in the treatment of diseases, and is in line with the thought expressed by Dr. A. C. Bernays, of Marion Sims College. "To give drugs to a well man is very, very wrong, but to give drugs to a sick man is nothing short of crime."

The most advanced thinkers of the age are fast coming to the conclusion that medicine is not only false in theory as well as practice but is actually injurious to the human system, and it is fast becoming the universal teaching of leading physicians and surgeons themselves to trust to nature and hygiene and disparage the use of drugs.

This wide spread and long felt want for a natural means of relieving the afflicted, is found in Osteopathy and Osteopathy alone. No other system can hope to compete with this unless it also conforms strictly to Nature's immutable laws.

It should be fully understood that Osteopathy has no relation whatever to "Christian Science," "Faith Cure," "Magnetic Healing" or any of the various processes of mental treatment. It is a science within itself, based upon and governed wholly by the unchangeable laws of a Divine Being—an all wise archi-

tect in whose unerring judgment we are able to find no mistakes or blunders.

The practice of Osteopathy has long since passed the stage of experiment. The results of the work accomplished by this method of treatment conclusively prove, that as a philosophy it is unanswerable, and as a system of healing it has no equal.

**A Brief Outline of the Work and Life of Dr. A. T. Still.**

Since the civilization of man began development and discoveries have marked the progress of the human race. The greatest discoveries are usually brought to light by people of obscure life and unpretentious character. Genius and idiosyncrasy often go hand in hand so that in people so odd and out of the general fashion as to be termed eccentric characters, we often find an inexhaustible mine of genius. He who does the most good to humanity is worthy of the highest praise. Since the world began and mankind first found these bodies subjected to disease and infirmities the best human thought has been expended in efforts to alleviate suffering and cure the world of its many ills. Until within the last twenty years, treatment of the afflicted has been by the use of drugs.

Some years ago a peculiarly eccentric, and rather diffident man appeared in North Missouri who made the astounding assertion that all diseases could be cured or alleviated without the use of drugs. This man was Dr. A. T. Still, formerly of Douglas Co., Kan. He spent years in the study of human anatomy, he arrived at the conclusion that the human system was a delicate piece of machinery which, in proper order, moved of its own volition. But that the interruption of any of the functions of the organism necessarily brought upon the person a disease of some nature, and that all diseases were necessarily the result of some obstruction or break in this delicate machinery. He believed the true machinist would go to work to place the cogs and wheels in proper order rather than pour oil or destroying chemicals upon the mechanism. Fully imbued with this thought, this great philosopher set to work to prove his theory. He filled his house with skeletons and charts, and day and night studied the structure of man. When he first promulgated his ideas, he was met with scorn and derision. The medical world, entrenched behind the fortifications of ignorance and prejudice refused to give him a hearing. His theory was so entirely new and so foreign to the established views, that it was ridiculed with contempt. But the founder of

this Science called "Osteopathy" never for a moment lost faith in its principles.

He was poor and unable to present his theory before the general public, so he traveled from place to place, treated the poor, and afflicted and performed such wonderful cures that his reputation as a healer was soon established.

From this beginning, his name began to spread throughout the country and now from not only this, but from almost every state in the union, patients come to his home to be treated by this new system.

The results accomplished by this treatment soon attracted the notice of many who were desirous of learning the new method, and importuned Dr. Still to organize a school for the purpose of instructing others in the science.

Accordingly the first school was organized in October, 1892, and became known as the "American School of Osteopathy." In the fall of '93 another class was organized consisting of ladies and gentlemen who are earnest and enthusiastic workers in pursuit of knowledge in the new science.

The founder of this new school, Andrew T. Still was born in West Virginia, Aug. 6th 1828. He is a son of Abram Still, a Methodist minister, of German and English descent. His mother was a daughter of Scotland though born in Virginia. He was educated at Holston Seminary Tennessee, and in 1853 removed to Kansas where he took an active part in the free state pro-slavery struggle. He was elected a member of the free-state legislature 1857. During the late war he served as a surgeon in a Kansas Regiment. He practiced medicine in Kansas for fifteen years, part of the time was surgeon in the Shawnee Mission. It was probably while engaged as a surgeon in the army that Dr. Still first conceived the idea of Osteopathy, but it was not until 1874 that the idea fully matured. Then he entered upon the study of it in earnest, and has brought it to its present state of excellence. His method is different from any science in the known world, and his success has been so marvelous that there is no question, that his discovery is worthy the investigation of the scientific world. M.

