

Journal of Osteopathy

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

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NO. 11.

A LECTURE BY DR. A. T. STILL.

Delivered before an Audience of Students and Patients
in Memorial Hall, March 12.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am here to-night by your request. I am here to answer before the court that tries a man and gives a just decision; where each man is a juror and decides for himself; where each lady sits as a jurist, and conclusions are filed away for herself, family and all her friends. A woman can live an active life until she is forty-five or fifty years old. Then she is looked upon now as a mature woman, and her neighbors come to her for counsel; and at that period of life they can get it. She will go to church, to state houses, political and national holiday gatherings for the purpose of picking up a few crumbs of knowledge which she can bring back and impart to her children, grand-children, their husbands, neighbors and friends.

Now, allow me in the introduction of the subject of Osteopathy to tell you I am proud all over. I don't know why nature or nature's God opened one of my eyes to see a small corner of his work. Over twenty years I have stood in the courts of God as an attorney. I have questioned and cross-questioned, and directed my questions positively on any and all parts of this subject that I desired to investigate. The questions that I asked myself were about the following: if I have any mind at all capable of comprehending or solving by my force of philosophy, the great question "What is man?" You remember that I spoke then, as a man whose mouth begins in front and surrounds the whole head and connects upon the other side. That question "What is man?" covers all the questions embraced in the universe—all questions, none left, none excepted. The question itself says, "Who is God?" "What is life?" "What is death?" "What is sound?" "What is love?" "What is hatred?" What is any individual one of these wonders found in that great combination, Man? Anything left? Nothing at all. Do you find in man's make-up any principle in heaven, on earth, in mind, in matter or in motion, that is not represented by kind and quality in his make-up? You find them all there. You find the representation of the planets of heaven in man. You find the action of those heavenly bodies represented in yours. You find in miniature there the mind that controls this power in motion. You find in reason that it is the result of a conclusion backed by the ability to reason, the ability known as the power of knowledge. And when the machine was constructed it was given the power of locomotion, self preservation, all the passions of all the beasts of the field, and all the aspirations of God himself. These qualities you find in man. These qualities you find in a more refined condition in woman, she being the sensitive part of the whole make-up of the human race. She is a finer principle than man.

Let me suggest to you, in the human make-up we find the motor nerves driving the blood from

the heart. In association with that the sensory nerves, or a set of nerves peculiar to the veins, carrying the blood back that is carried out by the heart and by the arteries throughout the body to all its extremities, and is returned through what? Through the veins. Therefore, when you find in the make-up of man the motor, or the father principle, you will also find the other or mother part, in the return of the blood to the heart, where it is sent out again for the battle of life.

I am talking to you as though you were Osteopaths of many years' experience, many days of experimenting, and have placed your hand on the side of Christ and found the scar, and have no further doubts. I am placed in a little embarrassed condition, whether to throw a bomb-shell at you, or to just simply fire a smaller ball; or, like the Baptist preacher, fire a shot gun and hit more places. But you needn't look for a Howitzer from me tonight.

When I looked up the subject and tried to acquaint myself with the works of God, or the unknowable, as some call him, Jehovah, another class say, or as the Shawnee Indian calls him, the Great Illinoywa Tapa mala qua, which signifies the life of the living God himself. When I took up the subject first I wanted some part that my mind could comprehend. I began to study what part I would take up to begin the investigations of the truths of God, to place them down as a scientific system of facts, based upon facts themselves. What will I take? That is the question. Where will I begin? Which is the best way? Soon I found that one of my hands was enough for me all the days of my life. Take the hand of a man, the heart, the lung, or the whole combination, and how it runs is the unknowable. I began to want to be one of the Knowables.

The first discovery that I made was this: every single individual stroke that he made came to me as the unknowable. The stroke of death—what do you know about this? I don't know anything. Therefore, it is unknowable. I began to study and experiment. By accident I got started. I removed growths from the human neck, called goitre. That goitre disappeared in a few hours. The philosophy to me was doubtful or unknowable. A great deal of it is yet. Soon I tried flux. It stopped. I thought I commanded it to stop, and it did stop. I made a certain move there, and it stopped itself, and that law is absolutely unknowable to me yet. I found headache. What is headache? That was also to me unknowable. I found fevers; I found the reverse of that. I did not know what it was. I will show you the same question. You take hold of this incandescent as it stands now at about 80 degrees. As I turn the battery on you have then about 160 degrees. You turn it off and it is dead. We have the motor principle, or the positive, coming forward and bringing the elements necessary to life. We will destroy that—the positive, and let the mother principle take charge of it. What does she do? She clears up the rubbish in the house every morning when

the man goes out. She takes the dirt out in less time than her husband brings it in. So the temperature is brought back to its original 80—a change of 80 degrees. How that result is obtained leaves me again in the unknowables.

