Wednesday mornings we make it a rule to talk in this hall on Osteopathy. To those persons who have been here for some time, perhaps these tales, like some sermons, may act as a narcotic and induce at least a few moments of slumber; but the stranglers present may desire to know what Osteopathy is? The same question is asked, What is medicine, what is Homeopathy? I take great pleasure in telling you what I know about it. Before I pass to that subject allow me to say, some persons think I am an infidel, or a mesmerist, or something of that kind or nature. Disbelieve your minds of all such stuff as that now, once and forever.

One observation upon our surroundings this morning, of budding trees, growing grass, opening flowers, too plainly tell that intelligence guided, directed and controlled this wonderful creation of all animate and inanimate things. Deity the greatest of all creators made this mighty universe with such exactness, beauty, and harmony, that no mechanical ingenuity possessed by man, can equal in creation the mechanism of that first and great creation. Botany, Astronomy, Zoology, Philosophy, Anatomy, all natural sciences, reveal to man these higher and more perfect creations. Viewed through the most powerful microscope or otherwise no defects can be found in the works of Deity.

The mechanism is perfect, the material used is good, the supply sufficient, the antitoxins for all poisons, jugs, or discords, are found to exist in sufficient quantities in the materials selected, and the processes through which they pass, after the machine is put in motion and is properly adjusted, to maintain active vigorous life. Man the most complex machine of all creation, is the one with which the Osteopath must become familiar. Business sagacity and sense teach us that in all departments of art, science, philosophy or mechanics you must have skill and experienced operators. Would you think of taking your gold watch when out of repair, to a blacksmith or to a silversmiths. Certainly not. It is his and its location, of any and all obstructions to the regular movement of this grand machinery of life; not only must you be able to locate the obstruction, but you must have the skill to remove it. You must be able to wield the adequate hammer of the blacksmith, as well as the most delicate drill of the silversmith. The aim of this school is to furnish to the world skilled Osteopaths. Our ability to do that is based upon this position.

Parenthetically allow me to say, a few very ordinary blacksmiths, in Osteopathy are springing up, here and there, who in time will demonstrate their abilities as did one of their predecessors, who started in to make and iron wedge; after pounding the iron a while, he admitted he could not make a wedge but believed that out of the flattened iron he could make a bell, finally he saw he must fall in making a bell—chagrined and mortified at his failure, when in his greatest despair, he triumphantly exclaimed, I know I can make a bell, as he thrust the hot iron into the slack tub. A whiz is all these blacksmiths will make. But I am sad at the thought of the impositions thus palmed off on the public, and the association of the word Osteopathy with the names of such pretenders. The consoling thought is their days are numbered. The Hoosier when he meets another says, how are you? The reply invariably is, I am well. We want no moderate osteopaths, we want and must have all osteopaths, who, when be or the stilted Pacifists, Flux, Scarlet fever, Diptheria, etc., knows the exact location and cause of the trouble and how to relieve it. He must not be a blacksmith, and only able to hit large bones, muscles, etc., with a heavy hammer, but he must be able to use his skill in adjusting this delicate silversmith in adjusting the deranged, displaced bones, nerves, muscles, etc., and remove all obstructions, and thereby set the machinery of life moving. To do this is to be all osteopaths.

You who are here to-day have only to use your sense of sight, to satisfy you whether I speak truly or not. Medicine as shown by dispensatories, etc., has killed in this city 12,000 different persons in its efforts to heal diseases. With all these the most intelligent of the profession are not satisfied with the results. This long list of poisons is an attempt to prove God made a failure in providing a law by which disease might be removed and arrested by a thorough knowledge of that law—I believe God made no mistake. I believe man made the mistake when he undertook to inject poisonous substances into the human system as a remedy for disease, instead of applying the laws of creation to that end. Here is where osteopathy and medicine part company—When I touch the keys on this piano, the effect of the stroke is to produce sound, when in the combination of notes produces harmony; the same law is found to exist in the vocal chords.

