ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE
FOUNDING OF OSTEOPATHY.

[Address of Andrew T. Still, delivered to the American School of Osteopathy Monday evening, June 22, 1896, at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Osteopathy.]

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Twenty-two years ago today about noon I was shot not in the heart, but in the dome of reason. This done was in a very poor condition to be penetrated by an arrow charged with the principles of philosophy. Since that eventful day I have sacredly remembered and will keep it. Not all the time before as intelligent, nor as great an audience as this, but a part of the time withdrawing from the presence of man to meditate upon that event, upon that day wherein I saw by the force of reason that the word “God” signified perfection in all things and in all places. I began at that day to carefully investigate with the microscope of mind to prove an assertion that is often made in your presence, that the perfection of Deity can be proven by his works. When I resolved that I would take up the subject, and find out by investigation whether that work would stand the test, whether it could be proved that, as stated by the gray headed sages of the pulpit that the works of God would prove his perfection. Not all the roads that men travel are smooth. We never have a positive but what we are met with the negative. I am convinced that as far as I comprehend and can assert beyond that, that the works of God do prove His perfection in all places, at all times, and under all circumstances.

On the one side I placed the works of God and the acts of man, who is claimed to be the handiwork of God. The intelligence of an association of mind, matter and spirit, who is claimed to be the handiwork of God and the acts of man, who is the author and constructor of all worlds and all things therein. All patterns for all things are constructed by them. We see mind and the action of mind; therefore, there is a representation of the mind of all minds. We find in the universe the solar system; we find there motion, without which no universe can exist. The very thought of mind itself presupposes action. The motions of all the planets of the universe indicate and prove action and force. On time those planets pass and re-pass to the hour and the minute they run, and pass before you and other globes, indicating to a man of reason the ability of that mind to mathematically calculate the length of every piece used in the whole universe and to arm him with the knowledge of the exact time and place where the works of God would prove his perfection.

And if you cannot make it exact, then you are incompetent to comprehend the revolutions and the time exacted by the Divine clock-maker. We find the same thing exactly in the solar system of man. Suppose the heart fails to make its time. A confusion is started by a retention of the blood at the base of the brain; perhaps the base of the heart, or the base of the bowels, or the base of the foot, or the side or top of any division of the body, and you may expect until Jupiter takes his regular time, gets in line with that star, you will want to go to the Hot Springs to get warmed up.

A great many of you have come to-night, and what have you come here to see? A very few have come here to see what nonsense is going on. Between your eyes there are too many miles of reason to call any mathematical fact a blunder. Some heads have less than a quarter of an inch between the bases of reason, or their eyes, you must not be too hard upon those whose eyes take in so little of a mile; you must not be too hard on them, but allow them the great privilege of calling you a philosopher or a fool, because one is just as well understood by them as the other.

When you see one of those little birds that knows it all, with a little book under his arm, an almanac or something of that sort, claim in a week or ten days to be a great Osteopath, you remember what I tell you. That child was wrenched when the sign was in the feet. The next place the sign was in the abdomen, and he is ready to go into the world and make his boasts that he is an Osteopath, that he comprehends it. He is ready to go before the world, and with false statements lie just enough to get more money than he can get by straightforward, honest dealing before his fellow men. We have such births here; having worked at dentistry, selling drugs, etc., and developed in a few days ready to go out into the world and raise his flag of “Osteopathy.”

Twenty-two years ago today I took up the matter solemnly and seriously. Since that time I have not lost a single hour without my mind being upon the work and construction of man, to see if I could detect one single flaw or defect in it; either under the microscope or with the anatomists knife or the rules of philosophy, either my own or the mind of others. I have never yet been able to detect the least shadow of confusion. The Jupiter of life is absolutely and mathematically correct. My investigation has been for the honest purpose of finding out or not when the great God of the universe constrained man there was one single defect in the work that has been detected by all the combined intelligence of the sons and daughters of man from the birth of man up to the present time. I had to give the wholesale credit mark and make the vote unanimous for God. And if you cannot make it unanimous, do as they did in St. Louis, a few of you go out. If you can’t swallow it, go out and stay.