What is electricity? I don't know anything about it. I simply can show you what it will do. In the human make-up you have one of the most absolute and thoroughly constructed systems, wired from the very ground you stand on to the top of your head. Every department has its wires and telegraph poles, and it has millions of them over your body, each and every one being just where they should be, one for the heart, one for the eye, one for the quilts that cover the eye. Old mother says, "spread a quilt there," and down goes your eyelid. There is your quilt. You see in there the mother standing. You see the philosophy of the father and mother principles of the veins and arteries. When we take up principles—we get down to nature. It is ever willing, and self-caring, self-feeding and self-protecting.

What does all this signify? Why are you making such a fuss? Why are you talking about those divine laws? Are you going to baptize us? Are you going to pass the hat around? What do you mean by talking about those higher laws?

We have made a mistake and kept it up for a thousand years, according to history. We have tried to meet and ward off effects which we call disease by the effect of something we do not comprehend. When we are sick we take poisons, and a plenty of them; the kind and quality of poisons that are deadly in their tendency, and not only that but they are durable. It is said that a dose of sulphur taken to-day is found by analysis in the body sixty days afterwards. How long do their effects last? They may stay sixty or seventy years. When I was a boy I had some poison put in my arm. It made a goose bump, and it got bigger than the goose itself; and they called that vaccination. How long has that been in my body. It has been there through several sieges of small-pox; therefore the effect is endless. When I was about fourteen years old I was ptyalized. Most persons further south know what that signifies. I took several doses of calomel. It loosened my teeth. To-day I am using part of a set of store teeth because I lived in a day and generation when people had no more intelligence than to make cinnabar of my jaw bone.

I see the most of you here are strangers, and a great many would like me to get down to minutia. What is your Osteopathy good for? It has proven itself good to stop croup. Put that on your thumb. In fevers, in measles, never loses a case of flux. When a patient is dead we don't treat him. Take it in any reasonable time, in any case of flux, and it has proven itself absolutely certain. It has not lost a case of diphtheria when it commenced within a few hours of its beginning. It has never lost a single case of whooping cough. Neither has it wrestled with it over three days. Is that of any account to you people who sit up

eight or ten weeks watching your children whoop and cough? I believe it has absolute control over the nervous system of the lungs, and if there is no pocket hole made in them, I believe the law is absolute, because it opens the veins carrying the refuse away, and the arteries build it up again, and your cough stops. Headache—that is very little bother to you people that have it just two or three days at a time, and throw up everything you see or hear of. Who but an Osteopath can tell you what a head ache is? "Mr. Dungleison, will you please explain to the people what head ache is?" "Headache is a peculiar condition, either with cold or hot temperature of the head, with an increased or diminished flow of blood. I would suggest a copious vomit." Here is your definition of headache by Dungleison. How much wiser are you now? Go to an Osteopath, "What makes that brain hurt." He will answer you, "What makes a pig squeal, a calf bawl, or a child cry when it is hungry?" You have a cold condition of the head. The cerebral arteries are not supplying the brain with nutriment. Therefore, it gets very hungry, and miserably hungry too. When the veins, backed by the motor nerves, or those that carry the circulation around, circulation of the blood, then they are obstructed; pain follows. There is your stagnation—your headache.

"Dr. Sullivan, you have been a plumber for many years; suppose you would find that at some point the water was not conducted on to the next wash bowl. You would say there was a break or dent in the pipe; wouldn't you? How would you like it if I were to call you up and say, Sullivan, what is the matter with the pipe, it won't let the water pass through; I can't get any water out of it?" If you would say, and stand back with the dignity of a man, "There is something peculiarly wrong. It is probably organic disease of the valves of the heart." However, I would think that an injection of morphine possibly at that time would be of some benefit. That is about the sense that you are answered with when you pay your money and ask the doctor for advice.

The finer the plumber the better he is prepared to judge of the business. So it is with the Osteopath. Let me ask you one thing more, Dr. Sullivan. "Isn't Osteopathy, after years acquaintance with both, is it not a system parallel and high above and on the same principle as the plumber's work?" "Yes, sir."

Nature's God, in constructing that house, proved himself to be the finest plumber known by any person, or by any philosopher. What do you think of it? Are the wires all in place and ready to do their duty? I know what your answer will be. You will say, if you will look you will find every nerve there; you will find nerves, veins and arteries between each and every rib, between each bone of the back. You will find that every bone that is in the human body has a bump to hold up some muscle. You will find every muscle is provided with veins, arteries and nerves. You will find there a cause for a man to reason, that when they are in their normal position, and that a Normal God has declared it is in proper condition for health.

