

# Journal of Osteopathy

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

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## MISSOURI IN LINE.

### Governor Stephens Signs the Bill Legalizing Osteopathy.

### GREAT REJOICING IN KIRKSVILLE.

### A Verbatim Report of the Big Jollification of March 6th.

### Full Text of the Speeches.--Mrs. de Lendrecie's Reception at the Home of Osteopathy.--The Michigan Fight.--Gov. Altgeld's Letter.

The practice of Osteopathy is now legalized in Missouri by special act of the legislature. The bill passed the house February 25th by a vote of 100 to 16; passed the senate March 3rd by a vote of 26 to 3, and was approved by Governor Lon V. Stephens March 4th.

Through the long weeks of the legislative fight the people of Kirksville awaited the result, and when the telegram announcing the governor's approval was received on the afternoon of March 4th, rejoicing was not confined to the School of Osteopathy and Infirmary, but the good news spread throughout the city like wildfire, and preparations were at once begun for the proper celebration of the event.

Drs. Hildreth and Patterson, who had remained in Jefferson City and guarded so faithfully and well Osteopathy's interests during the long, tedious session, arrived home on the Friday afternoon train and this was made the beginning of the most remarkable demonstration that was ever—or probably ever will be—witnessed in Kirksville.

Fully an hour before the arrival of the train, 200 students, headed by the band and followed by hundreds of citizens and patients, formed in line at the school and marched to the depot. At the depot when the train arrived the jam was terrific. People were lifted off their feet and carried with the crowd as the rush was made for the rear coach in which the awaited arrivals were supposed to be. When at last Drs. Hildreth and Patterson appeared upon the steps, the crowd sent up a wild hurrah, the band played, hats went into the air, and above the din came the lusty class yell:

"Rah! rah! rah!  
Missouri passed the bill!  
For A. T. Still!  
Good-bye pill!  
We are the people  
Of Kirksville!  
Rah! rah! rah!"

and then the "conquering heroes from the seat of war" were lifted high above the heads of the mob on the shoulders of a quartet of brawny students and carried to the waiting carriages.

The procession then moved around the square, the band playing, students yelling, handkerchiefs, hats, umbrellas, flags and everything

waveable waving from doors and windows along the route.

From the square the crowd marched to the "old doctor's" home, and after listening to short talks from Dr. Still, Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Patterson and howling itself hoarse, dispersed to rest up for the rejoicing of the following day.

Saturday March 6th the entire population "made a day of it." The morning was ushered in by the firing of anvils in honor of Gov. Stephens, the legislature, Dr. Still, and everybody connected with the fight. Bells rang, and whistles blew. Anything that would make a noise went. Residences, stores and shops were decorated, the big Osteopathy building was covered with flags and bunting inside and out, and the whole city donned its best fourth of July attire.

The exercises at the Infirmary were announced to begin at two o'clock sharp. At that hour every church bell in the city began ringing, the fire bell clanged, whistles on the mills, handle factory, light plant, foundry and the big alarm whistle of the water works all tried to out do each other, while a dozen anvils joined the chorus; business houses closed, residences were locked up and the populace turned out almost enmasse to pay their respects to Kirksville's grand old man in the crowning triumph of his life. But every seat and every available foot of standing room was taken before one o'clock and thousands of people were unable to get in.

The two large assembly halls were thrown into one, and both were filled even to the windows. Fully two thousand people were in the building when the speaking began.

The rostrum which was beautifully decorated was arranged just beneath the rolling doors connecting the two halls and every word could be distinctly heard by the entire assembly.

The meeting was a remarkable one in many respects. It was certainly a contradiction of the old axiom, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for no higher respect could be paid a citizen of any community than was shown Dr. Still by the people of Kirksville. It was historically remarkable as an occasion when a great discoverer, while yet in hearty, vigorous manhood, was present to witness the triumph of his idea and the public appreciation of his life work. It will never be forgotten by those who were present.

The speaking consumed five hours, but the audience neither grew tired nor lost its enthusiasm.

Exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Rozell, after which Chairman C. M. T. Hulett introduced the first speaker, Dr. Wm. Smith, demonstrator of anatomy, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I understand the object of our coming here to-day in this wonderful gathering, we are here, in the first place, to do honor to the founder of this great science—Dr. Still. (Applause.) We are here in the first place to rejoice with him in his rejoicings; and, in the second place to rejoice with ourselves that the great object which we

have all been hoping for—the request we made of the state of Missouri, is now an accomplished fact. While we are assembled here to rejoice there are friends of Osteopathy rejoicing with us. Every one in Kirksville is glad, not only do we hear the firing of guns, but we hear the church bells ring. I don't know one human being in this town who begrudges Dr. Still one little atom of the happiness in his heart today.

I see to-day the hard labor and fighting for 25 years crowned with success. I see Dr. Still to-day where he ought to be. Gov. Stephens has declared that Osteopathy is legal as a science of healing, which is to be recognized by the state. While we are rejoicing here there is rejoicing all over the state of Missouri, and all over the country friends of Osteopathy are rejoicing. Friends of Osteopathy in California, New York, Maine, and Minnesota are happy. There is a man in Jefferson City today who is just as glad as he can be and here is what he telegraphed to Dr. Still:

JEFFERSON CITY, MO, March 4, '97.  
7:34 p. m. Executive Mansion.

Dr. A. T. Still, Kirksville, Mo.:

A Democratic Governor, and a Democratic Senate and house, such as Missouri now enjoys, always try to do right toward God, state and humanity. Accept congratulations from Mrs. Stephens and myself over your deserved victory. Impossible to accept kind invitation

LON V. STEPHENS.

I do not want to consume time. I merely wish to say that I earnestly believe that the life of Dr. Still has been devoted to humanity and truth. I do not know a more truthful man than Dr. Still. I do not know a man with a bigger and better heart. I do not believe that I have a better, kinder and truer friend than Dr. Still. I am proud to call him my friend. I am glad to be permitted to stand up to-day, after your many years of labor, and say "God bless you, Dr. Still," and may you live long years to enjoy the victory for which you fought so earnestly, and have won today—I congratulate you.

And now I have a word to say to some others that are here. I want to speak of the future of Osteopathy. It is through the work that has been accomplished in this building, and through the Osteopaths who have gone out from this institution that Osteopathy is recognized as a science and a legal method of healing. The same power that gave that right can take it away again. Earnest, honest, conscientious work on your part means the continuance of the favors granted us—the steady, onward progress of Osteopathy—any other than that must result in disaster to the work in which we are all so deeply interested which means so much to us all. We have with us today Col. Conger who has been greatly helped by Osteopathy. He is here with us and will speak for its merits. It is now recognized in North Dakota, Vermont, and I understand North Carolina also. I understand it will be introduced in Michigan shortly. This is already done and it is now intrusted to you to make or mar it. You are on an equal footing with any physician in the state and it is for you to make or destroy Osteopathy, and I do hope and pray that the students in this school will remember this day as long as they live. I look upon this as an historical occasion. I hope you will always remember this day of rejoicing over the legal recognition of Osteopathy; but will never, never, do one act to lower or degrade it in the eyes of the people, or in your own eyes. Because in my opinion there is no standing so high to anyone as his own opinion of his own conduct. He should strive to keep himself up to that standard.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you longer. There are others here who



will tell you of the past and present fight for Osteopathy. Dr. Still is going to speak to you and I am sure you are anxious to hear him. For the good feeling of those who know Osteopathy, I am grateful and thankful, still I should hardly thank them, for they are only standing fast by the truth. For the opinion of those who do not know Osteopathy, I care not one straw.

Let me add that I am proud of the School of Osteopathy, and, Dr. Still, I am proud of this gathering today, and rejoice at the opportunity of partaking in this celebration.

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DR. STILL.

Dr. A. T. Still, the revered founder of Osteopathy then arose. The applause lasted several minutes. When quiet was restored, the "old doctor" said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, students and faculty: We have voluntarily assembled ourselves here today, March 6, to begin the celebration of a very important event, express our joy and thanks to the house, senate and governor of the state of Missouri—to thank them for granting to the American School of Osteopathy a statute law by which the school is granted the privilege to teach and issue diplomas to its pupils, qualifying by said act who shall be licensed to practice this science in the state of Missouri. Much deliberation and thought was given by the committee to whom this bill was entrusted. It consisted of eleven of the best lawyers of the state of Missouri, which was the committee on criminal jurisprudence; and imbued with the spirit of progress, they as judges of law, formulated the bill to regulate the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Missouri.

After due deliberation they did recommend its passage, and it was passed by an overwhelming majority by the lower house, duly prepared in form and sent to the senate, and by that body referred to the eleemosynary committee, which also recommended that it do pass and become a law. The bill then passed the senate by a vote of 26 to 3. As soon as the necessary form of law could be complied with, the broad-minded and sensible governor, Lon. V. Stevens, did affix his signature, and the bill became a law of the state of Missouri.