Why did I become interested in this great question of the intelligence of God? His ability to give us the seasons, cold and hot, wet and dry, the different kinds of fowls and animals and fish of the seas and running waters? The reason why I investigated this was: I believed that man was wonderfully and wonderfully enlightened, from the fact that when he was sick he guessed what was the matter, and guessed he would go for a doctor. And then...
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the gueessing commenced in earnest. The next great question was the matter; he guessed what he understood, and he guessed when to return, guessed he would get well or when he would die. He entered the grand chamber of gueessing and there, and when the last gueess was drawn the guess work was not through with until the preacher gueessed where he would go. I said to myself that God knew more than I did. Michael, or Dick Roberts, or all the men I could think of; more than General Jackson, or Jeff Davis, Abe Lincoln, or even Horace Greely, concluded that if he did know all things He has certainly placed that machinery on the track of life armed, and equipped, with boilers full, plenty of oil, and all the bearings of the running gear of the whole engine, the greatest engine that ever ran, the engine in good condition. There were plenty of oil, and all the bearings of the engine were oiled, and all the wheels were greased, and the engine was running exactly as it was running when it was running.

I found the blubber of erysipelas, of the kind that grows under the pan cake. There is a line called buckling. It wobbled to one side like a blubber under a pan cake. What I found was that the harmonious sound of the saw was produced when it was running exactly as it should, keeping the line, and all that pertained to the hanger cutting. I found that the sound in there, and that was what drew my attention, and I inquired as to what was the matter with the engine. I saw that the saw was out of line, and the friction against the timber produced the heat and what they call buckling. It wobbled to one side like a blubber under a pan cake. That blubber will spoil your saw and stop its work. How many blumbers did I find in the human engine? I found the blubber of erysipelas, of flux, of diphtheria. It is the breaching of the bubble of the wobbling saw; one of the saws of life just off the track a little. I defy the old ages of philosophy to show me the difference between flux and no flux; to show me the time when flux was not there. He must take the number of hours in which this milk soured and be- come solid. It first commenced by being in a stationary position and under a curdling temperature, then the milk soured, in a common pan, and it would sour just the same in the pans of the bowels or the mesentary arteries, veins or muscles. Therefore, you have simply an effect, and you call that effect disease, a particular disease, not just the same disease as your brother Jim and your sister Sarah Ann. They are effects only.

And ninety-nine times out of every hundred that same machine has a wobble somewhere; it has an old mother, it is not tracking on the course of life by nature given, thus things are not harmonious.

Why should I prosecute for this new year? Because I could count as it was an old matter, could, in small addition any how. I could make a mark for Tom Smith died, under the doctor's treatment, and Jim Smith also was dead, and John Henry Smith who I know. However, I committed to say that the father and mother were both dead with flux. I began to see during the civil war in that part of the country the difficulty of getting supplies in Missouri and Kentucky where the doctors were shot or children did not die. I began to reason as to why it was. Our ministers the saw birds are provided for, and I just thought if God took care of the saw birds, how much more than his master; when he gets there. He knows what does he do? He finds that if his blades warble.

They were put up there to keep the people from spreading diphtheria. There were hundreds of them in the little town of Red Wing. Senator Nelson said he went into those stores and said, "My son Charles, the children's tongues were sticking out of their mouths their throats were red, but he said Charles never lost anything.

He also told me that I was vicious to that time 114 children died with diphtheria in one day, but that Osteopathy did not lose a single case. And for saving the lives of those children he was arrested and brought before the court.

And what was the result? The fathers and mothers came out by the hundreds and the prospectors, doctors and attorneys concluded to 'git.' Those Swedes and Norwegians said that it was still found guilty. They quarrel with their revolvers to set at liberty the boy. They declared that the people were the law, and the statute the tool. The people themselves were the law, and when the people arise they are the law of the country. In Louisville, Kentucky, the people are the law in the state of Minnesota the people are the law; also in Kansas; and so in any part of the United States Americans will not have their liberty abridged. Neither are they going to take the doctor of their choice through the kitchen window. If you please, the Osteopath is not a tax collector. Twenty-two years ago I had to crawl through the kitchen to see a child that had the goiter that my child's uncle, John Tibbs, of Macon City, sent me a telegraph to come for. John Tibbs and have come out victorious. That poor little Ammerman who is about as big as a little child's finger, going through the kitchen window, the only way to see the child. One of them was a good English doctor, who would get drunk occasionally, and he said the child would soon be in the "harms of the Great His Lordship." The child's parents were the Osteopathic, of little experience, less than a year, on his back. His parents allowed him into the kitchen window, and the grand jury of the great State of Kentucky says, Not guilty.