I have been called a crank. Who cares for such names as that? I have been called an ungodly fellow. Who cares for that? I can give you two names where you give me one. I am a long-tongued Scotchman, born with an Irishman's mouth, and I think I have something of an average eye of observation. I have observed

for thirty years the workings of a long protected system of stupendous, unpardonable ignorance, criminal ignorance, called Allopathy, Homeopathy, and eclecticism, etc., any and all of them that use drugs, without exception. Why are they criminal? Instance: When I was absent from home one of my children was attacked with fever. An Allopath came in with medicine. He believed in tonics, sedatives, and many other little things. What does the eclectic do? He believes in his purgatives, his sweats, his pukes and his burns; he believes in his hypodermic syringe. He uses it; so does the Homeopath. The Allopath comes in and says, "I believe in both of them, only a little more heroically," being the highest of the trinity of experimenters. I want to tell you that I mean all of that, with no qualifications. I mean it unreservedly! When I came back my twelve year old boy was taking quinine and whiskey. I asked him, "What is that you have in your hand?" "O, a little quinine." "What is in that bottle?" "A little whiskey; I am going to make a little quinine-whiskey." How long does it take that boy to learn that the whiskey tastes better without the quinine? Who learned him to take whiskey? Who started that shower of water from his mother's eyes? That criminal who prescribed that first drink of whiskey. I call it criminal in any man. You can get drunk and call it holy if you want to.

Here comes up colic. A young fellow goes to see his girl. He is too lazy to make the fire for his mother to fill him up once a week. And he goes out and his Polly fills him up with pie and cake. He comes home with colic. Goes to the pill doctor, and he pops the syringe into the region of the solar-gastric nerve—should I have said pneumogastric? That makes him easy. He fills up with crab apples next time, and he needs another hypodermic. The first you know he uses his own syringe—you see them out in San Francisco, and all of America. "Come along, Tom, let's go and punch our arms." They are not going to be worked in that way anymore, and pay for it. Those hypodermic syringes are almost as common as grasshoppers when you go west or east. What are we tending to? I saw some dogs fifty years ago, and I never forgot those dogs. They were above a mill dam and the water was running very fast, and their tails kept going down, down, down. A man said, "Look at those d—dogs." Well, I thought if they were not d—they soon would be, and it was but a second until they were over the dam, and were dead dogs. That shows if they try to swim across the current so close to the dam, something happens to the dogs. Something happens to your boy—something happens to your husband.

An Osteopath walks out single handed and alone. And what does he place his confidence in? First, on his confidence in the intelligence and immutability of God himself, that the strokes of the smoothing planes of God, the steam boilers, constructed by the divine being and placed in man here, when unobstructed, act in harmony. What is harmony but health? It takes perfect harmony of every nerve, vein and artery in all parts of the body. Every muscle that moves has something to make it go. Instance, what is it that constructs the heart that pushes the blood to all parts of the body? Why, an Osteopath will tell you it is the system of coronary arteries, which he must know before he treats your hearts.

When I look upon the work of nature it doesn't work for a dollar and a half a day; I see only for truth. God himself takes as his pay for labor and time, truth and truth only. If it takes him a million years to make a stone as large as a bean, the time and labor are freely given and the work honestly done. No persuasion whatever will cause that mechanic to swerve from the line of exactness in any case. Therefore, I can trust the principles that I believe are found in the human body, all inside of the skin. I find what is necessary for the health, comfort and happiness of man, the passions, and all else. Nothing is needed but plain ordinary nourishment. We do find all the machinery, qualities and principles that the divine mind intended should be in man for life and all his comforts. Therefore, let me work with that body, from the brain to the foot. It is all finished work, and is trustworthy in all its parts.

OSTEOPATHIC NOTES.

BY DR. A. T. STILL.

Each student, before entering our school, must show that he is duly sober. We will not countenance alcoholic drinks in any form. Each has entered our school on these conditions. The school will do all it can to advance sober diplomats who stand on Osteopathy alone. They must not be tied to any M. D.'s dog collar. Remember that this school was chartered October 30, 1894, under the laws and seal of the great State of Missouri. The grade you have earned by hard study is on the face of your diploma. You know your business. What use have you for a drug doctor with you, when he knows nothing of Osteopathy at all? He is hungry and tired and wants to ride a mule a few miles till he gets out of the mud. Then he kicks the good old donkey and goes along. Keep sober and your names will not appear in the whiskey columns of the JOURNAL; disgrace the science and it will get there. The people must have sober Osteopaths. You have promised and we expect you to fulfil it.