At this period in my remarks I will give you an interesting coincidence, at least it is so to me. In the troublesome days of Kansas, when slavery and freedom wrestled for the supremacy, one J. B. Abbott and myself were lieutenants of the same company and regiment, and fighting for freedom in that territory—freedom of thought, press and person, without regard to race or color. In the year 1855 the pro-slavery element, being in the ascendancy and backed by a pro-slavery government, did order one Sam Jones, who was United States marshal of the district in which we lived, to arrest Lieutenants J. B. Abbott and A. T. Still, under a pretext that we were violators of the territory law, and take us to LeCompton, the then capital of Kansas, for trial, sentence and service. As we thought the chances for justice were all against us, we withdrew from public gaze to a hiding place which we knew of in the timber and brush, on the banks of the Kaw river. While hiding out and away from the sight and probability of being found we felt secure. J. B. Abbott was an eastern man, and full of knowledge and customs of the eastern states, being a goldsmith and generally skilled mechanic. I had great respect for his opinion, and we conversed freely. I felt it a great privilege to listen to his suggestions on many subjects besides the freedom of Kansas. Among the most lasting impressions he made on my mind while in hiding, was that the practice of medicine was not a science and was far in the rear of general progress of the day. He told me that if he was not mistaken, I would not have to live many years to see something come forward that would take the place of Alopahy, Eclecticisim and Homeopathy. Being in love with Alopahy and its methods of practice, I could but look on the man in astonishment to hear him talk so wildly as I

then thought. I have lived to see his prophecy fulfilled to the letter. I have lived to love and respect the man instead of dread and fear of his teachings. I have lived to see the substitute come, and on the same day that his remains went into the earth, with thousands left behind to mourn his loss. While thousands mourn his loss, tens of thousands are made to rejoice all over North America, for on that day Governor Stevens affixed his signature to an instrument of writing and gave to the child Osteopathy, which was the outgrowth of those brush hidings and conversations, the state of Missouri as its inheritance. Now allow me to tell you that my feelings are far from making any noisy demonstrations about my great victory over the enemy. Suppose at this time I should have heralded by publication and other ways that I had gained a great victory, would I not make a very great mistake? Would it not be a wiser expression and a better use of language to say "I have passed one more mile post that leads us to a higher chamber, a place where all mental gems that shine are cut from the stone out of whose rent flow rivers of life to be drunken by all who thirst for knowledge?" Would it not be better to say "I will trim my vessel for longer voyages into seas that have never seen a navigator, even of a dugout in all time past?"

You see at a glance that the bill Gov. Stevens signed asks no superior privilege for any school of Osteopathy, but states by positive statute who may practice said science in Missouri. The bill requires four full terms of five months each, with personal attendance in such legally chartered school previous to obtaining a diploma, which shall give the holder the right to practice, or treat as an Osteopath. I think it is a good law that exacts of every person who treats the sick or claims to practice as Osteopath, Homeopath, Allopath or any other school, to be able to prove that he is what he claims to be. I say hurrah for Stevens and the law makers of Missouri, Vermont, North Dakota and any state that punishes all who try to pass counterfeits of any kind. Osteopathy has a good character over all the world as far as known, and without law to define who shall treat as an Osteopath, the world would soon be over run with all kinds of deceivers. Law is made to prevent thieves and liars from obtaining money by false pretenses from the afflicted or the well. Let us have more such law.

Now that we are legally on equality with all schools of the healing arts, we will answer a few questions of the many and a few blind statements of the ignorant and uninformed of the extent of the claims of the American School of Osteopathy. It teaches the very frequent use of soap and water, combs, toothpicks and stomach pumps for the drunk and poisoned. We use the saw and knife but very little if at all. We use forceps but once at birth when alopahy, homeopathy, would and do use them one hundred times. Right at this point I will say Osteopathy knows of and has a high respect for surgery, general surgery in its fullest meaning. Osteopathy is a complete system and science, fills the bill in general diseases, midwifery and surgery at any time and place. When a person tells you that Osteopathy is not a complete system of itself and cannot do all that comes before it just as well and better without the aid of any other system he tells you what is not true; and he who says or teaches differently is either excusably ignorant or has an ax to grind in which he is interested. We do cut, saw or chop off a leg, arm or any part of the body when we find that such limb or part cannot be kept without danger to the life of patient. Two years well spent will take you into the higher chamber of our philosophy and prepare you to know that you have been in a school that rounds up a student and puts on a finish that will shine before him all his life.

I believe there is a time for all things, and will close by saying, we are all happy, bells, dogs, anvils and fire-crackers, and will use much of this day and night in music and greeting, thanking all who have taken a part with our joys by word, deed, or even a smile to re-

member one year from to-day, you are all invited to meet with us again.

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DR. HILDRETH.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of Chicago, was next on the program. He spoke as follows.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Still, ladies and gentlemen:—I now stand face to face with an occasion where I would give the world, were it mine, to possess the gift of oratory. I have been happy in my life. I have seen many hours of happiness in my life. In fact I have tried to get as much happiness out of life as I could, in my way. I have had hours in my experience when I thought my cup of happiness was full, but of all the things of my life, Dr. Still, this is certainly the greatest hour of gratification to me that I have ever seen. There is not one particle of exultation in my heart to-day—not one, but with earnest, honest, conscientious faith in God Almighty in Heaven that justice has been meted out by one of the noblest sons of Missouri.

I am a Missourian and I am proud of it. I always have been. But if ever in my life I was proud of the fact it is to-day. We know that the battle for truth has always been a hard fought contest, and when the great commonwealth of Missouri reached out her hands and took to her constitution another star my heart was filled with such gratitude as I never expect to feel again. I can only feel that the whole United States will soon be glad to recognize us, for now that the way is opened I feel that others are bound to follow.

Our Chairman said Dr. Patterson and myself would tell you something of the trials and tribulations we encountered in order to achieve the success which you, as an assembly have gathered here to help us celebrate. It is too long and tedious and there are so many of them that I could not tell them to you if I would try. But I want to say to you that on the 25th day of February the House of Representatives of the state of Missouri passed our bill by a vote of 101 to 16. On the 3rd day of March the Senate passed the same bill by a vote of 26 to 3 and on the 4th day of March Gov. Stephens signed that bill. (Cheers.)

The State of Missouri has had a great many governors, a great many of them the best of men, but I want to say to you, in justice to the man who occupies the executive chair to-day, that he is the governor for the State of Missouri and is above the contention of any one man or one party.

Dr. Still, the same cannon that heralded the change of administration in Washington, heralded the change from bondage to freedom, of our beloved science.

It was just ten minutes 'till 11 o'clock on the 4th of March when Governor Stephens signed that bill; and as we are one hour behind Washington time, it was almost exactly the time that the president of these great United States took his oath of office.

The people of the United States by their vote elected the president of this great country. God Almighty alone created the founder of Osteopathy.

In thinking of this occasion to-day, when I look around me and see congregated here one of the most intelligent audiences that our state has ever witnessed, I cannot help thinking, Dr. Still, looking back a few years ago—and it is only a few, I came out to your house, when you were living in the east part of town and you took me around the house and brought out a gunney-sack which was filled with human bones. You took those bones and put them together one by one and told me what was to come of it—Osteopathy. The principles you sought to teach me I tried hard to get; but I could not grasp your ideas. Yet, to-day, in looking back I can see your idea and what you had planned for the future. I followed you on from that day until this.

I see you again coming to my father's house. Osteopathy was young then. You did not have the friends then you have now. I think of you again on the morning I came to you first to tell



you that I was going to study with you, and as a reminder I left with you \$100. to bind the bargain. Then I entered the class with you and have stayed close by you; I have witnessed all these years of hard fought battles.

Again it was my duty, or seemed to be my duty, to go to Jefferson City two years ago. This time I think of you after our first hard fought struggle. We came home and felt so happy after our bill had passed the House and Senate by a large majority; and we had been assured by our friends that the governor would sign it. I can never forget the feeling that came over me the evening the message came that Gov. Stone had vetoed the bill. I felt as if a knife had been stuck through me—and my next thought was of you. But you bore it bravely.

There was only one more battle to be fought and that is amply rewarded by the great victory we have won today. (Cheers.)

On arriving in Kirksville last night I enjoyed the demonstrations, I enjoyed them heartily, I enjoyed my ride on Dr. Smith's shoulder. I enjoyed the music and the cheering of our school and friends, I enjoyed it and I believe I took it in the spirit it was intended—for Dr. Still and the cause that we are so proud of—Osteopathy. It was not our victory—it was his—'twas the victory of our blessed science. That is the reason I enjoyed it so. I know that a great deal of credit is given to us for the work that we did in Jefferson City, but I want to say that it was not our work that accomplished the grand result. It was accomplished by those in this great work. The cures that we have affected demonstrated to the world that we know what we are doing. Osteopathy is truth itself. It is not hearsay; it is not a belief. That result achieved there in Jefferson City came from the efforts of this one man's life in opening up and revealing to the world this hidden truth, and, by the satisfactory results which have gone out from this institution.

And now I want to say to you, in conclusion, that our success in Jefferson City, the fact that the great State of Missouri has recognized Osteopathy, and that the diplomates of this school can register their diplomas and feel the same freedom that any man of any profession can feel in this great state of ours, I want to say to the faculty and the students, and to you Dr. Still, that we have only laid the corner-stone and that the future success or failure of Osteopathy, our great science, depends upon its friends and upon you, from this hour. We have something to do, and I want to say to you Dr. Still, that we must spare no effort to maintain the character and reputation of the instructions in this institution for all graduates who may go out into the world, and I hope there will be no pains spared to make this institution and this school the greatest and grandest for the advancement of Osteopathic knowledge on earth. (tremendous applause.)