I see in the audience a lady who came here a few days ago, suffering from Aphonia who had been in that condition for ten weeks, whose voice you can hear now all over this hall, (at the Dr's request, the lady spoke for ten weeks), whose voice you can hear now all over this hall, a restoration of voice brought about by simply adjusting the vocal organs. A restoration of voice brought about by simply adjusting the vocal organs, and the functions it is to perform in perpetuating life and health. In addition you must have the skill to enable you to detect the exact location, of any and all obstructions to the regular movement of this grand machinery of life; not only must you be able to locate the obstruction, but you must have the skill to remove it. You must be able to wield the adequate hammer of the blacksmith, as well as the most delicate drill of the silversmith. The aim of this school is to furnish to the world skilled Osteopaths. Our ability to do that is based upon this position.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE.
The first requirement for an accurate diagnosis is to learn to recognize morbid signs. But the art of observation this is not easily and can not be thoroughly acquired except by practice. No one aspiring to become a skillful observer can trust himself to the light insights derived from the writings of others; he must carry the torch in his own hands, and himself look into the recesses of the body.

Osteopathy is a blessing to all climates and all diseases of any climate and clime, and for which no successful cure has been found. For many years this law of life has been my constant thought. I have learned what I know of the human machinery, little by little, but by this mode I have been able to increase my stock of knowledge. To do this I have resorted, under necessity, to rolling poor Indians out of their teetotal resting places, after the immortal part had gone to the happy hunting ground, that I might have before my eyes the exact perfect structure of man.

In this way I grew in my life work. There is, perhaps, some credit due me in the way of discovery of a mode of treating diseases without using drugs. Yet of this I am proud, I have been niv constant thought. I have been niv constant thought.
Journal of Osteopathy
CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

PROGRESS OF OSTEOPATHY.

The hand that all discoveries heretofore made. At this time I am fully persuaded, in my own mind, that within the next twelve months, the majority of all diseases peculiar to females can be successfully cured by Osteopathy.

This discovery only confirms former statements that the faculty of delicate structure, of ignorance, to annoy her with a common thing, and the Pessary is not a thing to be anything like a common thing, but a remedy that should be learned. The fact is sufficiently broad to furnish a care for all diseases. My only object in life is now and for years has been to understand the science of medicine in all its possibilities. In this desire I may, and doubtless will, fail, yet the consolation is, the pathway has been extended far into the gloom and shadows of darkness, and will not be obliterated by superstition, and the sunlight of reason illuminating that pathway with such powerful rays of light that the entire domain will be thoroughly surveyed and explored. There is a farther obstacle in the way in which it has remained since the dawn of creation. The march of this science for twenty years has been marked at each mile-post by victories won. At each advance human suffering has been relieved, and to the list of diseases conquered, new ones, as its trophies of conquest added.

April 25, 1895.

I have found the final resting place for another great failure or nuisance known as Pessary. I am now prepared to say to all ladies, put pessaries of all kinds in the stove. Doctors have kindly endeavored to assist God in his lack of knowledge of how to hold an organ in its normal place, but have failed just in proportion to the measure of their lack of knowledge of the form and design of the delicate muscles and nerves, with their wonderful powers and uses. A married lady who has not had the knife of torture, or the Pessary of ignorance, to annoy her delicate nerves, is too rare a jewel to be anything like a common thing, or daily sight. I believe the key of the science lately found, and spoken of in the last Journal, was endeavor to assist God in his lack of knowledge of how to hold an organ in its normal place, and to any lady or anything that has more of the female than the male gender in make or look, I believe I could do Gov. Stone some good. Dr. A. T. Still.

To know is one thing, to successfully teach very different. Experience is necessary to all successful teaching.

The first attempt at teaching Osteopathy systematically was made in the fall of '92, a class of twelve was organized and began the study of Anatomy. At the same time the students were allowed to go into the operating rooms and witness the treatment of the patients. The doctor and his assistants gave what explanation they could to one not versed in Anatomy, and as a consequence those who were studying paid more attention to becoming imitators, and remembering what to "push to press" for each particular disease or condition, than they did to learning the "reason why." As more time was given to learning the manipulations and less time was devoted to the study of the machine which they were to handle.

In a few months time, when some satisfactory results had been accidentally hit upon—the greater number of this first class considered themselves fully prepared to go forth and do battle with the world against disease and death. They went out—and the result was as unsatisfactory as Dr. Still was convinced that the attempt to teach Osteopathy was a mistake. He resolved in his own mind never to take another class.