The small size of this first issue of our paper makes it impossible for us to furnish advertising space to all of our friends who have expressed a desire to use it. In future issues we will endeavor to accommodate all who are willing to aid us by their patronage.

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**Requirements.**

All applicants for admission to the American School of Osteopathy should have physical endurance, strength, a strong constitution and be free from bondage to any drug either in the shape of stimulant or narcotic. They should possess a good English education and a receptive mind in order to acquire the details of Anatomy which are essential to the proper understanding of Osteopathy.

Experience has proven that those who have previously studied medicine, and afterwards tried to add Osteopathy, have been but a hinderance to the science. An allegiance to drugs once established, is almost impossible to overcome. After careful consideration, therefore, it has been established that as a general rule no person shall be admitted as a student who has previously studied and practiced medicine. It is desired to make successful operators of all who enter the school, and results have shown the non-medical student far surpasses those who have studied medicine.

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 student of Osteopathy is liable to make a bad blunder during the first few months of his course. He will imagine when he has acquired the ability to relieve a few different forms of suffering that he has learned it all. Such is not the case—but is only another proof of the words of the poet—allowing a substitution—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
 Drink deep, or taste not the "Osteopathic" spring;

Their shallow draughts intoxicate the brain

And drinking largely sobers us again."

No one is advised to take up the study of Osteopathy to make great wealth. Such persons will never get honest wealth or wisdom. But the man or woman who enters the school to master the science, and perseveres, is the one whom wealth and honor will seek.

**A Petition.**

To THE HONORABLE  
 Representative from  
 County, Missouri.

We, the undersigned, citizens and business men of Missouri, do most earnestly urge upon your attention the fact that a bill has been introduced in the house which is inimical to the growth and prosperity of an infant institution in the State, the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri.

The success of this system of treatment can be testified to by each and every one of us, from our own personal knowledge and observation. We believe this Science has unfolded a system which has discovered the causes of many diseases, hitherto unknown; and that the result of the treatment has proven a great blessing to the sick and suffering.

We are proud of the Science that has been born amongst us, we have watched its growth, and rejoiced in its prosperity. Many of us have been acquainted intimately, with the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, for many years, and admire him as a man of high moral worth, strict truth and sobriety. We believe that any legislation, unfavorable towards this School, would be a detriment to the State, aside from the detriment to the School of Osteopathy which is of incaluable benefit to humanity.

Therefore, we, as your constituents, ask that you will give this matter your earnest attention and heartily support any measure that may arise to further the interests of this institution.

The above petition was circulated over the State of Missouri in the winter of '92-3 by the friends of Osteopathy to prevent the passage of a bill through the legislature, framed by the members of the Medical State Board of Health.

The bill as framed was calculated to put more stumbling blocks in the way of the student of Osteopathy, and render it necessary for him to take a course in medicine before he would be allowed, legally, to make use of his ability to relieve the sick and suffering.

But the friends of Osteopathy, and their name is legion, rallied grandly to the rescue. Petitions like the above poured in upon the legislators from their respective counties signed by hundreds of their constituents. Such pressure was brought to bear that even the most conservative among them who had no personal knowledge of Osteopathy, voted to give the new science a chance. The bill was defeated by a vote of 34 to 81. Another year we shall ask the legislators to go a step farther, and after demonstrating to them the fact that our Science is founded upon known anatomical and physiological truths, which are but expressions for the great laws of the God of Nature, we shall ask for the recognition accorded other sciences, and protection from unjust legislation..

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 No. 8, " " Exp 12:04 a. m.  
 No. 22, Local Freight . . . 2:03 p. m.  
 No. 98, Through Freight . . 11:52 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 3, Ottumwa Mail . . . . 4:32 p. m.  
 No. 7, Des Moines & St. P. Ex. 3:30 a. m.  
 No. 21, Local Freight . . . 2:03 p. m.  
 No. 97, Through Freight . . 10:10 a. m.

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

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

GOING WEST.

No. 1, Mail and Express . . . 11:30 p m  
 No. 2, Express . . . . . 7:30 p m  
 No. 5, Through Freight . . . 3:06 a m  
 No. 7, Local Freight arrives 11:50 a m  
 leaves 12:30 p m

GOING EAST.

No. 2, Mail and Express . . . 8:45 p m  
 No. 4, Express . . . . . 7:30 a m  
 No. 6, Stock Express . . . . 8:45 p m  
 No. 8, Local Freight arrives 12:30 p m  
 leaves 1:00 p m