With the new year we have introduced into all departments the inductive system of teaching the principles and philosophy of Osteopathy, Anatomy, Physiology, and Clinics. All our older operators know that induction is the gem of our school, and are with the class every morning. They all agree that clinics as taught now enforces anatomy on the mind beyond forgetfulness, and out of the books into their heads; which is the foundation on which one can learn Osteopathy, which means all that is meant by the word remedy.

Our school will ever fight on the line of qualification, not quantity of books or time, but with an eye to make qualified engineers of the engine equalled by none. Nature has given us the problem of life to solve, and a lifetime in which to solve it, which is the truth of life in all its parts, powers and principles in motion. The anatomy of man, with its life, laws and action, is not the anatomy of quinine, or any drug, whose anatomy has no muscle, nerve or vessel, or principle that would fill the place, or be able to perform any duty as given by the divine hand, to the least atom or place found in all the make-up of man. This school has found, in its few years' teaching, that no superficial knowledge of the anatomy of man, is able to grasp even the border fruits of the inner workings of the machinery of animal life; nor can he or she

ever hope to enter the interior of the philosophy of this great law, which has been to man in all the great past, wholly unknown. It is a fact to every person of good mental balance, that the less a person knows of true anatomy, the more lavish he is of his drugs, ignorance and bigotry. If to mix drugs with the human make-up, with the great intelligence shown with its constructed parts, relations and principles in one grand and beautiful whole, is the conclusion of a philosopher, what objections could such minds be able to offer to the proposition of the great question, which is as follows:

"Mr. Philosopher, allow me to ask you, what would you think of a cross between a buzzard and an ape, between a toad and an elephant, a bee and a boaconstrictor? Do you think such an association would be compatible? Do you think it would be profitable to a man's stock, to mix fire with his hay? By the destruction would you expect life and health as a result? Let me ask you another question, Mr. Philosopher: Would you expect to strengthen your horse by putting in his flesh the wolves and vultures of destruction? If you cannot see philosophy in these questions, I am sure you cannot give a reason why any man of intelligence can afford to jeopardize the safety of his philosophy by word or deed, inwardly or outwardly, by giving any poison or poisonous substances not natural to the sustenance of human life. The results would in all reason be the ruin of the bee, buzzard and ape industry, would it not?"

Now go back to the thought and object of this writing, which is written to enforce on the minds of the people that Osteopathy is a truth of Nature, put into practice. When fully understood, results follow as sure as nature's law is trustworthy, and the mind and law of God as given, is true, immutable, and ever the same. What use has a student of Osteopathy to spend one, two, or seven years in trying to learn the use and nature of drugs when he never expects to use them? What would you think of a graduate of a Mexican mule ranch, in whose school he had spent three to seven years, to learn how to lariat, saddle and ride mules and broncos, taking command of a ship with his mule knowledge? Would his knowledge of mule riding be of any use to him as a sea captain? None at all. Just so with a "D. O." He has no more use for these three or seven years wasted in drugs and poisons than the ocean captain has for seven years among the broncos, as a useful part of how to ride the bucking waves of the ocean. He can do much better without the cowboy at the head of command; he needs none of his lariets, spurs, pistols or "carahoos."

I have to report today that we are out of the woods. Columns all in line, arms and ammunition all of the latest and best make; officers and men all at their posts. The fight is hot and heavy; blood runs in great rivers from it. An armistice is called for. A proposition is made in writing on the walls. The generals of drugs ask us to be tails to their kites, and to be friends. They are sent back with this announcement, that this war is waged for principle, and no quarter will ever be asked or given until they concede to give us equity in all that is honorable, granting to us all the rights of progress without restraint; and further, that M. D.'s cease to plead the "baby act" before any legislature, or ask for legalized limits to progress, which we think is to ask the legislatures of all the states to feed and prop a falling institution. From

now on the shot and shell will be followed by the spears of reason and truth. We have all to lose by such "kiting," and nothing to gain. So, as general in command, I say, "Jerk the lanyard and let her boom." Why not? Have we ever lost a battle, a flag, or a man? No! And we have never had in our school more than six whose necks have been tied to a kite string. They are genuine boobys, at home and abroad—paid nothing for their education, and are too lazy to keep pace with the school. A dollar and a bit of paper to show that they have been in the school are all they see or want. Let me say to you once for all, since October 30, 1894, we have made none such. At that time the school was incorporated by process of law. The school is always willingly opened to all its students who have not lowered the dignity of an Osteopath by being tied to the tail of a medical kite, of which they were duly warned before leaving the school. Our secretary informs us in his report that he has kept posted as to the whereabouts and success of the diplomats of Osteopathy during the past year, and has found no failures to report in their treatment of disease by this science. So far they have all proven their ability and skill, have given perfect satisfaction to their patients, and are making a financial success. And to all such we bid welcome, at all times, as a continuation of our confidence in them. Their works speak more for them than we can.