When I came into this school I entered with a firm belief that there was truth in it. When I stepped into this school with Dr. Still I did it with a firm understanding that we had a foundation of truth to build upon. I want to say that every day that I have been in this grand work has only made me more firm and confident that it is a truth, and I say to you to-day that my earnest desire shall always be to carry this great work onward and upward and make it the greatest science on earth. (applause.)

Now then, Dr. Still, in conclusion I want to say one more word. First I want to congratulate you with all my heart upon this—another one of the grand events of your life. Because this is only the beginning—only the stepping-stone and I hope you will live many years to enjoy many more victories than this one to-day.

As a souvenir of the occasion that crowned our success in the state of Missouri, Dr. Patterson and myself purchased this token of our respect. We present to you this souvenir of one of the most memorable occasions Osteopathy has ever witnessed. This is the pen, Dr. Still, with which Gov. Stephens signed the bill. (applause.) Take it, and may God ever bless you is my heartfelt prayer.

Dr. Still arose and accepted the pen with appropriate remarks in which he said with much feeling that he prized the little gift more highly than he would a deed to the United States with Cuba thrown in.

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#### DR. PATTERSON.

Dr. H. E. Patterson followed Dr. Hildreth. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow students in the science of Osteopathy.

I am very glad indeed to be with you on this occasion and participate in the rejoicing of this hour. I wish I could give expression to all the thoughts that have been present in my mind during the speeches to which you have just listened from Dr. Still and Dr. Hildreth. Because of the fact that we were all to cover about the same grounds in the talks to be made by us, it was my plan to note down points suggested to me by them, and thus avoid going over the same ground. If what I say is somewhat rambling you must not be disappointed. This is on purpose an informal occasion, in which general good feeling and jollification is the main feature anyhow.

I have enjoyed very much looking forward to the time when we would surprise Dr. Still with the pen which Dr. Hildreth has just presented. Keeping the matter an entire secret has been quite difficult; but we meant that it should be an entire surprise to all. I made one trip home since the pen has been in our possession, and from the way my wife looks at me now as I talk, I fear I will "catch it" for not having told her.

I presume the matter about which you desire most to hear is our legislative work. Going back to two years ago, when our first bill was prepared and submitted to the legislature of Missouri, we thought we were asking for about what we needed, we worked hard to get it in just the best form, and thought we had succeeded. Of course, we had to take into consideration the fact that we must not ask for too much. The bill was submitted to the assembly and passed both houses with a very satisfactory vote of approval. But Gov. Stone saw fit to disapprove. I say to you now that I am glad that Gov. Stone vetoed that bill. (Cheers.) He did us a service, but he did not intend it in that way. (Laughter.) That bill was not what we needed, and it would have done Osteopathy more harm than good. We thought we wanted it and felt very sore, and it took us some time to reach the realization that we were in better shape without such a law than we would be with it.

The bill that was sent to Jefferson City this winter was framed by the friends of Osteopathy here, who thought it wise to ask for a simple amendment exempting graduates in Osteopathy from the provisions of existing law requiring all medical practitioners to secure a certificate from the State Board of Health. The bill was introduced into the lower house, and by request of Mr. Pickler was referred to the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, composed of eleven lawyers and as able a body of men as you will find in the state of Missouri. The bill went to this committee because it was an amendment to a penalty clause, and because the question of the constitutionality of the article sought to be amended had been raised, and one member of this committee had recently carried a case affecting this article to the Supreme Court. It was desirable that this question be settled in the committee room, rather than on the floor of the house.

Some of the committee knew something of Osteopathy; others did not. We presented the merits of the science to each member individually and before the first meeting on our bill, felt satisfied we would get a reasonably favorable consideration. But when they took it up and examined it carefully with their legal and legislative spectacles, and began to criticize it, our hearts made themselves both felt and heard. No conclusions were reached on the

first evening. The next evening the matter reached a vote; the majority saying "We are with you"; the other five said, "This bill is not what you need, and is unwise legislation, therefore we are against you." But notwithstanding their vote against a favorable report of this bill some of them came out squarely and asserted that it was no longer a question as to whether or not Osteopathy deserved recognition, but their objection was to the form of the bill only. We were not satisfied to let the report go to the house in that shape and asked that the matter be laid over to give us time to consider the objections they had raised and suggestions offered during the discussions. They seemed inclined to favor us. While some little warmth occasionally developed during the arguments, the kindest of feelings existed between us. We decided to make the attempt to change the form to suit them, and went to work accordingly.

Representative Pope, of Cole county, the attorney whom I have mentioned as having taken that case to the Supreme Court, took the most active part in framing the new Bill, though the suggestions of all were considered. After working for two or three days, we gathered together the opinions of all, and after making some modifications that we thought necessary, we had the bill that finally passed unchanged. It is a good bill; it gives us the liberty we desire, and the protection we need, and will stand the test of any Court. It is not very different in effect from the one we presented, but is in better form, is direct and affirmative and has a penalty clause. It is better than we thought it wise to ask for.

I desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to Senator Seaber and Representative Pickler who deserve great credit for the good work done by them in behalf of this Bill. They did their work well, and I know refrained from saying and doing a great deal in connection with other legislative matter, for fear of antagonizing and injuring the chances of this measure. They were placed in many peculiar positions, and were very wise and diplomatic, in all their work. No two individuals could have been found who could have done better. I could tell you of many peculiar situations in which they were placed, which are very amusing now, but were not at all funny then. Many times they were placed in positions where they had to act and, as the preacher said, would be damned if they do, and damned if they don't.

I will read the Bill and make some comments on it. The title is long in order to comply with the provisions of the constitution of the State, requiring that the title of every Bill shall show its full scope.

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

SECTION 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of article I, chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this article.

The article referred to in this Section contains the provisions of law placing all practitioners of Medicine and Surgery under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, and gives this Board the power to say who shall and who shall not practice. Schools must be "reputable" and "in good standing," in the eyes of this Board before Diplomas will be recognized. It is this construction of the law that the decision of the Supreme Court to which I have referred, affects. It limits the power of the Board in discriminating arbitrarily. And let me say in this connection that the Board has now pending in the Senate a bill intended to restore to them the authority of which this decision deprives them. But it is travelling over a rather rocky road, having been so amended as to practically nullify it, and cause them to ask that it go back to the committee for repairs.

You will note that the section read does not say that Osteopathy is not Medicine and Surgery, but that it shall not be so considered within the meaning of this article requiring registration with the State Board of Health. Osteopathy is both medicine and surgery,—in the

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)



# The Journal of Osteopathy.

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## THE CELSUS CLUB OF AKRON, OHIO.

The "Akron Daily Democrat," and the "Akron Beacon and Republican" bring the news that Akron has a Celsus Club, composed of the young doctors of the city. The Encyclopedia Britannica tells us that Celsus was a man who lived in Rome in the 1st century and was distinguished for having written a treatise against the Christian religion. It is to be presumed that he also wrote one on medicine, and that Rome was where the young doctors of Akron went to get the name of their club.

Eugene H. Eastman is a regular graduate from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. He started in to introduce the science, "Osteopathy," to the people of Akron, but the Celsus Club have become afraid of Eastman and this science, and have many times caused Eastman's arrest. When this Club goes back to Rome two thousand years ago to get a name for the Club it is groping around in the dark ages, and is an admission on its part that it has made no advancement in its science for two thousand years. It will find in the outcome that it will have no better luck in crowding out the science of Osteopathy than old man Celsus had in stopping the progress of the Christian religion. Osteopathy is founded on the works and laws of God. As civilization has advanced, so Osteopathy is bound to become known and advance. There has been no advancement in the science of medicine and drugs since Celsus, time two thousand years ago, but Osteopathy makes no conflict with surgery, which has made advancement from time to time, and made marked improvement during the war of the Rebellion. The different state legislatures have given to what is known as doctors of the "regular" great protection until it has resolved itself into a great trust, levying contributions upon the people—more than \$20,000,000 per year—to maintain them, and they propose to crowd out every other science and art of healing.

The Celsus Club of Akron are a part of this great medical trust, and hence their war on Mr. Eastman, and as Lincoln said, "You cannot fool all the people all the time." In Eastman's arrest the Celsus club are saying to Akron's business men and to her people, "no matter how badly you are suffering with disease, if you don't pay tribute to our Club you may die, or suffer, and we are strong enough to deprive you of the right to be healed and cured by some other method." This is depriving people of their rights, and they will soon overthrow legislators that put them in this box. This enforcement of such unjust legislation caused the tea to be thrown overboard in Boston. Later the slave oligarchy attempted to enforce slavery upon Kansas and placed laws upon its books to that effect, and Buchanan's administration tried to enforce those laws, but it proved a blot upon his administration, and the unjust laws were stricken from the statutes, so with the Celsus Club's war on Eastman. The people of Akron and

Ohio will demand their rights through their legislature, and the Celsus Club will be relegated to the rear as the enemies of the new discovery in the art of healing, and the advancement of civilization and two thousand years behind the times.

## GOL. CONGER'S CASE.

One of the most attractive cases which has come under the observation of the patients and the people of the city of Kirksville for some time is that of Col. A. L. Conger of Akron, Ohio, the well known manufacturer, partially because of the fact that Col. Conger is so well known all over the country, and partly because his trouble "paralysis", is usually attended with such fatal results.

