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JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

OSTEOPATHY BILL.

Governor Stone Vetoes It and Gives His Reasons.

CALLS IT A SECRET SCIENCE

Says That Only Those Initiated Into Its Mysteries Know What It Is and Legislators Acted Without a Proper Comprehension of Its Meaning.

To practically repeal that statute. Any person licensed to practice osteopathy, whatever that may be, could, anywhere in the state, treat any disease, injury or deformity by any appliance, manipulation or process, regardless of the use of surgical instruments, and call it the practice of the science of osteopathy.

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

OSTEOPATHY A SECRET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATORS ACTED BLINDLY.

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

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

"We have all heard how the sick have been cured, the lame made to walk and the blind see by those who practice Christian science, mesmerism and other secret practices."

"This bill came with recommendations from all points of the compass. Hundreds of letters from people who have been cured by this science, after trying in vain all other sources for relief, poured in on the members asking their consideration. It was supported by men of prominence from various parts of the state and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority—the vote in the lower house standing 88 to 29, in the senate 25 to 3

Governor Stone has made a rave mistake. Wholesale.

It is quite likely that Gov. Stone has made a grave mistake in vetoing the bill asking that Osteopathy be placed on an equal footing with Allopathy. Homœopathy and other reputable schools of medicine. This bill came with recommendations from all points of the compass. Hundreds of letters from people who have been cured by this science, after trying in vain all other sources for relief, poured in on the members asking their consideration. It was supported by men of prominence from various parts of the state and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority—the vote in the lower house standing 88 to 29, in the senate 25 to 3.
OSTEOPATHY.


Globe-Democrat, March 30.

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

While the public and even the oldest members of the medical fraternity stand aghast and look with a feeling of admiration and surprise at the marvelous results daily accomplished by treatment under osteopathic principles, its discoverer simply regards it as the true application and working out of the wonderful cures being effected by practitioners of the new science of osteopathy.

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

Kirksville, on the Wabash Railway, 200 miles northwest of St. Louis, is the home of Dr. T. Still, the founder and discoverer of osteopathy, and while over 400 patients receive treatment daily, never a word of complaint on either part is heard. As the results are so displaced as the sole duty and object of the osteopath, while nature accomplishes the result. Kirkville Journal, March 28.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE REGULARS.

Medicine and surgery are a drug and a medicine.

"Medicine is an incoherent assemblage of inconsistent ideas and is perhaps, of all the physiological sciences that which best shows the caprices of the human mind. What did I say? It is an art, not a science for a methodical mind. It is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations, often puerile, of deceptive remedies, and of formulæ as fantastic as the numbers in the most intricately arranged." —Bichat's Gen. Anatomy, Vol. 1, p. 17.

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

"Consulting the records of our science we cannot help being dissertation with the multitude of hypotheses obscured upon us at different times. Nowhere is the imagination displayed to a greater extent; and perhaps so ample an exhibition of human invention gratifying our curiosity were it not more than counterbalanced by the humiliating view of so much absurdity, contradiction and falsehood." —Dr. Chapman, Prof. of the Institute, and Professor of Physiology, University of Pennsylvania, Therapeutics, vol. 1, p. 47.

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

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

"Some 50 or 90 per cent of the patients who employ medical practitioners would be better off without them." —Dr. W. Henderson, Prof. Med. and Gen. Pathology, University of Forbes Young Physic, p. 94.

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

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

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

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

"Sir William Knighton says: "But of greatest science we cannot help being dissertation with the multitude of hypotheses obscured upon us at different times. Nowhere is the imagination displayed to a greater extent; and perhaps so ample an exhibition of human invention gratifying our curiosity were it not more than counterbalanced by the humbling view of so much absurdity, contradiction and falsehood."" —Sir William Knighton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LATEST AND BEST.

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

A. T. Still.
We give in this issue of the Journal the bill passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, authorizing the graduates from legally chartered schools of osteopathy to practice that system of treating disease. We also give the full text of Governor Stone’s reasons for withholding his signature in order to prevent the measure becoming a law. We present a careful reading of the bill as well as the Governor’s reasons for vetoing the same.