THIS JOURNAL is the only advocate of the philosophy of life and health without the use of drugs, water or grease. This philosophy has never before been known or written; therefore no quotations will appear in its columns. It started alone, and fights alone. It has made its blunders. Who has not? Washington made some; Jeff. Davis made a few. All taught them something. Watts improved as he experimented. In all philosophy you will find wisdom and ignorance side by side: wisdom to reason and ignorance to apply the knowledge. One may reason wisely from cause and effect, force and resistance, but be totally ignorant of what kinds of material to use in the construction of the machines of his discovery. That has been true of Osteopathy to the fullest extent. In the first efforts to construct operating philosophers, I looked at the trunks of the trees only. I did not examine the top to see if they were suitable to go into the building I wished to construct. I now see that was a great mistake. Father Ryan, a C. P., called my attention to that, and said: "But few heads in your first class will ever be able to do honor to your great discovery, and you must raise the standard of intelligence in your school or such heads will ruin the science and disgust the people before the world knows the merit of your discovery." Since then I have taken his wise counsel and gotten all but the very best men and minds out of all the departments. No ignorant man or woman can get into our school, even though they roll in wealth. All future applicants must give full evidence first of at least a good English education, and that they do not use beer, old cider, wine, or alcohol, in any form whatever, or opium or any other drug as a habit. On this foundation of principles the School of Osteopathy will ever stand, regardless of race, birth or color.

Monday, March 30, was the "banner day" at the A T Still Infirmary, the number of patients being the greatest ever treated in one day. The preceding Monday was the largest to that date—March 23,

QUALIFICATIONS AND RESTRAINTS

Required by Law to Govern the Dangerous Use of Drugs and Poisons.

Statutes are made for the purpose of restraining men and women from speculating on people's ignorance in times of need by unqualified persons. Laws are enacted in European governments to regulate the practice of medicine, midwifery and surgery, which require seven year's schooling previous to being allowed to go forth to administer poisonous remedies to the afflicted.

Such laws are good and very necessary. I think seven years would be too short a time to turn any student of medicine loose to experiment on the afflicted with poisons of which his school does not know anything, and have said so, from Simes down to this date.

Our school wants to be recorded as positively opposed to the use of drugs in the treatment of all diseases of all seasons of the year, on every foot of soil of America, such as fevers of brain, lungs, bowels, or any or all parts of the body, from any and all causes, or change of atmosphere or season; such as flux, diphtheria, croup, measles, mumps, whooping cough, typhus, typhoid, billous fever, or any kind of disease common to this country. I want to say to the people once for all, I am not advertising for your patronage. I am writing to tell you that Osteopathy is based upon the highest known laws of man, and stands ready to prove its assertions to be true by its work. Osteopathy has made its standing and character partly, if it has any, by taking the hopeless leaving of the surgeon's operating table, and sending them away full of joy and life to their homes and families. Many come here from pure fear of the doctor's knife being used the second, third, or fourth time; cut and slashed like pitiable brutes they come, and thousands of them annually; and I am glad to say, ninety per cent. go away and thank God for the birth of Osteopathy, to save the woman's abdomen from the cuts and useless butchery of seventy-five times in each one hundred cases that would be butchered in the future as in the past, had not Osteopathy come and proved its ability to save life and ward off the knife and chloroform, both of which have slain their many thousands. What lady wants to think of her mother who died on the surgeon's table—who has been told that she was in the same condition that her mother was before she went to sleep to wake no more forever? She dreams and tells of her dread of knife and death, till she hears of Osteopathy, packs up and comes, and looks more like a ghostly criminal than the sweet and hopeful mother and wife, begins her tale of woe by saying, "I have no confidence in anything, and you must pardon me if I tell you I have none in you, and just came to please my friends, who persuaded me to come." So goes the story of lamentation till she is on an Osteopathic treatment table and gets up minus a few pains; then she joins the shouting thousands, and laughs and cries for joy, and kisses all the operators, and goes to her hotel and writes one hundred letters to pa, ma, sisters, and all her many anxious friends all over the world, bangs her hair, and is happy, and wants the old doctor's photo, with many others.