Col. Conger was taken with a stroke of paralysis at the Adams House in Boston, on the 11th of January last. His whole left side was made helpless. His wife and son, Mr. K. B. Conger, were at once called to his bed-side, and the best medical aid in Boston was summoned, and everything within knowledge and power of medicine was done for him, and but little encouragement was given. Col. and Mrs. Conger were at Kirksville one year ago, and knew all about the discovery of the science of "Osteopathy" and its many wonderful cures. Mrs. Conger wired Dr. A. T. Still to see if he could come to Boston, and attend to Mr. Conger. Dr. A. T. Still wired Mrs. Conger that he could not go to Boston to attend him, but for her and Col. Conger to come to the Infirmary at Kirksville, at once, which they proceeded to do.

Through the kindness of Mr. Barnes, Gen. manager of the Boston Albany R. R. arrangements were made to take the fast train, and in thirty hours the party arrived in Chicago. Pres. Perkins of the C. B. & Q. R. R. had arranged a through car, and in forty-two hours from Boston, the party landed in Kirksville. Dr. A. Fisher of Little Falls, N. Y., a regular graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, was called and gave Col. Conger one treatment at the Adams House, and another en route, from which he received great benefit.

Dr. Patterson met Col. Conger with an ambulance at Kirksville, and he was at once taken to the Still House, in a helpless condition. He was placed under the care of Dr. Still who gave him an immediate treatment, since which time his recovery has been almost miraculous, attracting the attention of the people of Kirksville who knew him, as well as the patients at the Infirmary. Four weeks from his arrival he was able to dress himself and walk to the Infirmary for treatment and in five weeks, he could take daily exercise as in sawing wood.

Col. and Mrs. Conger were not mistaken in their judgment in what Osteopathy would do for him in his case, and the results obtained for him speak louder in its praise than any words.

## Good News.

The many friends of Osteopathy will rejoice to learn that Dr. Harry M. Still and Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth will soon return to Kirksville to become permanently identified with the parent institution. Dr. Harry will arrive about April 1st, while Dr. Hildreth will follow about the first of May. It is the policy of the management to spare no pains nor expense to maintain at the highest possible standard both the A. T. Still Infirmary and the American School of Osteopathy. The addition of these popular operators to the corps is a most valuable one and will greatly improve the already splendid equipment. The Chicago office of Drs. Still and Hildreth will not be closed, but will be supplied with first-class operators.

## Mrs. Senator Foraker's Letter.

Among the many letters of congratulation received by Dr. Still was the following from Mrs. Foraker, wife of the distinguished Senator from Ohio:

DR. A. T. STILL,

MY DEAR SIR:—I most heartily congratulate you upon the recognition which the legislature and Governor of your state have given you and your work. Your fame is spreading abroad throughout the land. Wherever I go I find inquirers anxious to learn about Osteopathy. I predict there is a great future for your system of treatment, and that your name will have a permanent and honored place in the history of the benefactors of mankind. With sentiments of high regard I remain,

Very Truly Yours,

JULIA B. FORAKER.

March the fourteenth, Washington, D. C.

## DR. PATTERSON'S TALK.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

broad sense of those terms. Medicine is any remedial agent, and includes surgery. Surgery is defined as the art of healing by manual operations. Osteopathy is certainly both. Note also the use of the terms "system, method or science," in connection with Osteopathy. Our friends in the Committee of whom I have spoken thought it wise that the Legislature be not asked to come out squarely and call Osteopathy a science, because the majority of them could not know enough about it to know that it is a science. We know it is all three, it is a system, a method and a science. Note again that this section does not relieve the graduate in Osteopathy from the operation of any law, but that subjecting him to the control of the State Board of Health in regard to registration. He is bound to obey all quarantine and sanitary regulations; report births, deaths, etc. This is as it should be.

SECTION 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuing of such a diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

This Section is certainly very plain and explicit—needing no explanation.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend, or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

The last clause of this section was worded by Dr. Tubbs of Osage county, a member of the House who, though working hard against our bill two years ago, favored the passage of this bill. It effectually carried into effect our desire that this bill should in no way interfere with the rights of licensed practitioners of medicine and surgery, who are authorized under the law to practice in any manner whatsoever. This Bill does not prevent the medical man from using this method of treatment, but the wording is such that they must not apply it without they "cure or relieve" disease by it and I imagine some of them might find it difficult to apply with those conditions attached. (Laughter.)

You all know in a general way of the fights that were made on the bill during its progress, and of the complete victory gained in the end. The results are certainly very satisfactory.

We are all inclined to look upon the contest in the Legislature, as the battle by which the victory was won. I want to say to you that there was no battle there; it is true that there were some slight engagements between the scouts and reconnoitering parties, in which Dr. Hildreth usually came out victorious. (Laughter.) But when it came to the final encounter, the enemies had vacated their stronghold and vanished. None was in sight to witness the capture of the fort. The real battles in this matter have been fought by Dr. Still, and his real enemies have been the disorders of the human body. Every victory gained by him in this warfare of over a quarter of a century, added to the strength of his army, which grew and grew until it reached such proportions that no opposition could stand in the way of its progress. I would say to the students, emulate the example thus set before you. Bend all your energies toward learning how to vanquish the so called ills of the flesh; study hard, and every principle mastered by you now will be transformed into a company of soldiers, so that when trouble is threatened the magnitude of your armies will awe your aggressors to defeat, without battle.

In view of what I have said you will readily



see that we who were at the front supposed to be fighting against great odds, were in reality only negotiating the terms of surrender. I want it understood that I claim very little credit for the part taken by myself. Anybody could have done what I did and the results would have been the same, *if he had Dr. Hildreth to help him.* (Cheers and laughter.) All credit and honor for the victory gained is due to the efforts of Dr. Still, and the eternal principles of truth upon which the science of Osteopathy is founded—and which he was the first to recognize, appreciate and apply. I desire right here to place myself on record supporting the claim that Dr. Still is entitled to the credit of *discovering* the science of Osteopathy. The statement is made by some of the pseudo-friends of Osteopathy, that it is not new; that it was known ages ago, and that the medical profession now use it in their practice. All true. The old bone setters used it and with no medical education or training in schools, outstripped the most highly educated and skilled practitioners of medicine and surgery of their days. But they applied the principles to only a very limited extent, without recognizing them as principles. You can hardly read half a dozen pages in any medical work of any school of medicine, or method of practice without seeing some principle of Osteopathy applied. The more scientific the work, the more Osteopathy you will find in it. But it is simply the application of principles without recognizing and appreciating them as being parts of a science.

The fact that "man is a machine" has been partially accepted by the medical profession, but their study and investigation on the subject has been directed at the laboratory part of the machine. They have founded their theories on the premise that chemical activity is the basis of all life, neglecting to go below and investigate the conditions forming the basis of their premise.

It remained for Dr. Still to recognize the principles underlying the old bone setter's work and to apply them to all disease; to fully appreciate that "man is a machine," and that *disease is the result of disorder.* Thus he secured the true basis for a scientific arrangement of cause and effect in disease. He went behind chemical activities and saw that they must be preceded by mechanical and vital activities. He gathered together all the principles involved, and he had a science, and I say, to him belongs the credit of having *discovered* it because he was the first to recognize, apply and teach it as a science. Who discovered the X-rays? It has been known to science for perhaps a score of years, yet I dare say you will not find a single scientist in the world who will not give the credit of its discovery to Roentgen.

I desire to move the adoption of a resolution which I hold in my hand, and will ask the Secretary to read.

(Secretary reads resolution that a vote of thanks be wired Gov. Stephens for his favorable action.)

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#### COL. CONGER.

Next came the remarks of Col. A. L. Conger, the eminent manufacturer of Akron, Ohio, an account of whose cure by Osteopathy is in another column. The Col's address was as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We meet this afternoon to ratify the passage of the law legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in the great State of Missouri—also to do honor to Dr. A. T. Still, who will be known to the future historian as one of America's greatest discoverers, the man who is justly entitled and who will be known in the future as the discoverer of the Science of Osteopathy,

First let us do honor to the law-making power of Missouri for conferring this great honor and great blessing upon this School and the supporters of Osteopathy throughout the world. As a business man and a manufacturer, I can truthfully bear testimony to the fact that the State of Missouri was one of the first states in

this union to place upon its statutes the strongest form of anti-trust law. This fact is known and recognized by every large and prominent business house in the United States. This shows that the members of the Missouri Legislature have always shown a determination that the people of their state should have the benefit of all competition that might arise. And the present Legislature, with its great and good Governor Stephens, has been determined that the people of Missouri should no longer be a part of the great medical trust which has held sway and levied contributions for so many years upon its people. The most important legislation which is attracting the attention of the American people to-day is that in relation to the formation of TRUSTS, and yet, when we come to consider for a single moment the laws passed in every state for the protection of the medical profession in the use of drugs, the people of the country have inflicted upon themselves one of the greatest TRUSTS known to modern times, one which costs the people more than \$20,000,000 annually, and is fully protected by the passage of medical laws in each state. Within the last thirty days the states of Vermont, North Dakota, and Missouri have overthrown the trust laws in those states and given to Osteopathy the right to enter the field and become competitors to battle with disease. The Osteopath is the poor man's doctor, and hereafter they will have recognition in the states mentioned, and will secure better results than all the others sciences combined; they will justly win their way to the front, and the people of our land should no longer be called upon to pay the enormous sums provided for by different laws in different states in support of the Medical Trust.