One of my poor, feeble minded men, who has been a follower of mine, went up to Minnesota and was arrested. For what? For not seeing diphtheria where there was no diphtheria. There is a law made in our constitution that says against diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc. Well, just like his father he knows so little that he is not afraid of it. He has more brains than brains, and he has gone through his Osteopathic home at that place. Since that time Osteopathy has become the state, and the intelligent man has confidence in it. The philosophy, plenty of money and will give the cure. The fathers and mothers call in the Osteopaths and pay for their services.

One objection to Osteopathy is that it may make thieves and make people steal from themselves. Some of them know of their condition, and they begin to know a little something about it, some one will come in and offer to pay their expenses to foreign parts if they will only go. They say to one of my students, "I will go with him if he will only go. They say to one of my students, "I will go with him if he will only go and practice Osteopathy, when he is no longer a boy, I will support him out of the streets. I will go into a jewelry shop. Men come here and ask me what to do for sore throat, and I tell them to take a cold, and I tell them to take a cold all day. They bring me money and I tell them to take a cold. They tell our young students that they have some money and they can pay their own expenses and $5000 a month if they will go with them; and that is a great temptation to a young man who has not had fifteen cents with which to buy his girl chewing gum. Some of them know of this condition, and they will stand around among the patients and strangers and tell them all of this and that qualification. They deceive the old doctor, he is jealous of us, so do we. They keep this up until the patients and strangers are away and they go, like any other deceived or thief, to pick pockets.

I have followed this science for twenty-two years, fully convinced that it is in the direction of work completely. I am satisfied that a revolution stands before you to-day, a healing revolution, a revolution stands before you to-day, a healing revolution.

"Sue, have you been to Kirksville? I am told by Senator Nelson of that State. He has a very kindly feeling for me. He shows a great deal of his nature.

They had had a revolution of the great storm. They had had a revolution of the great storm. The people declared that from the center to the circumference of Minnesota Osteopathy should live. They came over from Wisconsin en masse with their revolvers to set at liberty the boy. They declared that the people were the law, and the statute the tool. The people themselves were the law, and when the people arise they are the law of the country. In Louisville, Kentucky, the people are the law in the state of Minnesota the people are the law; also in Kansas; and all in any part of the United States Americans will not have their liberty abridged. Neither are they going to take the doctor of their choice through the kitchen window. If you please, the Osteopath is not a tax collector. Twenty-two years ago I had to crawl through the kitchen to see a child that had the goiter that my child's uncle, John Tibbs, of Macon City, sent me a telegraph to come for. John Tibbs and have come out victorious. That poor little Ammerman who is about as big as a little child's finger, going through the kitchen window, the only way to see the child. One of them was a good English doctor, who would get drunk occasionally, and he said the child...
took the human bones and handled them week in and out, month in and out, and never laid them down for any sickness or change of business for twelve months. There is a great danger to the student of Osteopathy that he will begin to be out as quick as some haste or some fellow that has been around here for a year. It is not possible to be competent to go into a community and withstand the howlers that will be thrown against him. You ask me to come here and tell you how they are out, and they will tell you how to steal from the people today. A man that has been around for a little while, some fellow that has been around to be out as quick as some hostler or that may conclude that he ought to have a certain position over all other methods of healing. But in bringing about this result, you must remember what a great result you expect to accomplish. Those who go forth from this institution and those who go out from it to practice and preach its doctrines to the world. We can readily understand how anxious Dr. Still is that none but those who can bring results and successes will be allowed to preach or practice Osteopathy. It must win its way to the front by actual merit by able and honest graduates, those who can bring results and success, and that is the best the student of Osteopathy, in and out, and never laid in, and discoursed it as a philosophy, no — Just like the preacher's time we got our institutions so we could do some good. Previous to the institution, the daughter here, you do not want to answer your questions, because I was troubled with my health, and I will not do it. Do you know me for truth, I will give it to you. If you send your son or daughter here, you do not want them to go out incompetent. Those who over a year or a month of number them are out, and they do some good. Previous to the institution, we could handle it, we did the best we could. Just like the preacher's wife, as she watched her husband's shirt, she did the best she could, and she stayed home because she knew that was the best she could do. We have got to the time now that we can prepare better.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am here in response to the call of the chairman of this meeting, although when I came to Kirksville several weeks since it was among the people that I was troubled with my health and Dr. Still has admonished me that I must read and talk as little as possible. I suppose it looked like a healthy invalid. But the fact that I am called is something that would indicate that I am better, and I will therefore speak to you as a patient.