A gang of workmen are now busy preparing the ground for a large addition to the A T Still Infirmary. Architects are also at work, preparing the plans, and building will begin soon. The business of the Infirmary has outgrown the present quarters, and is increasing every day.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY

BY THE

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Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,
Kirksville, Mo.ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND
CLASS MATTER.

A NEW class will begin May 4th.

THE JOURNAL'S circulation is above the
15,000 mark and still growing.

OSTEOPATHY is a natural law by which the skilled anatomist can assist Nature to re-establish and maintain perfect health in the human organism without the use of drugs or knife.

THE commercial club of Omaha held a meeting at their rooms on March 26, for the purpose, as stated in their invitation, "of advancing the science of Osteopathy in Nebraska and neighboring states." The meeting, says the daily press, was well attended and enthusiastic. Many prominent business and professional men of Omaha were present.

THE increase of public interest in Osteopathy is not only noticeable in the rapidly growing business of the infirmary at Kirksville, but is also shown by the great number of applications from those who desire to enter the school. The demand for scholarships increases with each class. Applications for admission to the May class are now coming in, and the indications are that this will be the largest class ever enrolled in the school. Monday, May 4, is the date fixed for the beginning of the summer class.

OSTEOPATHY is founded upon a law of nature. There are no exceptions to natural laws, hence the fundamental principles of the new science will not change; yet Osteopathy as a system of directing and controlling the inherent forces of human life, is progressive, and will continue to advance as long as the mind of man explores the phenomena of Infinite law. The law of gravitation has not changed since Newton's apple experiments attracted the world's attention, yet new applications of the law are found every day. As man's knowledge of the machinery of animal life grows broader, his use of the law of Osteopathy will be greater. In founding this science, Dr. Still has but uncovered a plain truth and forced the public to test it.

HAD an Osteopath practiced during the good old "blue-law" days, he would have suffered death at the stake. Today the medical monopoly pulls its "blue laws" upon him at every turn, but, thanks to our broadening civilization, intelligent people have outgrown the blue-law business, and pay very little attention to the wail of the pill-peddlers. Osteopaths have everywhere encountered bitter antagonism, jealous persecution and misrepresentations from old-fashioned doctors, but in every instance the new science came out of the fray unscathed. When a competent Osteopath does his duty his work will prove the superiority of his system. People should have the injustice of medical laws illustrated, and there is, perhaps, no better way to do this than to give the monopoly plenty of rope.

IOWA PEOPLE WANT OSTEOPATHY.

Kirksville (Mo.) Graphic, March 20.

There are patients and patients—half a thousand or more, from nearly as many different localities. There are men, women and children, "from everywhere," it seems—afflicted with everything on the list of ailments. But while they seek relief from a great variety of troubles, there is part of their experience in which the story of one is the story of all. Almost without exception they have run the gauntlet of medicine, quackery, "specialists," "healing waters," and the many alluring snares that beset the invalid at every turn, only to come to Osteopathy after all else had failed.

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Mr. C. L. Nelson, of Albia, Ia, came down about three weeks ago, and registered at the A. T. Still Infirmary for treatment. His trouble was sciatic rheumatism, with which he had suffered nearly a year. When asked for his opinion of Osteopathy, Mr. Nelson handed the reporter the following copy of a petition which he had just mailed to the representative from his county.

To visit the A. T. Still Infirmary and see the daily working of Osteopathy is to be interested. No matter when or in what capacity one spends an hour or two at Kirksville's great healing institution, there is something new to be seen or heard. To go there as a newspaper reporter is to feel keenly the impotence of the reporter at pencil, though the fertile Faber be in its most exaggerative mood.

"I was so greatly benefitted by the first treatment, and was so impressed by the grand work which the new science is doing that I immediately prepared this petition to legalize Osteopathy in Iowa. I found forty patients here from Iowa. Every one was anxious to sign the petition. There are other Iowa patients here whom I did not see. I think it is an outrage to persecute men who are curing people every day and injuring no one. I want Osteopathy recognized by our legislature, and am going to do all in my power to have it legalized. The language of the petition will probably tell you what I think of Osteopathy better than I can give it just now."

The petition which was voluntarily gotten up by Mr. Nelson and signed by the Iowa patients now in the city, without the knowledge or request of the Infirmary people is a greatly appreciated compliment to Osteopathy. Following is a copy of the petition:

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Mar. 9, '96.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

We, your petitioners, would respectfully represent:—
1st.—That we think our inalienable rights are infringed by a provision in the laws of Iowa, of which glorious state we are proud to be citizens.