But we must not stop here. We must go before the legislatures in every state in the Union and ask that the Osteopath be given a fair chance to become a competitor for this business. This question will come before the Ohio legislature next winter, and I feel sure that we have some doctors in our state who are not so blinded by prejudice but that they will vote to give Osteopathy a fair chance in Ohio. In the contest just witnessed in Missouri one of the best friends of Osteopathy was Dr. Tubbs, of Osage; and so I am sure we will have some doctors in Ohio who will assist in giving it a fair trial.

Osteopathy makes no war on surgery. It is itself a new science strictly in keeping with our advanced civilization, and as such it is destined to take the place of the old methods of attempts at healing by drugs and indiscriminate surgery. It courts investigation, and the hundreds of cases which are being daily treated at this Infirmary will bear abundant testimony that their claims are based purely upon merit. I speak somewhat from experience, when I say that on the 11th of last January I was stricken with paralysis in Boston, Mass.—a strong and healthy man who could endure almost any amount of work, I had never seen the time before that day when I was willing to yield to hardship. But like a person caught in a western cyclone, I was made perfectly helpless in a single moment. I had no use of my left side. The best medical aid was summoned, and but little encouragement given me. In fact if I had gone through on the "regulars" time I should have died on the 17th of January. But instead, I knew of the science of Osteopathy and landed in Kirksville on that day, was carried to my boarding house, received an immediate treatment from Dr. A. T. Still, and have improved every hour since, as you all can bear witness.

The American School of Osteopathy is destined to become one of the greatest institutions in the world, because it marks the success of one of the world's greatest discoveries in this century. For more than twenty years has this grand old man, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still given every moment and thought of his time to the perfecting of this science. And the city of Kirksville, and this American School of Osteopathy, the only one of its kind in the world, should be known as the GRAND CENTER of Os-

teopathy. This school must have the best teachers in every department, the best appliances for the carrying on of the work. It must turn out the best anatomists and the best skilled operators in the world. It must duplicate, as it grows in every department, its Dr. Wm. Smith, and Dr. Charles Still, and its Prof. S. S. Still. In its women's department it must have more like Dr. Alice Patterson, who is recognized as one of the "best woman anatomists and doubtless the finest operator in the world." Let there be no division. To-day the American School of Osteopathy stands at the head of this great science. In "union there is strength." So let this school continue to grow until its buildings shall cover acres of ground, and its graduates shall have the highest standing in the fields of this science throughout all the world.

I am very proud to be here to-day and to have the privilege of joining in this celebration. Proud that this discovery was made by an American citizen, by one who joined with me and others in giving a portion of his time in helping to put down the great rebellion. It is good for the future of this science that it was discovered by a "Regular" of the "Old School."

And lastly let us not forget to do honor to the able representatives who were chosen to present this science to the members of the Missouri Legislature, Drs. H. E. Patterson and A. G. Hildreth. Their names will live in history along with the founder of this great science. And how well and how carefully they handled the interests intrusted to their charge is shown by the fact that in the House this bill passed by 101 yeas to 16 nays, and in the Senate by 26 yeas to 3 nays. All honor then to Drs. Patterson and Hildreth!

Let us go forth from this meeting to-day prepared to push this good work until the new science is laid before the people of every state in the Union, and until the people of every state, through their law-making power, gives to this new science the right to compete and to battle with disease which afflicts all mankind in every part of the world.

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#### MAYOR NOONAN.

Hon. W. E. Noonan, mayor of the city, spoke for the people of Kirksville. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Still, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have assembled today to worship at the shrine of Osteopathy. We have come to mingle our joys with those of Dr. Still as we celebrate the splendid victory Osteopathy has won in its hard fought battle for legal recognition. While we ratify the action of the legislature and the governor, let us also congratulate that faithful student, that finished diplomate, that untiring worker, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, who has been so ably assisted by that faithful guardian of the interests of this institution, Dr. H. E. Patterson. That after a three years struggle for legal recognition their efforts have at last been crowned with success, and that henceforth in the great state of Missouri it will not be a crime in the eyes of the law to heal the sick and correct the infirmities of mankind by the practice of the science of Osteopathy. Justice has been long delayed but this science stands aright before the world today. Although I blush with shame to think that Osteopathy, child of the great commonwealth, should through maternal neglect, fighting its battles against fearful odds, unaided and alone, save by the force of truth, grow to full vigorous manhood, before the state of its birth should rise up in its might and proclaim to the world—"This is a child of mine. I grant it recognition under the law. I recognize the science, the practice of which is hereby declared legal." While we regret to think that Missouri should be the third state in the union to legalize the practice of Osteopathy, we rejoice to think that now we have a House, Senate and Governor with the business stability and unbiased judgment to recognize and legalize this science as per the mandate of the people, based upon the evidence of those whom it has blessed.

This should be a joyous day indeed for the students of this institution. Heretofore you have labored under very great disadvantages, without the recognition and protection of law. You went out upon your duty, even when graduated, with the stamp of illegality upon you. Now you can go out and practice among the afflicted without fear of the law, your science standing not hindered, upon its own merits.

We marvel indeed when we look back over the rec-



ord of Osteopathy. We trace it from infancy to maturity. We have seen its feeble beginning, its cradle surrounded by fear and doubt. Its destiny remained a mystery in the minds of all—save one—its author, never despaired, never wavered. No doubt palsied his aim. No fear shook his confidence. He felt that the science was founded upon that immortal principle, truth. In all his reverses he stood firmly by his convictions.

The latter half of the 19th century has been prolific in the development of agencies and instrumentalities for the betterment of the human race, but no greater blessing to humanity has been shed from any science than has emanated from the brain of this philanthropist. I recognize in him an instrumentality through which a blessing has been transmitted and I assume that at the close of the 19th century, history will assert that no richer legacy will have been transmitted to posterity than that bequeathed by Dr. Andrew T. Still.

So today we cannot honor him; he has both his honor and his reward in the satisfaction and knowledge of work well done.

The reward emanates from higher powers of which he is but the agency—in advance of his time. We are unable to measure his stature. We are unable to recognize greatness in the present tense. We can only recognize it fully when it has passed.

Today we can look down the ages and see men of greatness as they stand head and shoulders above their fellow-men. These men appeared only abreast of their fellows in their day, but history and events proved them far in advance.

We as citizens are proud of Kirksville and her institutions; especially are we proud of this institution. You may search the railway and postal guides and you will find there is but one city of Kirksville in the United States, and that is the city of Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri. We trust it may ever remain the fountain head of Osteopathy. To its greatness may larger monuments yet be built from which may radiate true knowledge of this science, to bless mankind.

Today in the midst of this joyous occasion may the source of our mirth, the object of our profound respect, Dr. A. T. Still and his estimable companion in life be the recipients of our choicest benediction. May they be spared many years to reap the reward of their labors and to receive the blessings of their fellow-men. With love and hope we bid them God speed. I thank you.

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PROFESSOR STILL.

Mayor Noonan was followed by Prof. S. S. Still, who said:

FELLOW STUDENTS: As Doctor Hannah once on an occasion like this remarked to his audience, so I may say to the young people here. If you have any arrangements to make as to your attendance at church tomorrow or if you older ones have any memoranda to make as to your purchases for tomorrow's dinner, you can make them now while I talk. (You know it is in good form now to say you read when you talk, therefore I suppose I may say I talk when I read.) This reminds me that a distinguished Missourian said of one of our public men: "He does not talk when he reads, nor does he read when he talks, and he does not think when he does either."

If you will make these little arrangements for tomorrow I will not take it as a discourtesy, but rather as a kind, considerate, sympathetic concession to my congenital diffidence.

My friends, our president, Dr. Hulett, has a predilection for scriptural numbers and so this morning finding only six speakers on his program he came over to my study and asked if I would increase the number to seven. He said the time was already occupied and he desired to increase the number of speakers without increasing the amount of speaking. Of course I consented, for being a typical Still, I just filled the bill. "The old doctor" is the only one of the family who "heap much talkee" as the Shawnee Indians used to say of him. Indeed I could not refuse for if a student petition me for anything it is but to receive; even in the asking he already has it.

You have listened to Prof. Smith who represents our foreign relations and to "The Old Doctor" who represents the Science of Osteopathy. The latter has proved that man is a machine, while the former that he is a talking machine. Dr. Hildreth has represented the old operators and legislation for them and us; Dr. Patterson, the financial problems of the School and Infirmary, while our own Mayor Noonan represents both Kirksville, the cradle of Osteopathy and a broad Democracy opposed to trusts even in the healing art. Rev. Pressley, who is to follow me, will represent the students of the most rational system of therapeutics since the Master Healer practiced in Western Asia. Col. Conger is on the program representing Ohio, the mother of presidents past, present and future, the Garfields of the past, McKinley of the present, Foraker of the future.

In this glad day of our triumph let us not forget that we are units in the great body politic as cells are units in our physical bodies. Let us rejoice that the acme of our success was reached on the day when the two great parties that have alternately warmed—or cooled the presidential chair, were changing places, and that the same courtesies that were being enacted by the two presidents, one before the other after taking lunch, had their counterpart here in Missouri, when great men rose above partisanship, and our golden stalwarts, "the old doctor," and Hildreth and Patterson and Pickler and Seaber, clasped glad hands with

the great silver champions, our Governor and Senate and House of Representatives.

