Will the People of Kirksville Persuade Him to Remain or Will They Allow Him to Depart From Our City.

A Rehearsal Meeting of Our Citizens at the City Hall Monday Night.

From the Kirksville Democrat.

At a meeting of the citizens held Monday night at the city hall, to devise ways and means for making a donation to the American School of Osteopathy in order to retain the School and Dr. Still in our city, S. M. Link was chosen chairman and J. O. Good secretary.

Several of our enterprising citizens had been working up a scheme to procure the fairgrounds site for a location for the school and had met with so much encouragement that they determined upon calling the meeting to further the ends desired.

The project of donating the fairgrounds was pretty generally discussed, but it seems that some of the stockholders are both to give up the fairgrounds and that some other grounds will be selected.

S. M. Pickler, in a speech, offered to donate five acres of ground on the west side of town and sell at $100 per acre ten or more acres of the same body of land.

R. M. Brashear proposed to donate ten acres of ground in the eastern part and if Dr. Still decided to locate on same, he thought he could insure a street railway from both railroad depots to the location. Other propositions are being formulated.

A committee was appointed by the chair to receive written propositions from those offering to donate ground, and take subscriptions of money toward buying more ground or making further donations toward securing the location of the institution.

This committee met Tuesday morning as a date for meeting and conferring with those making land propositions and also to secure money donations.

It has been learned that Sedalia has made Dr. Still a substantial proposition to locate in that city and our citizens feel it is high time they were making an effort to retain him here.

The meeting was largely attended and many of our best and wealthiest citizens were present.

At the close of a general discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the citizens of Kirksville, assembled at the Mayor's office this evening May 28, 1894, to take into consideration the advisability of assisting to erect an infirmary in conjunction with Dr. A. T. Still for his use and the benefit of humanity by expressing our appreciation of his great ability as the founder and president of the School of Osteopathy; that we as citizens feel proud of him as a fellow townsmen. That we have the utmost confidence in his skills as a healer, as is evidenced by hundreds of his patients who come from and depart in a few weeks with light hearts and straightened stalks; that we believe in his integrity as a man, and that proves to us that he has gained a national reputation and made Kirksville known in every state in the Union. And we most earnestly ask Dr. Still to remain with us and we promise him substantial aid, and our most hearty support in holding up his hands, as the greatest healer of modern times.

The law of life is absolute. That wonderful, unknown and incomprehensible force which furnishes the power to move the machinery of all animate bodies is felt but not understood. Of ourselves we are unable to supply any one substance required in the economy of our bodies, yet there is a force within us which can select from the given materials such substances as are needed to form any part of the human system.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

A. T. STILL.

Was God ever drunk? Was Nature ever intoxicated? If so, do you believe that God was intoxicated when he was formulating the divine image, man? If not intoxicated, and he was duly sober during this important period of formulating the superstructure of man which is material, motor and mental in its one, was it really necessary that this grand mind of the universe should be duly sober and in full exercise of all that pertains to mind or thought; is it not just as necessary to keep this grand superstructure not only sober, but under sober influences that it may be able to operate all the parts, principles and qualities of the divine law pertaining to human life? If I must carry you farther, then allow me to say, that he is wholly devoid of reason who would throw the human machine from a normal to an abnormal condition and expect normal results in its execution of the laws of harmonious life.

Then why should a normal brain, normal nerves, normal blood vessels, in locality, form and calibre, be made abnormal by the powerful narcotics, stimulants, astringents or alkaloids, and expect in the results a display of the beauties of life in action, comfort and duration? Have such minds any claim to recognition as philosophers? Nay, verily, not even to be called respectable fools.

Fred Still was a native of Baldwin, Kansas, on the 25th day of January, 1874. As a youth and young man he was quiet and studious, not inclined to the more active and boisterous sports of boyhood, but seemed to find his chief delights in mental activities. He graduated from the city schools at 15 years of age, and was the youngest scholar ever entering the preparatory department of the Normal School. He was a member of the first class of Osteopathy which opened in the fall of 1892. The following summer he was a very successful operator, being devoted heart and soul to the science.

The one object toward which he strove, the one hope inspiring his whole being, was that he might be able to take up the banner of Osteopathy when his father laid it down, and carry it to higher planes and more complete development.

Fred's death was caused primarily by being crushed between a horse and the wall of a barn, causing a complete displacement of the heart, inflicting an injury, the adjustment of which was beyond the reach of human power.