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

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

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

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

We have now reached the point, as shown by reliable statistics, of a practitioner to every 100 inhabitants. This means either Allopathy, Eclectics or Homeopathy, as all other modes of treating disease, excepting as taught by those three systems, are outlawed. There are many intelligent citizens who believe the drug system is nothing but guess work, and the effects produced by the use of drugs are as deadly and dangerous as the diseases they are supposed to cure. They are unable to believe the system of treating disease claim that by reason of this class legislation they are denied the liberty to choose their physician or the character of treatment they desire. That they are entitled to the same liberty of conscience in selecting their system of medicine as their mode of worship, their food or wearing apparel. That they deny the right of any government to select for them whom they shall patronize as physicians, or to place them under state guardianship, or compel them to wear any regulation bib or diaper. That if they employ an incompetent physician, and who knows if even the employed a competent one it is no business of the state as it does not pay the bill. That the state has a perfect right to prescribe the qualifications of all physicians, is not denied, but the right to abridge the freedom of the citizen in selecting his physician is upon an equality with the law that choose a religious belief for him.

The facts are that a species of tyranny beginning to past ages. We shall in succeeding articles take up the various reasons assigned by the Governor and answer them.

GOVERNOR STONE'S FALLACY.

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

W.M. J. STONE, Governor.

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

But no such order shall be made until such petition shall have been presented and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court for at least three days after said petition shall have been presented to the Court; and whenever the Judge to whom such petition shall have been presented shall entertain a doubt as to the bona fide or public usefulness of the proposed corporation, it shall be his duty to appoint some competent attorney, as a friend of the Court, whose duty it shall be to examine said petition and show cause if any there be, on some day to be fixed by the Court, why the power of said petition should not be granted, and said attorney shall not be confined in his examination to said petition and articles of association, but may introduce such testimony as may be available and proper in order to fully disclose the true purposes of the association; and upon the hearing thereof, the Court shall make such further order granting or dismissing said petition, as it may deem best, and upon the granting of such petition, the petitioners shall cause the articles of agreement, with the certificate of incorporation, to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the County in which the association is located, and then filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The secretary of state shall issue to the petitioners a certified copy of such articles of agreement, with the several certificates thereon as filed in his office, which certified copy shall be the charter of incorporation, and thereupon the petitioners,... (CONTINUED ON 8TH PAGE)
GOVERNOR STONE'S FALLACY.

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

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

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

Are our circuit judges so imbecile that they can no longer determine whether the articles of association of a school are in violation of law, or whether a college would be of public usefulness, in the circuit of which he is judge and in which he must reside? We believe the people, the common people, feel that their lives, property and security, in their ordinary pursuits, are equally as safe and well protected in the courts of this state by a due enforcement and interpretation of the laws as in any land under a republican form of government.

With regret, we are bound to conclude, Governor Stone knew "under this bill a legislature meant to establish a school and issue a charter, and such charter together with this article, shall be received in all courts and places as legal evidence of the incorporation of such association.

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

Gov. Stone's Learned Men.

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

Wm. J. Stone, Governor.

"To a powerful and well disciplined mind, thoroughly acquainted with the truths and facts of the case, it is both painful and dishonoring, to perceive how extensively a few comparatively obscure men of moderate talent and little information, with less discrimination and candor, have succeeded in persuading a large majority of the people, of the professions of religion and law, and in the professions of philosophy and men of every trade or occupation, and the most of them have publicly denounced its leading doctrines, as a system of absurdity, contradiction, and falsehood, and its practices, as horrid, unwarrantable, murderous quackery.

"Did the doctrine of Allopathy work only the profit of the deceivers, we might, to some extent excuse it; but when it is demonstrated that the practices daily and hourly work out the lifelong ruin of the poor, fruit, mortal bodies of thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, causing them to drag out a few weary years of miserable existence in extreme debility and emaciation, with stiff incurvated limbs, a total loss of teeth and appetite, with stiff incurvated limbs, a total loss of teeth and appetite, a loathing to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to those around them; we are not, with the millions of victims of premature destruction, it peoples, yearly, the dark and silent regions, the arrow and the longbow in the hands are turned into deep lamentation disgust and abhorrence; and we are constrained to explain—by what unaccountable perversity of our nature is it that we can be so misled as to deceive others, so blind and stupid as to be deceived, in such a manner, to our own or their destruction.

Another of the strangest phenomena which the operations of the universe present to the contemplation of a mind, is the fact that truth and love of Science and Benevolence, though the brightest Angels that ever lived (CONTINUED on 8TH PAGE)."
from these medical colleges, regu-
lar in all respects, and genuine. Delivered alike to the qualified, conscionable graduate, and to the worthless, immoral, ignorant baffleon, with no signs or intimations upon the diploma as to the character of the citizen, in qualification or manhood, of the two. But a full recommendation by the medical college that each graduate possesses. When once your booted protection to the citizen.

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

Existing medical monopolist, laws in Missouri, compel osteo-
pathy to ask of the fair minded citizen, an equal chance with oth-
er systems of treating disease. We ask to be placed on an equal-
right, fairness, and justice to all systems of treating disease.