A year rolled around, many were the applicants for admission at that time. Dr. Still was over persunled and consecrated to organize another class. But he first stipulated that they should stand an examination and pass with a grade of 80 upon the Anatomy of the "arm" and the "leg." This was done and better results were obtained—but there was confusion in the minds of the students while trying to carry on the study of anatomy and at the same time digest the principles of Osteopathy, as they were presented day by day. The points upon parts of the body with which they were not familiar could not be grasped, consequently so much was lost.

Before another year passed there were so many applicants for admission to the small circle, it became necessary to take steps toward that regularly chartered institution. This was done, and on October 31, 1894, a charter was issued granting power to establish a school, to be known as the American School of Osteopathy. It gives the right to teach the principles of Osteopathy, and for that object an improvement, upon the present methods of treating disease. In the fall of '94, the third class in Osteopathy was formed. Profiting by former mistakes, this class was required to complete the first course of five months in Anatomy and Physiology before entering the operating rooms. Thus they are given a general knowledge of the Anatomy of the whole body, or in other words, they are made familiar with the tissue and use of all parts of the machine before they attempt to handle it. Our institution is yet in infancy—who can predict what the future has in store?

Mrs. NETTIE B. BOLLES, Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

CONTINUED FROM SECONDPAGE.

Be strong, bear, O heart of mine! Pains now when sorrows come; Touch the pricks in the breast of fate, So many burdens, one as they are. Close journeying by thy side: Annoy and torture me, Thine own deep sorrow share. What though thy trials seem great, Thy strength is greater, They are not taught to use them, To slay and despise their use at St. Joe, and the present the pride of her. Often she was known to force, Each sudden end to cheer And where stern justice stands aloof It never was a dull and every knife of torture, or so thorough a rebuke to her faithless spouse. Tearing her- self from his fond embrace she struck a match and stood face to face with the hired man, "Katy," and embracing in a, most ardent manner. With her heart almost bursting with rage and jealousy, the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to her faithless spouse. Tearing herself from her fond embrace she struck a match and stood face to face with the hired man, "Katy," and embracing in a most ardent manner. With her heart almost bursting with rage and jealousy, the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to her faithless spouse.

Whether the ratio of 16 to 1 shall continue as the standard dollar, is the great problem the demagogues are wrestling with at the present. One naturally gets surfeited with such flatulence and paucity on the part of the leaders and statesmen. If we were less a nation of liars and frauds, and governed by principle instead of selfish policy, it would surely be better for the toiling millions of the earth.

Evidently the past two years ought to be denominated the "Hog Era" in American politics. The Fifty-Third Congress is not able for having tried to hog everything in sight. In the last annual report of the clerk of the House, revealed the fact that seven-eighths of the members of that celebrated body boggled the hundred dollars a month allow- ed them for clerk-hire, and put it down in their breeches pocket through a system of blood relation- ship. Taking it all in all it ought no bow down in history as the "Hog Congress," for the title befits it better than any other—St. Joe Herald.

In this country every one gets a mouthful of education, but scarcely anyone gets a full meal.
A. T. STILL'S INFIRMARY, ERECTED IN 1894.

Our House.

Kirksville is one of the most delightfully pleasant little cities of 2,000 inhabitants in the West. It is accessible by rail from east, west, north and south. It is a model of neatness, healthful and clean. The streets are broad, many of which are macadamized and terraced: miles of streets are broad, many of which are neatness, healthful and clean. The north and south.

Kirksville has stood by Osteopathy nobly. The JOURNAL will devote a part of its space in each issue to Kirksville's interest. If you think our efforts meritorious, aid us by your subscriptions and patronage. This work is reciprocal. From 5,000 to 10,000 JOURNALS are scattered throughout the nation .千人以上的定阅者 are addressed to THE JOURNAL of OSTEOPATHY.

The American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville.

Entered at the Kirksville Post Office as Second Class Matter.

APRIL, 1895.

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The Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music is thoroughly equipped for educating all who desire to know and understand the art of healing the afflicted without the use of drugs. Eleven church spires point Heavenward in this city, and it is certainly true, we have in Kirksville a greater per cent of church going people according to population than can be found in any city of its size in the West. We have the most tidy, neatly arranged streets. The windows displays of rich and rare flowers and verdure. They are not bought and sold as commercial commodities. Trust no one as an Osteopath unless he has a diploma.