During his long sickness every comfort that thoughtful hearts and loving hearts could devise were given him, but they only served to alleviate his suffering and to briefly prolong his life.

His last waning strength was given to the cause of Osteopathy. While lying on his bed in sunny California, a little girl with a broken wrist was brought to him. While his uncle held the arm, Fred set it and sent the little one away happy, leaving behind her heart-felt thanks.

During his life he was always conscientious, exemplary, and estimable, and no young man in the city was more respected than he.

Although he is gone the influences of such lives as his cannot be lost. His example is worthy of emulation, and to the bereaved family the comfort comes that Fred is "not lost, but gone before"—we live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, and not figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs, not in years, not in figures, not in breaths.

OBITUARY.

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The diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the nerves, blood vessels, or other fluids of the body caused by partial or complete dislocation of the bones, muscles, or tissues. The following list of diseases, with many others, have succumbed to Osteopathic treatment: colic, asthma, colds, flu, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, colds, etc., as well as the nerves, blood vessels, and muscles. The qualified osteopath, who has studied medicine and discovered the mechanical and functional movement of the body, can easily prove to himself the laws of nature and work upon the laws of nature.

How do Osteopaths treat diseases? is a question often asked. The same question could be asked of an electrician, an engineer, a watchmaker, or in fact, of any person who understands his work to the point of perfection. The reply would be in the form of a question. Are you familiar with all the parts of the machine concerning which you wish to be informed? If not, how can you expect to even understand the language in which the answer must be given.

Our answer comprehends what is told without having previously studied the subject, because it depends upon the laws of nature and works upon the laws of nature.

Osteopathy cures nothing. It adjusts the machinery of man and nature does the work.

"Nothing proves better the artificial state of man, than the artificial means he uses to try to adjust himself to Nature's laws."

Fever is the result of increased action of the electricity flowing over the nerves, deep or superficial. The perfumed man, marked in the image of his Creator, contains in full measure all the elements necessary for the requirement of animal life.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY
OF THE American School of Osteopathy,

A. T. STILL, President.

E. E. PATTERSON, B.S., Secretary.

MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES, Instructor in Anatomy.

REQUIREMENTS.

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

Experience has proven that those who have previously studied medicine and afterwards tried to add Osteopathy, have only but a hindrance in science. An allegiance to drugs, once established, is almost impossible to overcome. After careful consideration, therefore, it has been established that as a reasonable number of persons shall be admitted as a student who has previously studied and practiced medicine. It is desired to make successful operators of all who enter the School, and results have shown the medical student fails far surpasses those who have studied medicine.

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

All students must receive a salary of 50 per cent. of the cost of tuition. No one admitted to the operating rooms until the first term in Anatomy is completed.

The course is taught from Gray's Anatomy, Dunglison's Dictionary, and Textbooks, Gray's Antropology, Physiology, Pottero's Compend of Anatomy.

Tuition: $500.00 for the full course.

Kirksville, Missouri, the Home of the Great School of Osteopathy.

From Texas Sittings of May 5th, 1893.

Kirkville has become renowned for the truly wonderful cures and wonderful cures of various diseases at the hands of A. T. Still and his able associates, in his new school, the American School of Osteopathy. Of the many hundreds of patients constantly visiting the doctor with various complaints of disease that proves the theory of Anatomic and discovery of the absolute laws of life upon the patient, the doctor, Still, and to-day he is held in high esteem and veneration by hundreds of people. The patient's devotion to cure has been removed from bondage under his skilled treatment.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions adopted by the Diplomates and students of the American School of Osteopathy on the death of Dr. A. T. Still, the youngest son of our beloved President. Therefore, Doth

Resolved, That we as a school and individually, do solemnly and sincerely pray, let the memory of the one we are now to speak of as a young man;

That we feel, in Fred's death, Osteopathy has lost her best and truest friend; that he was a great friend to all, that his death removes one of her most exemplary and promising young men.

That in his death we recognize all the more clearly the great principle taught by our science that an infringement of Nature's laws is certain to bring with it a penalty that must be paid, and that for perfect results we must have a perfect adjustment of the human machinery.

Further, Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the honored family, to the Kirksville newspapers and the Journal of Osteopathy.

A. T. STILL.

To Prospective Patients.