I am not an orator—only a plain business man, and as such will speak to you for a few minutes in giving my impressions of this wonderful science of Osteopathy as discovered and taught by Dr. Still.

As I sat here this evening and listened to the address of Dr. Still, my mind went back with him in this great work, for the past twenty, two years or more—the great obstacles he has had to surmount, the terrible struggles through which he has passed, was splendidly told in his speech, and Dr. Still has admonished me that I must read and talk as little as possible. I suppose it look like a healthy invalid. But the fact that I am called is something that would indicate that I am better, and I will therefore speak to you as a patient.

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CASTING OUT DEVILS.

In Bible times disease was looked upon as a special visitation of providence, or the foreboding possession of the body by agents of the devil. If of the latter classification, many were the ingenious methods employed to drive these devils out of the unfortunate victim. An insane patient, for instance, was thought to be possessed of a peculiar kind of devil that could be driven from the patient's body and made to take up abode in the lower animals. There are no well authenticated clinical observations recorded upon the subject, but several interesting cases told in both sacred and profane history.

The prevailing idea among these superstitious ancients was that disease was an entity to be attacked and driven out of the body. And, incredibly though it may seem, that idea has been the guiding star of all healing methods from time immemorial to the founding of Osteopathy. True, a few of the advanced thinkers of the medical profession have declared that disease is a condition, and schools have gone through the absurd operation of labeling theories of this character; but despite their declarations they continue to treat disease as an entity. The great mass of the profession have been totally unable to get out of the entity rut, and medicine, with its boasted research of more than two thousand years, still clings to the old superstition that disease is a mysterious tangible something which gets inside the human organism and must be expelled by another something which has a natural antipathy for the supposed cause of the disease, and which, when introduced into the body, the patient, will search out and exterminate the troublesome little entity to health. Wedded to this superstition, our medical friends have searched every nook and corner of the earth for specifics that, liberated in the human body, would destroy the cause of certain diseases.

No where do we find this old superstition more thoroughly at the helm of medical research than in the present day gerr theory of disease. The "devil" to be cast out is no longer a plain devil, but a scientific "Micro" that goes about in search of fashionable victims, and who would probably scorn the idea of taking up his abode with a herd of swine. His name and occupation are made known by the number and shape of his horns. Those little devils differ from the devils of the ancients only in size, and had the poor ancient had the advantage of a microscope with which to tons up his imagination the difference between old devils and those of the micro-verse, it would probably be slight. Their objective is to destroy the human organism. The impressiveness of this old superstition, modern medical writers have piled up volumes on the chemistry of disease and its specifics, and experimenters have analyzed almost every atom of the known universe, and studied the minutia of the effects of bodily disorder, to the total neglect of the lesser and more important phenomena of animal life. In their long and fruitless search of the outside universe for poisons which would drive their "devils of disease" from the human body they have totally ignored that great engine of life itself, and have failed to recognize the presence of native forces which the Creator placed within the mechanism for its own government.

Here is where Osteopathy took up the fight and where it won its victory. The founder of Osteopathy looked upon disease as an abnormal condition, and reasoned that the means of restoring the normal strength of the human organism itself—not in some remote corner of the universe, or hidden miles under the sea. While the medical profession has searched all the world outside of man, the founder of Osteopathy searched man himself for the means of controlling disease, and he has been rewarded for his trouble by discovering that the great Machinist placed within the human body everything necessary to run it smoothly without drugs.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

From the (Kirksville) Saturday Mail, July 11th.

Dr. Edwin Still has a new bicycle, which he is learning rapidly to subdue.

Mr. W. M. Catron, of Helena, Mont., will go home Monday.

Mr. J. Westborg, of Bereford, S. D., went home last week completely cured. His trouble was paralysis of the lower limbs.

Professor Smith's class in anatomical demonstrations, which has been going on 9 o'clock in the evening, will hereafter convene at 1:30 p.m.

Mrs. A. F. Carlson, of Redford, S. D., has returned to her home. She gave home completely cured, and a fast friend of Osteopathy.

Mrs. George Birch, of Thompson, North Dakota, who has been here for treatment several weeks, returned home Thursday, her health greatly improved.