Osteopathy is so far ahead of all other systems of treating disease that our juniors and hostlers are taken for Osteopathic doctors. Beware, however, of them; patronize none but those who have a regular diploma from this school.

Our attention has been called to a printed statement made, by a Dr. Miller, wherein he claims to have had "considerable practice in Osteopathy and to have studied medicine," which is located at Salisbury, Missouri.

This Dr. Miller, as he styles himself, was never a student in the American School of Osteopathy. Last summer and fall he sought admission into the school, but failed to make the necessary arrangements. If he has any knowledge of Osteopathy, he acquired it outside of this school. We were not aware that he made any claim to a knowledge of Osteopathy or medicine, until his location at Salisbury. Although Kirksville was his home for some time prior to his moving to Salisbury.

Also we are informed that one (Squire) Morrow is in Macon county, Missouri, claiming he has attended the American School of Osteopathy, if he makes any such claim it is absolutely false. This information comes to us from Bevier.

Before us is the card of one N. W. Atterberry, to whose name is appended H. 0. and upon whose card appears "Neuro Osteopathist." We understand he has been at Slater, Missouri. If by this card Mr. Atterberry is attempting to induce the public to believe he is an Osteopathic doctor, to allow us to say in the fall of 1893 he did begin the study of Anatomy with us, but did not complete the arm until he quit the study of anatomy. Since that time we have never heard of his taking any further course in anatomy.

We regret that the necessity has arisen, requiring us to mention the names of these gentlemen: but the duty we owe to the public, the graduate of this school, who have spent their time and money to qualify themselves to practice, as well as the protection of the name and principles of the science, demand at our hands, a plain statement of the facts. We hope in the future it will not become necessary to repeat such a disagreeable task. Yet because we dislike the task we shall not hesitate to inform the public, as far as we know, the opportunities each person or persons has had to qualify him or herself to practice Osteopathy. Then our duty is performed.

We cannot afford to lose any of our institutions of learning—keep up the record of Kirksville for enterprise and liberality.

Our aim is to make the JOURNAL a medium through which the success, progress and principles of the science of Osteopathy may become generally known. We feel confident that any person who understands the principles, or the results of the science, cannot fail (if not) to appreciate its merits. The JOURNAL contains 32 columns of good reading matter each month, worth more than the cost of the paper. To gain accurate information regarding this science all you have to do is to send us 50 cents for the JOURNAL one year. Each issue will contain one of Dr. Still's lectures, more than worth the cost of the subscription.
The question is often asked, what diseases does Osteopathy treat successfully. The answer is—All diseases of all climates and all seasons, of all ages and sexes. Venereal diseases excepted. Every grade or form of disease. Osteopathy knows no compromise with drugs in the treatment of disease, because it depends and works upon the law of nature.

The history of the world teaches this fact, that ever since the creation no new discovery has ever been made in science or art unless it was forced to fight its way against preconceived prejudices existing in the minds of the people.

The singular fact about this is that the prejudices are always stronger in those whose superior knowledge and education would seem best to prepare them for the reception of new ideas. "Scientists have ever been incredulous and merciless to the propagators of a new theory." No great discovery has ever been made that did not have to meet and overcome the active or passive opposition of scientists and other learned men. The fact that the thing is new is generally enough to condemn it. Condemnation comes first, then investigation. Galileo, Columbus, Fulton, Janner and Edison all had to fight. Each was met with incredulity and lack of sympathy, if not by active opposition.

In olden times the man with a new idea was stoned and burned at the stake. That practice is now abandoned and in its stead is hard to the wise shake their heads and say, "You are an apostle of Osteopathy, won would follow the advice of the crank." In fact, every genuine theory has been made that did not have to meet opposition from the medical fraternity, however, so familiar with this law as Dr. A. T. Still himself; he it is to-day that is best prepared to investigate, reveal and demonstrate the principles of this science and apply it to new phases of disease where it has heretofore not been known or used. But should his career on earth suddenly end, there are those who can and will go forward with this work and in time doubtless carry it to a high degree of perfection, as the human mind is able to demonstrate and apply a science. Dr. Still may, and surely will die, but Osteopathy never.