But in this halcyon hour let us remember that new obligations are imposed upon us. The search-light of the scientific world will follow us as never before. And now in the closing years of the greatest century in the world's history let us acquit ourselves like men and woman. Under other circumstances and in other days it was said that the footsteps of certain Missourians could be tracked almost to the door of the white house. Our friends are not only governors of states but even higher officers. Professional propriety prevents proceeding further on this line.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize this one thought, *all is not won*. Our opponents have been conquered; may we not have to pray "Good Lord, deliver us from our friends," and from ourselves. We are on trial, before a great people as the jury; and it will rest largely with us and very largely with those present here to-day what the final verdict of this highest court shall be.

Bluff and Bluster are great men and yet they cannot fool all the people all the time. Hard, heavy, honest work will finally win the battle if it is ever won. Again I say, on our own heads will rest the dishonor of defeat if we finally lose the battle with such a grand leader as "the old doctor."

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REV. PRESSLEY.

The program was closed by Rev. Mason W. Pressley, formerly of Hamilton, Ohio, now a student of Osteopathy. He said:

Mr. Chairman: It has been made my pleasant duty to speak, in behalf of the students; and I am proud to do so. We rejoice more than we can express, in the sanction given to Osteopathy by high legislative authorities. It is a timely recognition of the supremacy of our science; and we are here to rejoice with you in the signal victory of the hour. The trials of Osteopathy have been turned to noble triumph.

The students most sincerely congratulate our beloved Dr. Still and the Faculty of "The American School of Osteopathy" and all our friends, on the high festivities of the memorable occasion; and we felicitate ourselves that it is our pleasure and privilege to add our testimony to those of rejoicing thousands, in behalf of the great therapeutic science, to which all have devoted our time and talents. We have turned our thought and attention to the study of Osteopathy because we believe that it gives to us the opportunity of the highest development, both along the lines of intellectual improvement and of humanitarian service. There is no grace, or culture, or refinement of purpose, or of pursuit, that may not easily lend itself to the advancement and adornment of Osteopathy; and though we are, as yet, only students, we have learned already to estimate its scope of spirit.

Modern science has not lacked the elements of profound thought or scholarly expression; but it has lacked both the penetration and the purpose TO THINK THROUGH TO THE END OF THINGS, and to record in scientific results the exact contents of things. This has been the conspicuous failure of modern science. It has stirred suggestions, but it has not settled them. It has thousands of implications that have not been satisfactorily solved. For example, in its terms of matter, it has no place for mind. It draws no clear and courageous line between mind and matter, between sense and spirit, between physics and metaphysics, between the physiological and the psychological, between the material and spiritual. Not that these elements should be separated, for Nature does not separate them; but they should be segregated as Nature does, in all the problems and processes of existence.

Science would have the unthinking world believe that "molecular movement" is identical with force; that "chemical affinity" is the law of origin; that the crucible is the necesse of life, and that the laboratory may dissolve the mystery of being; that the visible changes in brain-cells constitute thought; that dissection is the discovery of life; that the scalpel may locate mind; and that the differentiations of the cell are "automatic."

All such suggestions—and they are often set forth as truths—are folly. There is not the semblance of scientific accuracy about any of them, and yet, the scientific writings of the most brilliant men abound in such indefinite expressions. It might as well be argued that type constitutes literature, that instruments constitute music, that pianos make sonatas, that words

make eloquence, that paints and canvass and brushes make art. The difference between a cadaver and a living man is LIFE—such life as cannot be expressed in the terms of chemistry, physics or mechanics.

Now, the shining distinction of Osteopathy is, "That it articulates into the round completeness and symmetry of broad philosophic generalizations, the scattered, dismembered elements of the separate sciences." The basic elements of Osteopathy are mind, motion, matter. Dr. Still, you have stamped yourself as a philosopher, entitled to the distinction of an original thinker, in making and maintaining this grand scientific generalization; and in the discovery and development of Osteopathy, you have laid the broad basis of a science that shall embrace the entire world of thought and of things. For man is the embodiment of the contents of universal life. From the lowest element of the inorganic, to the highest of the organic—yes, not even excepting God Himself as an infinite and pure spirit, man ranges; and this great trinity of elements is so related and correlated, that it is impossible to separate them in clear and logical thought; and, therefore, you have had the courage to embrace them all in your scheme. And this feature of Osteopathy invests it with irresistible charm to the thinking mind. You have not falsely magnified Nature to belittle its God, and you have not thrown back on God what other thinkers dared not to explain. You give matter its proper place. You exalt mind. And you make motion a connecting link between these two ultimative factors of universal life. If you had done no more than this, your name would deserve to be written with fame in the history of human thought.

Then, you have made all this intensely practical—you have applied it to the tremendous problems of sickness, of suffering, and sorrow, which make up the burden of life, and you have lived to see how their burden may be alleviated by the ministries of Osteopathy. You have opened up to the student—and the thinking man never ceases to be a student—inexhaustible resources, and supply the golden key by which these may accrue helpfully and healingly to all the human family. You are, sir, a benefactor to the race. We look upon you as inspired of God for this work, and we promise you that we have consecrated ourselves to this work for LIFE, and this heritage you have bequeathed us, we will cherish; and will not rest content till we have delved into all the mysteries of being and well-being, and explain the rich resources you opened to our thought and study. We congratulate you on the work you have done. You need no monument of polished marble—you need no fretted bronze—to perpetuate your knowledge and fame. You have already impressed your spirit upon its imperishable tablets of your students' mind, and you will live forever in the lives you have healed. This institution, comprising "The A. T. Still Infirmary," and the "American School of Osteopathy," is, in itself a glorious monument. This splendid building, towering aloft in architectural symmetry, is the silent witness to your greatness. We congratulate ourselves, as students, on its already splendid equipment you have given. I hesitate not to say—and I am acquainted with the best methods and the best results of study in our foremost American Universities—that for the work of his department of Descriptive Anatomy, Prof. S. S. Still cannot be excelled by any such teacher in America. And I am sure that for readiness of illustration, brilliance of expression, and profound and varied knowledge of the structure and relations of the human body, Prof. Wm. Smith cannot easily be duplicated in the world. These words may seem exaggerated, but ladies and gentleman, they are the words of truth and soberness; and a visit to their class-rooms and an examination of the results reached, will abundantly substantiate the claims. These men are bright ornaments that, I fear, we do not properly appreciate, though we love and admire with enthusiasm. The students appreciate your efforts and determination to give us a full and complete organized curriculum, and the experience and wisdom of



Prof. Smith have here been most fruitful in results. We have made wondrous strides in dissection-rooms, class-rooms, laboratory, reading-room, library, and anatomical apparatus. I know of no medical school in New York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, where such tangible results and relations are evident, and I speak but from observation and experience. And we are proud that you, Dr. Still, are going to consecrate the offerings that are flowing out of its treasury of Osteopathy to the still further equipment of this science. We expect soon to see the finest chemical laboratory and the most competent chemist obtainable, we can imagine that psycho-physics, or the application of mechanics to the parts of human organism, will have a place in the enlarged curriculum of Osteopathy. We can see how physiology, or psychology and pathology of mind may find a large place in our studies, as it really has in diagnosis and practice. We expect that Osteopathy will recognize symptomatology. We look for physiology to have an entirely new interpretation and spirit. We expect to be led into the study of Biology, histology and morphology, as full as may be had. We expect its microscope to take a large place in the course. Indeed, we rejoice in our present resources, and we expect to be always progressive, until the richest treasures of scientific equipment may be added to the illustration and illumination of the grand science of Osteopathy.

This large body of over 200 students means something for the future of Osteopathy. We pledge ourselves to make that future brighter and better. We have confidence in the Faculty and in the business management. Dr. Patterson has impressed himself upon us as a wise counsellor, a true friend and a polished gentleman. Mrs. Patterson wins all hearts by her skill, grace and beauty. Dr. Charley Still is as true as steel—genial, kindly, sympathetic, and helpful. And as for our Chairman, Mr. Hulett, the treasurer, who brings his true organizing, judicial, and executive abilities to his responsible position, we feel sure that the financial management of Osteopathy will be a success. And concerning yourself, Dr. Still,—well, we know there is nobody like you, and that there never was, and never will be! We gladly do you reverence and we know the best thing we can do for ourselves is to make ourselves like you, in power and method of thought, in practical application of reason to things, and be an unselfish devotee to its truth, and the cause of our common humanity. God bless you. God bless us all, and make us increasingly able to execute the high trust which Osteopathy imposes upon us, of giving healing, health and happiness to the whole world.

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#### MRS. DE LENDRECIE'S TALK.

Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, who won the fight for Osteopathy in North Dakota, missed connection in St. Paul and did not arrive in Kirksville until midnight Saturday.

But if she thought she could slip into Kirksville unnoticed she was mistaken, for when the midnight Wabash express rolled in there was a howling mob of two hundred students on the depot platform, all armed with torches and headed by a brass band. The lady was escorted to her hotel by a torchlight procession and students and band vied with each other in rousing the natives who had been so unenthusiastic as to go to sleep.

Monday afternoon Memorial hall was filled with students, faculty and patients in honor of the North Dakota heroine.