Those coming to us, who are themselves to seek inaccuracy, by preparing for a somewhat longer course of treatment, than a visit to any drug and receiving no drug either in the shape of stimulant or narcotic. The reply would be in the form of a question. Are you familiar with all the parts of the machine concerning which you wish to be informed? If not, how can you expect to even understand the language in which the answer must be given. Our answer comprehends what is told without having previously studied the subject, because it depends upon the laws of nature and works upon the laws of nature.

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SECOND PAPER ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF OSTEOPATHY.

P. F. GREENWOOD.

The theory upon which Medical Monopolistic laws are based, is, 1st. That they elevate the medical profession and, 2nd. Such laws are a protection and safeguard to the citizen. If such laws cannot be upheld upon these two propositions, then they must fall.

At the threshold of this subject we are met by the question, "Do you think that right that the citizens should be imposed upon by quacks and empirics—thinking they are employing skilled regular practitioners when but the one answer is most emphatically, "No." But on the contrary I believe it not only proper and right that the citizens be protected from all such pretenders and frauds, but that every practitioner of whatever name or school should be required under heavy penalties for failure to do so, constantly to keep in a conspicuous place where his patients can readily examine and see not only his diploma, but his final grade in each and every branch required by the school of which he is a graduate, and the grade made before the examining board that passes on his qualifications. I would attach heavy penalties on those granting diplomas or grades unless actually merited and earned by the holder thereof. I would require that he advertise at all times in his office of what school he is a practitioner. In this way I would protect the citizen from impostors, but never by forcing him to employ a physician of any certain school.

Of what is an ordinary diploma from any institution of learning evidence? Only that the possessor knew the least possible amount upon which his diploma could be granted. How many are there in a class of fifty graduates who, merely by the skin of their teeth, escape the deadly line in many of the branches of the curriculum? Yet he who makes the average grade of 60 or 70, out of a perfect grade of 100, goes out into the world flaunting his diploma in Latin (that nine times in every ten he can't read himself) a full-pledged M. D. of some one of the three schools mentioned in my former article.

Where, then, is the protection to the citizen from quacks, experimenters and novices in the present place? What is the difference to the citizen between a quack and a regular practitioner? It would go to the foundation and require the highest evidences possible of the qualifications of each and every practitioner before turning over to him the untrammeled charge of his education by experimenting upon the human family.

I would protect the citizen by elevating the standard of actual knowledge required to practice medicine and surgery. I would enlarge the class of schools 1 would be bound by no creeds or dogmas. Science cannot be limited by human heads and bounded by the time will soon come when the entire theory of medicine will be preventative instead of curative. I would leave the citizen free to choose his doctor, just as he would his church or his politics.

If the citizen has not brains enough to take care of himself any legislation cannot supply him.

A Personal Letter from a Gentleman Who is in a Position to Know Whereof He Speaks.

We are in receipt of the following communication which speaks for itself and which with pleasure we give space in order that the readers of the JOURNAL may have some idea of the position Osteopathy has occupied in the minds of progressive thinking people. The gentleman whose signature appears below holds a position that keeps him constantly on the road and brings him continually in contact with all classes of people especially the business part of this busy old world and who are ever ready to grasp a new thought and appreciate new ideas.

Following is the letter in full.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5, '91.

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

My Dear Doctor:—I have been thinking for some days of addressing you a few lines to tell you of some of the great and good things I hear about Osteopathy in my travels. If you were here I am sure we would have a very large audience some time when in the hotel office or in the busy street or on the flying car, and hear the praise from the lips of those with whom I come in contact concerning the "science of Osteopathy" you and your school are destined to become as permanently fixed in the minds of coming "generations" as the laws of gravity are fixed in this. The idea that disease can actually be cured without the use of drugs at all seems preposterous, but when once explained and the laws that govern the practice of Osteopathy fully unfolded they simply look in astonishment and exclaim, "Why has not some one discovered this before?" It is so simple and so easily understood, and so accessible, so convenient by rail, such a healthy place and so many good hotels and boarding houses.

It is a place a sick person could see something new each day, five drives, so each day new streets and splendid side-walks.

Dr. Still has a class of over twenty students at Kirksville at the present time. There are about 1000 patients being treated by him now and correspondence from every section. Will our Board of Trade and Commercial Club send a committee to the scientific world at least so far as healing the afflicted and curing the sick are concerned. They have begun to look upon it in all seriousness and every day is not an uncommon thing to hear some young, progressive person speak out and say that the "them" who are going to the American School of Osteopathy and master the science, that they feel Osteopathy is destined to become as permanent a part of the scientific world.