2nd.—That the law we refer to creates a monopoly which is contrary to the general spirit of the statutes of our state, and therefore was doubtless inadvertently permitted to pass the legislature.

3d.—That the law of which we complain is that which prohibits all but regular physicians from practicing the healing art in our state.

4th.—That the said regular physicians have failed after repeated trials to give us permanent relief from our infirmities.

5th.—That we desired to avail ourselves of the newly discovered science and system of Osteopathy.

6th.—That in order to do so we were compelled to leave our homes and the great and intelligent state of Iowa and come into the neighboring state, Missouri, where a more liberal law prevails in that the so-called "regulars" have not been granted a monopoly of the right to do good in healing the sick and afflicted.

7th.—That we are patients in the great Infirmary con-

nected with the School of Osteopathy where the science and treatment are taught, and where treatment is given by a large corps of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, highly educated, especially in the line of their profession.

8th.—That we believe the system to be thoroughly scientific, being based as it is upon all that the world knows concerning the structure of the human body and the workings of the various parts, to which knowledge is added a new scientific manner of removing obstructions to the proper working of the functions of the human body, developed through a score of years of experience and many more years of profound study by a talented man who had long been in the "regular" practice.

9th.—That we are witnesses to the success of Osteopathy in the treatment of sick and afflicted people.

10th.—That as American citizens we have a right to ask graduates of this now famous School of Osteopathy to locate in our respective neighborhoods in grand young Iowa.

WHEREFORE.—We pray your honorable body, in revising the code of laws of our state, to so word it that the doctors of our choice, the graduates of the school spoken of may not be excluded.

Cary L. Nelson, Albia.
Effie A. Mallory, Hampton.
James J. Ainslie, Webster City.
W. D. Brown, Winterset.
W. J. Hendrickson, Ash Grove.
Irene J. Ernest, Yorktown.
Ira Seeley, Afton.
Effie Hutchings, Bloomfield.
Geneve Beckham, Eldon.
Rev. J. J. Beckham, Eldon.
Florence E. Morrison, Cincinnati.
E. I. Currier, Maquoketa.
J. P. Currier, "
I. M. Okerman, Allerton.
Mrs. A. W. Murphy, Shenandoah.
O. Densmore, Mason City.
W. M. Godshall, What Cheer.
M. B. Wells, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Isaac Boots, Deep River.
Mrs. R. D. Townley, Allerton.
Grace Lorgan, Des Moines.
W. D. Johns, "
Alona C. Little, "
Julia Campbell, "
S. M. Osgood, "
E. K. Stanley, "
Beulah Sanford, "
Mrs. I. M. Merrill, Sheldon.
S. D. Stauffer, Bloomfield.
F. B. Cooper, Cushing.
Nettie R. Greene, Ft. Dodge.
W. H. Holmes, Chariton.
Jessie Sibley, Bloomfield.
J. H. Sullivan, Sioux City.
A. M. Hansen, Sioux City.
J. M. Halbert, Moulton.
Mrs. S. R. Mace, "
Mrs. Hansen, Sioux City.
H. E. Nelson, Clarinda.
H. S. Nelson, Clarinda.
Thomas Lynch, Pin Oak.

**

One of the worst case of sciatic rheumatism ever registered for treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary is Mr. S. J. Henderson, of Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, who came to Kirksville about five weeks ago. Mr. Henderson had been a sufferer from this most horrible of tortures four years. Pronounced incurable by physicians in the nation, he moved to his former home in Hickory county, Mo., and began treatment there. He had a nice farm and was pretty well fixed in this world's goods, but the farm and other belongings soon faded away in doctor's bills; yet the best efforts of medicine failed to give even temporary benefit, and he grew worse day by day.

A day or two after Mr. Henderson arrived in Kirksville the writer happened to call at the house where the young man boarded. The sufferer's appearance was certainly a pitiable one. The upper portion of the body was frightfully emaciated, while his lower limbs and hips were

swollen to several times their normal size. For three years he had been unable to lie upon a bed. When not standing upon his crutches, he was compelled to kneel before a chair, with his knees upon a pillow and his elbows resting upon the chair. Awake or sleeping he spent most of his time in this position. At intervals of from fifteen minutes to half an hour spells of the most excruciating torture would come upon him; and supported upon his crutches by an attendant he would give vent to his misery in screams that could be heard all over the neighborhood. No artist of pen or brush could describe the poor fellow's suffering. One of these attacks would last perhaps half an hour, or until he would faint from exhaustion.