There are now 72 students in the American School of Osteopathy. All have entered since last September. The October class, the oldest in the school, has 28, the January class has 22. The October class will return in about two weeks.

While in the city they visited several of the most enthusiastic friends of Osteopathy.

MR. AND MRS. A. C. CONGER.

Col. A. C. Conger and wife, of Akron, Ohio, have been here for treatment several weeks, returned home Friday morning. Col. Conger is a well known manufacturer of the cast, being president of a large implement manufacturer in Akron. He is also largely interested in the manufacture of the same in that city.

When he came to the Infirmary, the vocal nerves were so paralyzed that speech was almost impossible to articulate, which was an extraordinary phenomenon in view of the great Machinist's proper mechanism of speech.

Mr. Conger was so much improved that he was able to walk around wherever he pleased.

Edgar Bigsby, one of the graduates of 1895, who is located in the neighborhood, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Conger.

Mrs. A. C. Conger is now at work as a patient, and will remain to complete her course.

Mr. J. W. Still, of Crawfordsville, Ind., spent a week at the Infirmary, and will return home the first of next week, greatly improved, and a firm convert to Osteopathy.

Mr. A. Kaehler, a patient from Genoa, N. B., went home Tuesday. His trouble, indigestion, was greatly relieved by the treatment, although not completely cured. He will return in about two weeks to complete the course of treatment.

Miss Nettie Green, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, returned home Saturday, after taking three months' treatment of Mr. W. M. Catron, for a disease which was a diagnosis of paralysis. She came here with a great deal of nurses, and returned home cured, able to discard both crutches and cane.

Mr. W. M. Catron, of Helena, Mont., will go home the first of next week, greatly improved, and a firm convert to Osteopathy.

Mr. A. C. Conger is now at work as a patient, and will remain to complete his course.

Mr. W. M. Catron, of Helena, Mont., has gone to New York and Niagara to attend several of his patients, who reside in those cities.

Mr. Mrs. H. N. Holton, of Winona, Minn., came to Kirksville to try a month's treatment of Osteopathy, but after remaining three weeks, returned home entirely cured. She left here Sunday morning.

Mr. George Walter Oakley, of Sioux City, Ia., treasurer of the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Co., visited here Sunday with his wife and daughter, who are under treatment at the Osteopathic Infirmary.

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Drug Habits.

The First of a Four Part Series of Papers on the above Subject.

The human body is an intelligent machine, governed and controlled by the most wonderful piece of mechanism of which the mind can conceive, the brain and nervous system. It is through the nervous system we breathe, think, see, smell and taste, nothing being necessary while maintaining the condition for which it was given. (Opium will relieve colic, but produces a subsequent constipation and depression; phosphorus or strychnine will stimulate the spinal cord, but leave it worse than it found it after their effect has worn off.) Further, what is one man's meat is another's poison. Idiosyncrasy is constantly present with us, and or that reason it may take a week to find out what drug will be given in next month's issue.

CAN YOU DO IT.

The human body is an intelligent machine, and the action of every part is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the nervous system. The nerves receive impressions or from the brain or other nervous centers, but artificial stimuli can also be conveyed in either direction. Almost all (if not all) drugs act directly or indirectly through the nervous system; and the action of a drug is nothing more or less than the result of an artificial stimulation of some part of the nervous system. Some drugs can control only one portion, as aloe, which has its main action on nerves distributed to the lowest portion of the intestine; calomel, which affects the nerves of the lower jaw; eschar, which has an action on the liver; or apomorphine, which directly affects the vomiting center. Other drugs can affect the entire nervous system of a system: nicotine, which produces irritation, edema, irritation, and stimulates the heart and the entire nervous system as pure hypnotics. Other drugs, again, as opium, Indian hemp or alcohol, profoundly affect the nervous centers, lower vitality after a preliminary excitement, and depress the entire action of the body.

There is no habit so readily formed as the habit of medicine-taking; there is no habit so utterly disastrous; there is no habit for which I believe the intelligent part of the mechanism will be so strongly blamed in the hereafter. It is nothing more nor less than a tampering and tinkering with the handiwork of an all-wise God. When your watch is running out of order do you take it to a blacksmith, or do you take it to the man who makes it? Your body is only a natural product, and is liable to accidents and injuries, but natural means can in each and every case act just the mechanism, stimulate the nerve-centers which control it and restore it to what we call health. I heartily advise all medicines are as good, nor do I say that no medicine has ever done any good, but I do say that all the good done by all the drugs in the pharmacopeia of the world put in the one scale of a balance, while in the other was placed the harm achieved by the very same drugs, the former scale pan would rise in the air just as a pair of scales.