In addition to Mrs. de Lendrecie's talk, remarks were made by Rev. Pressley, Sec'y Patterson, Dr. Wm. Smith and others, followed by an informal reception.

Mrs. de Lendrecie spoke as follows:

My dear friends: For I really hope I may be permitted to address you in this way. I don't know what I am expected to say to you, but, I can say with all my heart that I am proud and happy to be with you, and, deeply regret that I could not have been with you Saturday to participate in your celebration of recent Osteopathic victories. You with all other liberty-loving people have reason to be proud of such victories over medical intolerance and arrogance. I had no idea of the extent and venom of this intolerance until I had occasion to face it recently in my fight at North Dako-

ta's capital, and right here let me say, that I do sincerely hope that Osteopathy will never form a combine against any other science of healing. That science which recognizes God as the supreme healer, should be as broad in toleration as are the limits of His domains. Let Osteopathy combine to make Osteopathy greater and more far reaching in its efforts to relieve human suffering. Such combinations will glorify the science, and expand the hearts and souls of its exponents. The possibilities of this science are absolutely limitless, and I believe it is the realization of this truth that fires the heart of the average Osteopath with so much enthusiasm for his beloved work. It was the realization of these same limitless possibilities that fired the soul of the wonderful man whom we all honor as the founder of Osteopathy, brave A. T. Still. That man of simple heart, of loving faith, of steadfast purpose, and of iron will; a combination of those elements of character before which all obstacles must yield. At one time in Bismarck, when I was greatly depressed at the outlook, and it seemed as if my fight for Osteopathy must end in dismal failure, I called to mind the trials of this man in the early years when he was striving to develop this science. I pictured him as climbing up a mountain path, with his wonderful eyes fixed on Truth at the summit, with no light to guide him but the reflection of her face upon his own as he steadily mounted upwards with her flag in his hand. And then I thought, I too am only a flag-bearer in one of Truth's great squadrons, but I will wave it in victory over my head, or go down in the battle to defeat with it still in my hand, I will never surrender my flag. The next morning when friends told me that my case was almost hopeless and advised me to wait until another session and obtain more help, I asked: "Have I any chance?" They replied: "One man stands pat, you have one chance in a hundred." "Then friends," I said, "give me one chance in a thousand and I will win," and then when victory was mine, they said: "Only one little woman against such odds—it is amazing;" but I said "one little woman and almighty Truth. I only waved the flag while Truth fired her invisible arrows here and there converting adversary into supporter, foe into friend," and so my battle for Osteopathy was won in North Dakota. But Osteopathy has many battles yet to fight. Her victories in four states will give her great prestige and it will never again be so hard to compel recognition, but she still has many obstacles before her. Chief of all are those which she will encounter from Osteopaths themselves.

As the field widens and the call for Osteopaths increase, it will be a great temptation for the Osteopath to enter it without being fully equipped and therein will be the greatest danger to Osteopathy. Before you attempt to carry the flag of Osteopathy be sure you are well equipped with the weapons of warfare, and there must be, not only a thorough knowledge of the principles of Osteopathy, but the ability to apply those principles in actual practice and these things can not be acquired in the superficial study of a few brief months.

Another danger I fear will lay in the temptation to combine Osteopathy with something else. Let me beg of you combine Osteopathy with Osteopathy, nothing else. Strawshow how the wind blows and already there is strong evidence that efforts are being made to fasten Osteopathy at the tail of another kite. Only yesterday I was reading a long article in a journal of surgery, which clearly evidenced what I have been saying to you. In the article I have just referred to, the writer constantly alludes to Osteopathy but always as an adjunct to his own science. Now I say to you all, treat the science of this man with respectful toleration. Accord to him his indisputable right to stand for the science he represents, but I say to you, at the same time demand of him an equal respect for the science you represent and do not let him fasten Osteopathy to the tail of his kite.

I fought for this same principle in Bismarck. The State Medical Board insisting it had no objection to Osteopathy entering North Dakota, provided it entered at the door which it was willing to open. But I said "No, Osteopathy SHALL enter North Dakota but never at the tail of the medical kite. I will not amend my bill."

Then they insisted that every form of healing of whatever nature or kind, all belonged to the great science of medicine and was absolutely under the control of the state medical board.

It was not until this assertion was made, that I realized what a formidable combine I was opposing and their calm assertion absolutely staggered me when they said: "Oh, you want to steal that now do you?" Then one of the doctors said: "Even your Osteopathy is a part of the great science of medicine." I caught my breath long enough to exclaim: "If this is such a great thing why are they not willing to give it to us?" I said: "Nothing in the world to prevent you having it; go down and study two years and learn to be an Osteopath if you want to be one."

Then they said to the committee, and this seemed to catch the members: "Mrs. deLendrecie says that the foundation of Osteopathy is a knowledge of physiology and anatomy, and the foundation of medicine is the same, and we think it perfectly proper that the Osteopath be examined in physiology and anatomy." Some of the committee said they thought that very reasonable, but I insisted that if they desired to create an Osteopathic examining board I had no objection, but that it was presumption, assumption and arrogance on the part of the M. D's. to ask or expect to examine Osteopaths in any matter whatever, and I insisted that medicine should not patronize Osteopathy, because Osteopathy was far greater than medicine. Osteopathy says to medicine, you may be a great science thousands of years old, but I am a greater, though only a baby.

Your medicines are the great poisons, compounded in the great laboratories, by the great chemists of the world, but my medicines are the juices and natural forces of the body compounded in the body by the great creator Himself. For nearly three hours the state medical board insisted before the committee upon their monopolistic right to examine Osteopathy or exclude it from the state. Not one argument did they advance why it should not enter. They asserted repeatedly that they did not know anything about it. It must be a dangerous thing for the committee. All but one man agreed to report indefinite postponement. But this small minority report threw the bill into general order and saved its life. But now the trouble began and I am sure, as Mr. Patterson says, no one can imagine what it is to lobby a bill, until he has tried it. It was my first attempt, and I don't think I will ever attempt to lobby another, unless it be one to abolish this most contemptible medical monopoly. But work had to be done now, and hard work too, and very discouraging it proved at times.

After carefully explaining and pointing out the claims of Osteopathy for consideration, a member would promise to support the bill, and then perhaps, I would meet him a few hours after in the corridor and he would dodge into a room or pass by with averted face, meaning do the work over, or lose the man. But I felt so sure of the righteousness of my cause, that I kept steadily on until I could count on thirty members. The senate had given me the floor during regular session, a great courtesy which I much appreciated, but the opposition in the house would not hear to it. The speaker however was very kind and courteous to me, and one afternoon asked me if I was prepared to address the house upon my bill. On my answering in the affirmative he called a recess and asked the members to keep their seats to hear my address, and I tell you friends, I felt that I had to make the effort of my life. The thought that I might fail and thus be the means of hurting the cause of Osteopathy in my own state where I so much desired to give her citizens the benefits of this great science of healing, almost choked me at one time. I had been told that because my bill fared so well in the Senate, it would receive a cool reception in the House owing to antagonisms between the two bodies, so that when I had the ear of the House I begged that the members would consider only the merits of my bill, and if they had any political scores to settle, take out their revenge on some political bill. I begged them to bear in mind that the M. D's had stated they knew absolutely nothing of Osteopathy, and asked them to remember that in any court of justice, one witness who says, "I know all about a matter" is more creditable than ten thousand witnesses who say, "I don't know anything about it." Some of the M. D's were upon the floor, and I said "these gentlemen ask if Osteopathy is such a great science as you say it is, 'why don't we know something about it? Why haven't there been any books published about it?'" "I will tell you," I said, "just why—the Osteopaths have been so busy curing the sick whom these doctors could not cure, that they have had no time to write any books."

I asked them to remember that the doctors kept telling them that they knew nothing whatever of Osteopathy but were willing to open the door and let Osteopathy in, simply because they knew the door was not large enough to admit the young giant. They claimed that since I had said the foundation of Osteopathy was a knowledge of physiology and anatomy, and since they also claimed that the foundation of medicine was a knowledge of physiology and anatomy that it was right they should examine the Osteopath in physiology and anatomy; and I asked should they examine him in these would they license him to practice physiology or anatomy? They could not license him to practice medicine for he knows nothing of medicine, and they could not license him to practice Osteopathy because they tell you constantly they don't know anything about Osteopathy. The House seemed to think that a good argument and the M. D's present seemed to be struck pretty hard. At the close of my address, friends crowded around saying "your bill is safe." The opposition said, "she hypnotized the whole outfit." My dear friends, I won the fight for Osteopathy in North Dakota, and I count it the proudest achievement of my life. I hope some time to be an Osteopath myself, and it will be another proud day when I can subscribe myself, Helen de Lendrecie, D. O.

#### DR. STILL AT INDEPENDENCE.

##### An Interview With An Old Friend—How Osteopathy Gained Its First Footing.

Kirksville Graphic, March 19, '97.

Mr. Geo. L. Compton, of Independence, Mo., one of Dr. Still's old friends when here several weeks ago, gave quite an interesting account of the doctor's work in Independence. This was years ago, when Dr. Still was going about the country in search of patients on whom he could practice his new theory. The incident will illustrate the manner in which Osteopathy gained its first footing.