From what we can learn, although the Doctor did not tell us, he might be persuaded to come here and start an infirmary in a very large scale. Mohrland is accessible, so convenient by rail, such a healthy place and so many good hotels and boarding houses.

It is a place a sick person could see something new each day; five drives, so each day new streets and splendid side-walks.

Dr. Still, of Kirksville, Would be Welcomed to Mohrland.

Dr. Still, of Kirksville, is to Missouri and the west just what Dr. Keeley is to Illinois and the east. The latter, with his reputation, however, is already known throughout America, while the former 'ere long will gain these proportions. Dr. Still, of Missouri, is noted for his wonderful cures at his infirmary at Kirksville. He has patients to-day, coming from ocean to ocean and from the gulls in the southwest to the lakes on the north. He has visited our city several times and says in truth it is the Magic City, and for an infirmary the geographical situation is fine; it's just the place—in fact, the best point in Missouri.

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The ills of the modern summer resort are not less numerous than the various soreside and inland outing spots where men and women annually flock in a vain search for rest and recreation. It is doubtless, indeed, if the objectionable features do not in all cases far outnumber the advantages, for given a summer outing spot with but one drawback and it would partake too much of the Elysian to be earth. What, primarily, is the object of a summer outing? Rest, recreation and recuperation. The attainment of at least one of these must, in the very nature of things, be the object sought by those who make the annual pilgrimage to society's Mecca. And how often do they fail; how often is the journey a fruitless one and the return home made with the body filled with more aches and ailments than were its unhappy portion when the cares of home or office were first laid aside. Except in rare instances the annual outing is an evil altogether unmixed with redeeming qualities. The unsuspecting victim of the average vacation returns to his work in far worse physical condition than when he entered into what he vainly expected would be a period of pleasure unalloyed. Why? Because in a way he worked harder; he engaged in the regular routine to which both his mind and body had become attuned. He burned his life's candle at both ends. He consumed his vital forces and energies more rapidly than they could be manufactured and, as a result, he returned to work jaded, dispirited and full of melancholy. Was this necessary or did it reflect a condition of life with which man is supposed to be empowered? Emphatically, no. The victim of a fattiguing vacation gave nature no opportunity to perform the service she is ever glad to give. He might have sought a quiet, country town where the nervous system would have been soothed instead of irritated; where, perforce of necessity, his hours of retirement would have been early; where the expense of one month's stay would not mean eleven months' toil before financial recovery. He might, in short, have come to Kirksville and after a brief course of treatment under the hands of the intelligent osteopath, returned home rested and refreshed, every human function performing its usual office. And it is of joy instead of a daily burden, almost too heavy to be borne. By so doing he will live out his allotted years in peace, health and happiness! E. S.

For —
Fruits, Confections and Cigars,
PATRONIZE

SHOLLEY'S CORNER

W. L. SMITH,
SHOEMAKER.
A Perfect fit and Solid Comfort Guaranteed.

BARNETT'S NEWS STAND.
DAILY PAPERS and PERIODICALS.
Fruits, Confections and Summer Drinks.
1st Door North of Postoffice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
A COMMUNICATION.

No certain time to escape from seaside.
Now I dwell in the country.

But what some land is claimed:
No star ever rose and set without influence some.

In hope of influencing some one who may be also afflicted as I have been
I came to see this wonderful man.
This Prince of Healers, Dr. A. T. Still, and his equally wonderful

corps of assistants, I give this brief history of my little girl's
dilution.

Eugenia Douglass White was
nearly nine years old the second of
March, 1894. A month before
this she was stricken to her bed
and in twenty-four hours her
form was past recognition as a
human being. Nine physicians
examined her, some of whom stand as high as any in the state,
and all agreed she had two very
bad curvatures of the spine, and
were unanimous. I believe,
in saying her trouble could not have been of less than three
years' standing, though it was no successfully concealed as to be suspected.
When they told me nothing could be done but to put her in a plaster cast for
months and perhaps for years, and could not assure me then
that she would "ever be anything but a helpless cripple for life."
I thought of the many deformed,
suffering cripples I knew who had suffered the tortures of plas-
ter and my heart rebelled within me. I said, I must try Dr. Still.
And behold! after two months
and one week's treatment from
Dr. Still and his excellent assist-
ants, without drugs or appliances
of any kind, I have as straight a
child as anyone ever saw, whose
general health is perfect, with no
trace of the paralysis left which
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