Physicians are now realizing what they were too flinty to admit, that there is no certainty in the practice of medicine, and that there is a constant and ever-present danger of the remedy given producing a worse effect hereafter. Physicians are now realizing what they were too flinty to admit, that there is no certainty in the practice of medicine, and that there is a constant and ever-present danger of the remedy given producing a worse effect hereafter.

Revolution after revolution has originated from husband or wife when proof in sufficient demand. These revolutions run from the congressionals to the military and the husband or wife when proof is insufficient from any of the abovenamed systems.

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The journal of Osteopathy.

C A S E O F E P I L E P S Y .

One of the most difficult ailments to handle, the Osteopaths say, is epilepsy. Even Osteopathy does not reach every case of this trouble, but some disease, however, satisfactory results are obtained in this line, although the cases brought here are invariably those whom other doctors have failed to benefit.

There is one particularly interesting case where which records a victory of which Osteopathy may well be proud. This is the case of Miss Laura L. Johns, of Newto, Mo. For nine years she had suffered from epilepsy of the most distressing type. During the whole of the nine years the family had zealously tried every remedy of which they could hear, all to no avail. As a last resort her mother, Mrs. Margaret Johns, brought the daughter to Kirksville and placed her in charge of the Osteopathic Infirmary. This case proved a very stubborn one, and for several months the young lady continued to have three or four fits a day. Six weeks ago the young lady was attacked with a very severe spell and was confined to her bed three weeks. During all the three weeks she would have from four to fifty fits a day and as many each night. Osteopathic treatment was vigorous and only applied, and at the end of three weeks the fits stopped. The sickness was evidently the breaking up of the disease, for Miss Johns has not had even a symptom of epilepsy since, and is to all appearances sound and well. Her general health is improving wonderfully, and it is confidently expected she will be ready soon to go home cured.

“I think Osteopathy is a grand thing,” said Mrs. Johns to a reporter who called to see her. “Why, Laura is as well now as she was when she came here; why, she looks like my wife’s case. If you could only have seen her just after she arrived in Kirksville one Saturday morning,” said Miss Sisson to a reporter Thursday. “I could not walk without my crutches. I had to wait a long time, but my turn finally came and Dr. Chas. Still examined me. He said the trouble was in my hip, but that rather amused me, for I had read a number of cases such as these cured here, and was certain that mine was not one of that class. I told him he could go ahead and treat me, but that I knew my trouble was at the knee.

Well, he treated me, and the result was I walked all around the operating room and office that morning without my crutches. After ten days I was able to lay aside my crutches for good and have never used them since.

“I am not feeling very well this morning,” the patient told Miss Sisson. “I am taking treatment for my general health now, and have been getting along nicely until this week. They are so awfully busy at the Infirmary this week that they couldn’t pay special attention to any one case. I don’t feel so well this morning. I expect to go home as soon as my mouth is up. I should like very much to come back and study Osteopathy this fall, but haven’t fully decided yet.”

Miss Sisson is telegraph operator at Genoa, who must having charge of the local telegraph there.

more from Osteopathy than at any other place. At home and every place I ever took Mabel she got worse. Here she is getting better every day now.”

GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

When Izen Funk was brought to Kirksville from Hardland a few weeks ago, he weighed 90 pounds, was frightfully emaciated, and was so weak he could not dress himself. His speech was mumbled, and he suffered severe pain in his throat whenever he attempted to swallow solid food. But his worst trouble was constipation, and this was about as bad as could well be and the patient live. For four months he had not had a natural movement of the bowels. Medicine, of which a gorgeous amount was used, had not the slightest effect. The trouble first appeared last October, and in spite of everything his family could do, he was growing worse. In the winter he had an attack of pneumonia, and complications from that, the patient’s matters even more alarming. He was brought to Kirksville in this condition, by his brother Funk, a few weeks ago. After the first Osteopathic treatment there was no more trouble from constipation, the bowels acting in a perfectly natural manner. Now the patient is getting along splendidly. He is gaining every day. The trouble with his speech has disappeared and he can swallow as well as any body. “We feel that Osteopathy has done what nothing else could do,” said the patient’s brother Frank to a reporter last week.