The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve the present system of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of General Diseases.

Benefits of Osteopathy. Osteopathy possesses this merit above all other drug systems, that if a cure is not effected, the patients system is not left full of poisons for nature to overcome, or in case nature is not equal to the task, the patient is left in a worse condition than when he began taking treatment. We do not stand in the attitude of claiming Osteopathy can or does cure every form of disease or even all cases of the same form of disease. But we do claim that by this mode of treatment a greater per cent of the same form of disease can be and is cured by Osteopathic treatment than by any other system of treating diseases, ever discovered by the combined medical systems of all ages, climates, and periods. To the general public this may seem astounding but twenty years treatment have clearly established the fact and demonstrated the truth of what we affirm. The law governing this science is immutable, each months experience demonstrates new discoveries in treating diseases, and additional knowledge is gained of its powers to relieve suffering humanity.

We know more to-day of Osteopathy than we did one month ago. The Osteopath of to-day is able to relieve those suffering from some peculiar maladies, and especially those that was not thought of twelve months ago. The truth is this science is but in its infancy; and its real capabilities and possibilities are beyond comprehension. The work to-day stands aghast at the progress made in the last half of the 19th Century.

A preacher came not at a newspaper office in this way; "You editors dare not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspapers would be a failure." The editor replied: "You are right; and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into great ones. The pulpit, the pen and the grave-stone are the great saint-making triumvirates." And the grave minister went away looking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work and told about the surpassing beauty of the bride while, in fact, she was as homely as a hedge fence.—Ex.

Spring, Spring, Spring. Our stock is complete on all lines of vegetables such as Lettuce, Onions, Radishes, Strawberries, and all things in Picnic Supplies for the summer such as Potted Ham, Deviled Tongue, Pickles, Sauces, and Condiments of all kinds. See us on Picnic Supplies.

B. F. Lamkin, the Leading Dry Goods Merchant of Kirksville.


Thomas Jewelry House.

New Spring Stock of Clothing.

Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.

Now Open for your Inspection

At The Palace Clothing House, South Side.

B. F. Lamkin, in charge of

DR. J. A. VANSICKLE,

A Watchmaker 14 Years Experience.

SPECIAL.—New Osteopathic Nourishing Supples and Silver Novelties.

The Leading Dry Goods Merchant of Kirksville.
The Decline of France.

No statement made in reference to European economic conditions is more widely misunderstood than the oft-repeated assertion that France is the most prosperous nation in Europe.

True, she has of recent years made wonderful advances in certain lines of enterprise, but in the estimation of some of the neighboring powers, but they, as a rule, are inclined to regard the effusion of money as a standard for the measurement of true wealth, the reparative powers displayed by her after the close of the war are much more prolific than titillating and even today foreign invasion is being literally taken by foreigners who have not as yet recognized that the country is being literally taken by foreigners who are much more prolific than the oft-repeated assertion that France is the most prosperous nation in Europe.

According to the latest (1865) figures on the subject, there are 3,900,000 aliens settled or employed in France at present. Of these, 1,000,000 are Belgians, 100,000 are Germans, and the remaining 2,800,000 are British and Swedes. In Paris, which had a population of 2,447,907 at the time of the last (1861) census, only one adult out of each four is a native Frenchman, the other three being "provincial." It is not in this foreign invasion wherein lies the greatest danger of France's prosperity, and deplorable, the average length of human life in the civilized countries of the world is now put down as being a fraction and danger than the prolonged and fatal consequences of the emancipator's "claims" referred to in Mrs. Lincoln's letter.

The tragic episode that marked the close of the career of Mr. Henry, Lincoln's good friend, may best be concluded here with a letter from Mrs. Lincoln, in which touching reference is made to him and to her husband. I may as well explain that the "clumsy" referred to in Mrs. Lincoln's letter were certain shares of "wild-cat" stock sent her in her days of prosperity, and which the poor lady thought might be sold for a small sum.

This is her letter:

Chicago, May 11, 1866.