Mr. Compton tells the story as follows:

"My daughter was a great sufferer from spinal affection, which gave rise to a distressing complication of ailments. For years we had doctored without benefit. My daughter heard of Dr. Still, who was then traveling from place to place. She heard that he was making some wonderful cures, and that he would be at Nevada, Mo., on a certain date. When she asked



me to take her to him, I was very much disgusted with the whole story, and thought him a fake. I told her so, and tried to persuade my daughter to let me send her to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago—anywhere but to the "bone doctor." She had her heart set on seeing Dr. Still, and woman like began to cry. This was too much for me, and I decided to humor her.

"I will take you down there," I said, "just to prove that there is nothing in these stories."

"When we got to Nevada the old doctor was gone. I heard of many wonderful cures there, but I didn't believe a word of it, and was more determined than ever to find the old fellow and prove him a fraud. We heard he would soon be at Eldorado Springs, so we went there and stayed two weeks, but he failed to come.

"We then went over into St. Clair county. Here we heard of many cures. I remember one was Mrs. Walker whom the doctor had cured of asthma, and another was a boy cured of fits. We went back to Eldorado Springs. While there we heard of a girl who had been cured at Shell City, but we couldn't go over there, so we went home. I was determined to find the old doctor—not that I had the slightest idea he could do my daughter any good, but because I wanted to expose him. I was not willing to give up the chase.

Soon after we got home I heard that Dr. Still would be at Rich Hill, so my daughter and I went over there.

"Here I met the doctor. I was now sure he was a fraud. I saw people come to his room on crutches and go away without them. I heard all kinds of testimony to his wonderful work, but I thought these people had been hired to feign cure just as an advertisement.

"Finally I saw a man come with his wife. The wife's hand was all swelled up. The veins were standing out like whip cords, and it looked like the skin would certainly burst. The doctor treated her hand and in a few hours the swelling was gone. This was evidence I could see. I now believed a little. Then there was a Mr. Clemens who brought his daughter. She had "hip-joint" disease. The celebrated Dr. Gunn had said she could never be cured. Dr. Still treated her and she threw away her crutches in a few days. The evidence was too much for me. I had to be convinced. Then I got enthusiastic, and invited the doctor to come to Independence and stop at my house.

"He came, made his office in my house. In a few days there were from 100 to 300 hundred people there to see him every day. The doctor treated as many as he could. Those who were able paid him, but those who could not pay were treated just as well, and many a poor creature who came there in misery and without money, went away cured and happy with enough coin to buy bread for the babies several weeks.

It was a grand lesson to me, and I felt so good over the work that I fed from 30 to 75 people at dinner every day free.

"I cannot begin to tell all the cures the doctor made there; I remember a few of the cases. There was a Mrs. Furnish, who had been in a railroad wreck. She had walked with crutches five years and could not stand alone without them. In five minutes after the old doctor treated her she walked without her crutches. This was on Wednesday. On the Sunday following she walked four blocks to church without her crutches. As she walked down the aisle, everybody in the church was amazed. The preacher looked like one struck dumb. "Is this sister Furnish?" he asked. "Yes I am sister Furnish, and I was cured by Dr. Still!" shouted the happy woman. "Bless God," said the minister. "let us sing 'Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow,' and the congregation arose and made the old church ring with joy over the good sister's restoration to health.

"There was a Mr. John Hill, a hardware clerk of Independence. He had been in bed three weeks and able to get about a little with crutches for two weeks. He had rheumatism. He came to my house. The room was full. He hobbled painfully to a chair and sat down. Dr. Still got down on the floor, took hold of the 'rheumatic' leg, gave a few turns and told Mr. Hill to get

up and stand without his crutches. The young man got up and walked all about the room. He went home cured.

"Mr. Lowe, a jewelry man, hadn't raised his arm for nine months. He was cured in less time than it takes to tell it.

"Dr. Still remained ten days, went home, then came back. This time my house wouldn't hold the crowd, so I fixed up my real estate office and let him practice there. "When we went home there was a Mr. Overstreet, of Kentucky lying on the floor. He had sciatic rheumatism so bad he couldn't move. He couldn't sit in a chair, so had to lie flat on the floor and suffered excruciating torture every time he moved. I said to Dr. Still, "doctor, I wish you would treat this man so he can come and eat his dinner." We put him in a chair and Dr. Still treated him.

"Now go and jump off that porch," said Dr. Still." As soon as the man had recovered from his astonishment, he walked as straight as I could walk, out onto the porch, which was several feet high, and jumped off. This didn't hurt so he come back and jumped off three times, just to make sure he wasn't dreaming. His cure was permanent.

Mrs. Wm. Cunningham, wife of a wealthy grocer in Independence came on crutches, got one treatment and went out waving her crutches in the air. These cases are samples of the many almost marvelous cures he performed at my house and office in Independence. There were other cases that took much more time, and many in which no benefit was noticed until some time after the doctor had gone.

My daughter was restored to good health, although she still has a spinal curvature which cannot be straightened. My brother-in-law was, I think the worst case of chronic diarrhoea I ever heard of. He was cured.

"Dr. Still has been at Independence since then, and "Dr. Harry and other Osteopaths have made many cures and done much good in that place, but I shall never forget how I went out and spent several weeks and a good many dollars to prove Dr. Still a fraud and the result."

Mr. Compton is known in Independence as one of the most honorable business men of the city.

#### THE MICHIGAN FIGHT.

Ex. Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Garroll Write to Gov. Pingree About Osteopathy.

It having been decided that Osteopaths can register under the present law in Michigan, the members of the medical fraternity have now before the legislature of that state an iron-clad medical practice act, calculated to shut out everybody not in the combine.

But Osteopathy has some good friends in Michigan—in fact all of Osteopathy's friends are good friends, there are no lukewarm friends of the new method. And these good friends were on hand promptly and are fighting valiently for Osteopathy in the great bay state. So well have they fought that it is now said the medical bill is good as killed, while there is a pretty fair chance of a straight Osteopathy law being placed upon the statute books of Michigan before the present session ends.

By no means least among the good friends who have rendered valuable service for Truth's cause in this fight, are Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, and Hon. Thos. F. Carroll, Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich. The following extracts from letters written by these gentlemen to Gov. Pingree will speak for themselves.

FROM MAYOR CARROLL'S LETTER.

The following from the postmaster at Grand Rapids has been received by the governor:

Hon. H. S. Pingree—My Dear Sir: In reference to the bill pending before the legislature regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in this state, I desire to call your attention to the fact that if this bill should pass in its present form, it would bar the new school of treating diseases known as Osteopathy, located at Kirksville, Mo., from practicing in this state. They have performed and are performing

wonderful cures. They have a regular course of study, and have a sanitarium at which there are from 500 to 700 patients all the time, afflicted with all manner of diseases. They have a regular school for the teaching of the science of Osteopathy and the usual science taught in medical colleges, outside of the administration of drugs, for the relief of diseases. Their school term consists of four terms of five months each, and I beg to enclose herewith a pamphlet of the school, showing the studies pursued and a list of the students now attending. The school is a regular chartered one under the laws of the state of Missouri.

The Osteopath has no objections to the strongest kind of a bill being passed regulating the administering of drugs and the cutting with the knife by physicians and surgeons; all that they ask is to be allowed to practice their art of healing in this state, and they only ask this for the regular graduates of their school, so that no pretender could come in and practice.

I am interested in this only in behalf of friends of mine who have been treated and are now under treatment by the Osteopaths of Kirksville, and with that end in view I am doing all I can to have the present bill now pending so amended as to allow these men the right to practice their art of healing in this state; and I have felt that if you knew the facts in the case you would see, before any bill was allowed to become a law, that these men would be protected, and in view of that I have asked a few prominent men, whom you either know personally or by reputation, to drop you a line on the subject.

THOS. S. F. CARROLL.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 18, 1897.

FROM GOV. ALTGELD'S LETTER.

Hon. H. S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan—Dear Sir: I have been asked to write to you in regard to the practice of Osteopathy in our state. Let me say that I have no desire to in any manner interfere with the affairs of your great state nor do I wish to appear in the light of a man who is offering suggestions, but I have no objections to stating what I know about it.

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It has been demonstrated in our state that it (Osteopathy) does a large amount of good. In my judgment the interests of the profession requires that all those who attempt to practice medicine or use the knife should be required to have a certain degree of intelligence and learning before they are licensed to practice; in other words, that the medical profession proper should be held to a high ground; but when it is sought to go outside of that and prohibit by law every bodily manipulation or method of treatment on the part of those who do not hold a license to practice medicine, that is going too far.

Assuring you of my high regard, and of the great appreciation that the citizens of our state have of you and your career, I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Chicago, Feb. 22, 1897.

#### PUBLICITY.

My opinion and rule of action has been firmly fixed for twenty-five years in this belief, that he who seeks publicity will find seclusion as his reward, and he who seeks seclusion will obtain publicity as his reward if there be any merit in his purposes; therefore I do not ask any person, or persons, male or female, to become students of my school, nor do I ask the afflicted to come to me for treatment. I never have, I never will. If you ask for intelligence of this science I will freely impart; if you ask us to relieve you of disease and pain, we will kindly do for you the very best we can. This institution in all its branches, literature, and remedies, must build its own character or fall, all without the aid of advertisements, either through the JOURNAL, any other papers or traveling agents. We will answer all communications, and leave the choice with you, whether to enter the school as a student or the Infirmary as a patient.

A. T. STILL, President.