“I have no objection to having our experience published. But really I do not know how to tell you about my wife’s case. If you could only have seen her when she came here; why, she looks like another woman now. The tetter which affected her face and neck has entirely disappeared, and she doesn’t even appear like an invalid any more, does she?”

The patient was compelled to reply in the negative, for indeed, Mrs. Allen, who was sitting by the table, having something, would never have been taken for an invalid. Her complexion was healthy, and there was none of those expressions of suffering common to people who are afflicted with rheumatism. Mrs. Allen was in the hospital under treatment of the hospital doctors at Portland, Oregon, for three months, and continued Mr. Allen. At the end of this time the hospital physicians told me, as many other physicians had told me before, the case was utterly hopeless. They all said it was a case of Arthritis, for which there was no help.

“We came here Mrs. Allen could barely get up on two crutches. It was impossible for her to go up stairs, and she could not dress herself or comb her hair. We had to carry her up and down stairs. She could not feed herself, and we do not want you to put it that way; but she is so greatly improved that both Mrs. Dr. Patterson, her operator, and ourselves feel sure she will be cured. She can now go about

PATIENTS INTERVIEWED.

The works of Osteopathy as told by competent witnesses.

From the Kirksville (Mo.) Saturday Mail.

There is certainly one institution in Kirksville where everything is on the move, and business is good six days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year. This institution is the T. Still Infirmary. During office hours every operating room from basement to garret, is constantly occupied, the operators and assistants are kept busy as bees, and waiting rooms, office and halls greatly resemble the rush and buzz which characterize the hotel lobbies during the late Chicago convention. This famous healing institution, where all diseases are treated without medicine, has attracted the afflicted from everywhere. To publish a list and description of the hundreds of interesting cases would be impossible. A reporter for the Mail talked with several patients, selected at random, one day this week; and the following from the list of those he met, will give a fair idea of what is being accomplished in the way of relieving suffering humanity.

Laura L. Johns, of Newtown, Mo. On the first of September last she fell from a bicycle, and as she supposed injured her knee. The home physicians treated her without success, and called several of the finest surgeons of Rockford in consultation. Miss Sisson grew no better under their treatment, and finally went to Chicago, where she placed her case in charge of one of the finest surgeons in the city, Dr. Hyde, who had charge of the Cook county hospital for thirteen years. The universal diagnosis of physicians and surgeons was that there was fracture of the thigh bone at the knee joint. In Chicago the injured limb was incased in a plaster cast for four months, and was worse when the cast was taken off before than it was put on. Miss Sisson went home from Chicago thoroughly discouraged.

“Miss Mattie Miller had a curvature of the spine,” said Miss Sisson to a reporter Thursday. “I could not walk without my crutches. I had to wait a long time, but my turn finally came and Dr. Chas. Still examined me. He said the trouble was in my hip, but that rather amused me, for I had read a number of cases such as those cured here, and was certain that mine was not one of that class. I told him he could go ahead and treat me, but that I knew my trouble was at the knee.

Well, he treated me, and the result was I walked all around the operating room and office that morning without my crutches. After ten days I was able to lay aside my crutches for good and have never used them since.

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Miss Sisson is telegraph operator at Genoa, who must having charge of the local telegraph there.

Dr. Charlie Still and Dr. Conner treated the case.

A KENTUCKY FAMILY.

Mr. Miller and wife, with their daughters, Miss Mattie Miller and Mabel, all of Bourbon county, Kentucky, are among the patients at the Infirmary. They came here especially to have Mrs. Moore’s little three-year-old daughter, Mabel, treated. The child had suffered terribly from one of those famous cases of medical knee trouble, dozens of which Osteopathy has located in the hip and cured. The little sufferer had been subjected to the regulation torture of braces, etc., wearing one brace eight months without benefit. One home physician wanted to cut into the knee, remove a part of the bone, and make a stiff joint out of it, but the child was brought to Osteopathy instead. The inflammation has entirely disappeared from the knee, and the case is on a sure road to complete recovery.

Miss Mattie Miller had a curvature of the spine, and what appeared to be a serious affection of the lungs. “I acted so much like I had consumption,” said Miss Miller, “that I believe I would have had it in a short time. I also suffered greatly from nervous spells, but they have been cured, as has also the consumption. The spinal curvature is also being slowly straightened.”