Noah Brooks, Esq., San Francisco:
My Dear Sir—A few days since I received a very sad letter from Mrs. Henry, in which she vividly portrays her great desolation and dependence upon others for comfort. I am induced to enclose you the Nevada claims, and also a petroleum claim, hoping that you may be able to secure a purchaser for them, in case which I will most cheerfully give Mrs. Henry some of the proceeds. I am aware that I am taxing your kindness generously, yet the remembrance of your great esteem for my beloved husband and Mr. Henry would excuse the intrusion upon you. I wish you were not so far removed from us—true friends, in these overwhelming days of affliction, I find to be very rare. I find myself clinging more tenderly to the memory of those who, if not so remote, are to me no less dear.

I hope you will be able to visit Mrs. Henry the coming summer. Sometimes, in my wildness and grief, I am tempted to believe that it is some terrible, terrible dream and that my idolized husband will return to me. Poor Dr. Henry! He who wept so truly and freely with us is living in some other country. And I, who had so recently "gone before" in my own grief; how often I have prayed for death to end my own great misery.

My sons are well, and a great comfort to me. * * * Robert and Taddei remember you very kindly. I hope you will write to me more frequently. I am very aware of the deep sympathy you feel for us, and the great affection and confidence my husband cherished for you draw you very near to us. With apologies for troubling you as I am now doing, I remain, always sincerely your friend,

Mary Lincoln

—Century Magazine.
Food and Disease

A PATIENT.
The question, "What is Osteopathy?" has been put to me so often and by so many, since I have had the good fortune to become a patient of Dr. Still's, that I shall embrace this opportunity to answer it from a patient's point of view and in a rational manner only—It will be difficult to avoid the assumption that the writer is not an Osteopathic student, and the majority of people who ask the question, know little or nothing of the scientific principles of Osteopathy and would not be satisfied with a scientific answer. To begin with Osteopathy is a drugless science, operated by the hand which deals with the bone, to the high sense of touch, guided by a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame, which enables the operator to locate all the bones, muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the body.

With this intuitive touch and anatomical knowledge an Osteopath can detect the slightest defect in our anatomy, discover dislocated bones, hardened muscles, engorged arteries, in fact any injury to the mechanism of our bodies. By its total abstinence in the use of drugs, it opens an avenue of escape to suffering humanity, from the ravages of the allopathic profession who unwittingly slay thousands by the wholesale by injudicious use of these agents. The great poet, literature and physician, the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once made the following remark while lecturing before his class of students at Harvard University—"If all drugs were cast into the sea, it would be so much the better for man, and so much the worse for the fishes."

History tells us of the magnificently and beautiful figures of the Greeks and Romans of the early centuries, who flourished when "Sappho sang and the world was young," and attributed their possession, to their physical culture and utter abstinence of the use of deleterious drugs, which make the stomach, that is the key to the health of all men.2

By a patient.

Man is the only creature who furnishes his stomach overtaxing its energies and strength in doing himself the service of the various vegetable and mineral compounds, which in many instances are virulent poisons.

Our bodies are living engines, machines not designed for long suffering public, and hesitate to recognize the Osteopaths as qualified practitioners who are able to relieve and cure without drugs, the majority of the human diseases.

One word before I close about the illustrious founder of Osteopathy. He has at last been successful in obtaining a charter and securing recognition to a right to establish in this country a foothold for Osteopathy and its successful practice. We his friends and patients all unite in sincere congratulation and will do our best to spread the fame of his well deserved worth and cherished science which is yet in its infancy. He is now on the study side of sixty and in all probability will not witness the triumph of his genius nor reap the reward of his merit.

Had he fifty years, nay less, he would live to see the golden fructing of his labors and bear the well deserved honor of the confidence of the greatest nation on earth, the American people.

Wabash Low Rate Harvest excursion for 1895

Will be run from all stations on the Wabash Railroad on May 21st and June 11th to the National Educational Association Meeting at Boston, July 10 to 14, 1895. The Wabash Railroad has reduced the rate to one first-class fare for the round trip from all stations to Boston for this occasion. For mugs of route and guide to Boston write to C. S. Crane.

H. WILSON.
The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve the present systems of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatement of General Diseases.

POISONED BY A DENTIST!

Lines of Five People at Blattsville, Kan., in Danger. Warrant for the Doctor.