KIRKSVILLE
The Home of Dr. A.T. Still.
Kirksville property is, and justly so, in a desirable location for those who are seeking pleasant homes and active busi-
ness surroundings. Although she has never been beams and advertised like many other cities, she has extended her
limits and widened her proportions during the last few years through public energy combined with many natural ad-
\vantages.

The State Normal is located on a com-
manding site; its site is no less domi-
ting than its importance; also a

Prominent in favoring Dr. A.T. Still’s School of Osteopathy,
being a very desirable place for the
afflicted.

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

The State Normal is located on a com-
manding site; its site is no less domi-
ting than its importance; also a

State Board of Education, Association,
Warren Hamilton, Secretary.
Money to Loan.

Interest paid to Depositors.

E. A. PATTISON,
PROMPT TRANSFER,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

KENNEDY & KEENER,
Dealera in
Agricultural Implements,
Friggers, Wagons, etc.
KIddsville, MISSOURI.
MRS. A. J. BAIRD ARRESTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above statement serves to show the injustice and rank injustice of the medical monopolistic laws fastened upon the citizens of this state. A bad law, if enforced, attracts the attention of the public to its inequities and thereby instills its speedy repeal. Morally, Mrs. Baird is guilty of no crime, from the statement of the case given above. Whether legally guilty or not is a question for court and jury. Our attorneys are with Mrs. Baird, and we shall advocate in the future, as in the past, absolute freedom for all systems of practice. — Ed. Journal.

The "Falling Star."

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

One night as old St. Peter slept
He left the door of heaven ajar,
And find that angel by her side.

That when we leave this world of pain.
And lay it to old Peter's charge.

"You will not do as done before
To guess how long the hogs will stay
God grant but this — I ask no more —
That when we leave this world of pain,
And find that angel by her side.

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the opinion that the degenerative systems of Surgery, Obstetrics, and treatment of General Diseases.

The idea was scouted by all, believing that germs, if not a specific cause, have been directly or indirectly responsible for the degenerative processes which contribute to the conditions of old age. There seems to be good ground for this assumption, but the concept of the degenerative changes noted in the outer organs is not entirely accepted. It has long been known that the toxic substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes. These toxins are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which the fermentative or putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines. These processes depend, first, upon the integrity of the digestive process of the individual, and secondly, upon the character of the substances introduced into the alimentary canal.

These considerations suggest that once the thought that while all human beings must necessarily be subject to the influence of toxic substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative processes of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of toxic substances in the alimentary canal. If this theory is correct, we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals and those men who subsist upon the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between the carnivorous and vegetarian animals. Contrast, for example, the dog which grows old, becomes rheumatic and infirm in 8 or 10 years, with the donkey, which lives a useful life to 10 or 20 years, and the elephant, which is still active and useful at 100 years. The same is true among men. The greatest number of persons now alive above 100 years of age are to be found among the Russian peasants, who rarely taste meat. These people have been practically vegetarians for so many centuries—perhaps from the earliest ages—that anatominists have noted a distinct difference in the length of their alimentary canals as compared with those of the flesh-eating Germans, whose ancestors were cannibals.

Rheumatism in its protein forms is one of the most constant and distressing disorders of old age. The relation between English roast beef and the goat and rheumatism which prevails so extensively among Englishmen was clearly pointed out by that distinguished physician and esayist, J. Miller Fothergill. The above considerations, if not absolutely conclusive, are certainly worthy of thought. Modern Medicine.

The Tardy Millionaire.
The millionaire walked into church an hour late or so; "He comes this late," and Mrs. Knox, "That he may make a show." "Ah, no; that's not the reason, dear." replied moved Mr. Knox; "he comes so late that he may dodge the contribution box."

The Warash Railroad.
Is the direct line from Kansas City, St. Louis, Des Moines and Ottumwa to Kirksville. Through sleeping cars from St. Louis and Kansas City to Kirksville. Reaching chairs on all trains. Be sure your tickets read via this popular route. C. S. Crane, Gen'l P. & T. Agt. Haven for it.
This issue of the Journal is 9,090. To all who believe in an equal chance in the race of life, we ask them to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Journal. We believe in the motto of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none. Freedom of choice, equality before the law. To this an American freeman is entitled and will be satisfied with nothing less. Lovers of right, aid and assist us in the fight.
The waiter had their orders. "I forget," he whispered, "do you really mean it when you say you will be mine?" "Oh, I was a bit impatient." "Fitz Maurice," she replied, "I did not just this moment say plain stew when I might have said terrapin?"