“We have seen nothing in Osteopathy to discourage us; we think well of it and all those connected with the institution.”

“Yes,” said Mrs. Moore, “I have received [Continued on page 8.]
The Theory, Diseases Treated, and Other Facts Regarding the New Science.

Osteopathy is a new method of treating and curing diseases, without the use of drugs, knives, saws, or appliances whatever other than the skilled hands of an operator schooled in the practice of the new healing art. As a medicinal science it is a rational departure from all other systems and theories of healing known to the civilized world.

The new philosophy is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of anatomy, with an advanced understanding of the relations existing between the different parts of the human body, and the fact that the all-wise Master Mechanic failed not to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

Upon this line, with an accurate knowledge of minute anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate though perfectly constructed machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. The plans of the Divine Architect are unerring; his work must complete.

As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.

Every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do itself this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substances that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste), can be introduced from the outside without detriment.

There is no chemist equal to nature. The combined wisdom of the scientific world could not make blood out of a turnip, yet in the economy of the human body are forces that accomplish this and even more wonderful things hourly. Thus it is with the selection, assimilation and use of all the millions of cells necessary to bodily welfare. There is no laboratory where this work can be done as well as inside the human body. When the machine fails to properly perform its work, the Osteopath seeks a remedy, as would the engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine, and he "treates" the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed.

When each organ and part of the human system, is provided with an unobstructed nerve and blood-supply, it will do its full share of the work, and the normal condition of health, toward which all activity is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.

H. E. Patterson, Secretary.

The diseasessuccessfully treated by Osteopathy include almost every ailment in the category of human ills—acute and chronic—but circumstances have seemed to force its development with special reference to ailments pronounced incurable or imperfectly handled by all other forms of practice. In fact a great majority are cases which stubbornly refused to yield to medicine and which had baffled the skill of the best physicians of the "regular schools."

From four to five hundred patients are receiving treatment all the time; while the number of treatments given during 1895 reached thirty thousand. Of this vast army of cripples, many of whom were so-called incurables, who tried Osteopathy as a last resort, a carefully kept record shows that about 60 per cent were cured outright, 30 per cent were benefited, while in only five per cent there were no perceptible results, and not a single one was injured. These results were obtained by the unaided hands of the operator without a drop of any kind of medicine, mechanical appliance or surgical instruments.

The science of Osteopathy was founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a Virginian by birth. He was an allopatic physician of the old school and served as surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the civil war.

The history of Dr. Still's discovery of Osteopathy, as he tells it, is full of interest. Like the founder of homoeopathy, he became dissatisfied with the ordinary method of healing. Under the old established principles patients were dying mysteriously and unaccountably. The same remedies in like cases had directly opposite effects. If he gave a certain drug, recommended by the best medical authority, it would sometimes have the desired effect, and sometimes would not. His own skill and the skill of his best brother-physicians were unable to save his child from spinal meningitis, and when he saw her lying dead before him, he declared medicine a fraud. From that hour he began to study anew the mechanism of man and to search in earnest for the true philosophy of nature's remedies. Digging up Indian bodies and skeletons, he continued his researches, until he reached the conclusion that "man is a machine."

It was over twenty-one years ago that he reached this conclusion and established it as a basic principle upon which to build up a better method of handling disease than any in use. He worked and experimented, though it cost him fortune and friends, and gradually added principle to principle, until he developed a science that stands a test of more scientific investigation than the medical profession is prepared to make.
very well on one crutch, can get up and down stairs alone, and can dress herself very well. When she is sitting up she is free from pain, and she goes to bed and sleeps soundly every night, something she has not done for a long time. Before we came here she suffered terribly at night that neither she nor any one in hearing could sleep. She just suffered everything. We had to rub her in alcohol and work with her a long time before she could sleep at all. Except occasionally when she lies down in certain positions, she suffers no pain now, but the change is greater still in her general health."

"And there are many little things which we notice, and I feel myself," said Mrs. Allen, "which we cannot explain. I feel greatly encouraged, but I would rather you would not say too much about it just now. I would rather wait a few weeks, for I know I can give you a much better account then."

Mr. Allen is editor and proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of Jackson, Minn. "This is a wonderful institution, and I am going to give it the kind of a send off I think it deserves when I get home," said he, as the reporter arose to leave.