Henry Scott, Kan., May 1—At Blattsville, a small village near here, half a dozen people, including the Methodist minister, have been poisoned, some of them perishing fatally, by medicine administered by a travelling woman dentist who has left town since the condition of her patients became known. The names of the victims, as far as known, are as follows: Taylor Paxton, pastor of the Methodist church. Miss Myrtle Wallace. Nora Burwell. Mrs. Wm. Clark. Lizzie Liddell.

The dentist traveled under the name of Dr. Albert Oberlin, and claimed to come from St. Louis.

The town is torn up in excitement over the affair and telegrams have been sent in every direction in an endeavor to head off the woman, who is described as a "painless tooth extractor of St. Louis." Many of the most prominent people of the town answered her advertisement. She applied to the gums of a number of her patients a liquid. Soon after the operation the patients were invariably taken ill, their faces and hands became discolored, their tongues swollen and their stomachs affected. When the conditions of her patients became serious the village doctors have been kept busy trying to alleviate the pain. Care of the patients becomes serious the treatment is absolutely necessary and dangerous effects on human life; but this danger is nothing in comparison to submitting yourself to the treatment of an itinerant quack. But like Tennyson's brook, it will continue forever—Eboron."

BRINGING THE DEAD TO LIFE.

A variety of methods of restoring life in those apparently dead from drowning, asphyxiation, etc., have been advocated, but no one method has been adopted by general consent. More than a year ago the celebrated Dr. Baun declared that "if a person dies simply from want of breath there is no good reason why he should not live again: in that case the proper means for restoring life are resorted to." Upon a chance presenting itself, Dr. Baun proceeded to prove the truth of his assertion. A child, apparently dead from drowning, was brought to him with the statement that it had been drowned about 15 minutes. He immediately grasped a small rubber balloon through its nozzles, and, closing the mouth tightly, proceeded to force air into the lungs. After the lungs had been fully inflated, he immediately took the child's arm, and, laying it upon his hand, forced the air to pass through the mouth and found, as he expected, that the elasticity of the chest muscles caused an immediate contraction of the lungs. This contraction formed a natural respiration, but artificial inspiration was kept up for nearly an hour, at the end of which time the breathing was perfect and the child's life was saved.

St. Louis Republic of Thursday, May 2, 1893. From this sad story an important lesson should be learned; that is, embracing the fact that a competent doctor is a fellow who will pay the highest price for which you pay a very high price, and it is attended, usually, with the same results of an attempt to take a rabid canine by the ears, try it who may you get bit. The strange thing about it all is, those bitten in this way, like the story of the bite "by the worm of the still," are usually the very persons who seek opportunity to be bitten again.

The picture presented of five persons dangerously poisoned, a part, if not all, unto death, is a thing which one would not use against a drug. God knows it is risky enough to use them under the advice and direction of the doctor you know, who has a knowledge of their deadly and dangerous effects on human life; but this danger is nothing in comparison to submitting yourself to the treatment of an itinerant quack.

To Live, You Must Eat.

"To tickets, rates or other information, ask any of our agents or address: W. M. Phalen, F. W.奎斯特, Kirkville, Mo."

For tickets, rates or other information, ask any of our agents or address: W. M. Phalen, F. W. Quayst, Kirkville, Mo. Rates, Four to Five Dollars a Week. Kirksville, Missouri.

REMEMBER that Northeast Missouri, which travered by the (1 t) & K. C. Ry. affordshome seekers, either for than lands business and wedding him will end my struggling for lifeare resorted to. Upon a chance presenting itself, Dr. Baun proceeded to prove the truth of his assertion. A child, apparently dead from drowning, was brought to him with the statement that it had been drowned about 15 minutes. He immediately grasped a small rubber balloon through its nozzles, and, closing the mouth tightly, proceeded to force air into the lungs. After the lungs had been fully inflated, he immediately took the child's arm, and, laying it upon his hand, forced the air to pass through the mouth and found, as he expected, that the elasticity of the chest muscles caused an immediate contraction of the lungs. This contraction formed a natural respiration, but artificial inspiration was kept up for nearly an hour, at the end of which time the breathing was perfect and the child's life was saved.

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Teeth Extracted without Pain a Speciality. All Work Guaranteed First-Class Call on me.

EVER SOON.

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

"Every rose is an autograph from the hand of Almighty God." Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion: what a man thinks of himself, he is, and not what judges determine, or rather indicates, his fate.