His physicians had given him up, but when he determined to come to Kirksville they used every argument to keep him at home. They told him he could only live a few days—perhaps only a few hours—and that it would be foolishness to leave home only to die among strangers. But he came, and is still alive. The reporter called at the boarding house again this week and found the sufferer remarkably changed. The limbs were reduced to nearly their normal size, the hips straightened up, and the death-like pallor had entirely disappeared from the face.

"I am going up hill fast," he said cheerily. "I can almost feel myself getting well. The fever that was burning me up is all gone and I have had but one of those 'spells' in two weeks. When I came I had them every half hour. A healthy circulation has been established in my limbs, and nature is at work in earnest."

"It is scarcely necessary to ask your opinion of Osteopathy?" ventured the reporter.

"Well, hardly," replied Mr. Henderson with a smile. "If I hadn't come here I would have been dead several weeks ago. I couldn't have stood it much longer. Why, I hadn't slept in a bed for several years. After Dr. Patterson gave me the first treatment here I went to bed and slept. I'll be able to get around all right now soon. I am not going to die—Osteopathy has settled that for me."

Mrs. S. W. Adams, of Centralia, whose husband is a well known traveling salesman for Levis Zukoski Mercantile Co., of St. Louis is here with their six-year old daughter. The little girl is being treated at the Infirmary for severe nervous disorders. The trouble was caused by a fright. For nearly two months last summer she was so prostrated that she could not talk, walk, or even feed herself, having lost all muscular control.

"We came here last August and remained ten weeks," said Mrs. Adams to the reporter. "For several weeks I was very much discouraged, for my daughter seemed to be growing worse, but when she commenced to improve her recovery was very rapid. I took her home in October almost well, and we are back here now to complete the treatment. The nervousness has all disappeared but a slight affection of the left hand, and Dr. Charlie Still, who treats her, says we will soon be ready to return home. I shall always feel very grateful to Dr. Still and Osteopathy. Of course the disease might have been benefitted by medicine—I can't say as to that—but I think it is so much better to know that the child's recovery was accomplished without medicine, and that there can be no injurious effects from the treatment."

Mr. V. A. Hook, of Pond Creek, O. T., dep-

uty county treasurer of Grant county, is a living witness of the superiority of Osteopathy over other methods of diagnosis and treatment. Mr. Hook was encountered by a reporter, and thus recited his experience for the benefit of Graphic readers:

About eight years ago I had several ribs broken, then two years ago I strained myself lifting a box. From this very severe heart trouble resulted. The doctors in Pond Creek treated me a long time, but I kept getting worse, until they told me they could do nothing for me, and that I could not live. They said I must make up my mind to die. I went to Topeka and consulted Drs. Munn & McGuire, well known physicians. They said there was no hope for me; that there was an enlargement of a blood vessel at the side of my heart, and that the vessel was liable to burst any minute. When it bursted, they said I would not last three minutes. Convinced that the end was near, I came here to see father and mother before I died, and they persuaded me to try Osteopathy. I had no faith in the thing, but went over for examination. This was a year ago last September. Dr. Hildreth examined me and during the examination gave me one treatment. So completely was I relieved by the one treatment that I went right back to Oklahoma and worked eighteen months, without any return of the trouble. In fact the old trouble never returned. The 'blood vessel didn't burst' and Osteopathy did in one treatment what the best medical practioners said was impossible. I came here the 26th of February to be treated for another trouble, from which I have completely recovered. I wish I could think of more to say for Osteopathy. I think it a grand thing. The world ought to know more about it."

"HOPELESSLY INSANE."

Has been an expression—a common assertion—before all people of the civilized world, from time whose date is not known. A man or woman may be pronounced insane, taken away from his or her family, and placed in the undesirable prisons, away from home, away from all the loving care of relatives and friends, and placed in charge and under subjection to those who work for money only, there to be treated, good or bad; all of which we have been taught to reverently respect as the best that can be done for their good and the public safety. As you are sane now and out of that prison life, where friendship and kind treatment are extremely doubtful, will you please allow me to ask you this one question, as you and I both may at a very early day be adjudged insane and unsafe to run at large. Did it ever occur to your mind that an expert anatomist possibly would find a partial dislocation of the neck or spine equal to the cause of that mental disturbance, and that nine-tenths of the cases could be traced to that as a cause of the so-called insanity? Several patients who have been brought to me for treatment from different asylums while in that condition, have, to all appearances, gone home mentally sound, whose treatment has been on the line just indicated. I am not bidding for a position at an asylum constructed for mental repairs. I am telling you that I am fully convinced, from reason and experiments, that the old stereotyped phrase "hopelessly insane" ought not to hang over the heads of all the inmates of our asylums. I think these questions should bear with great interest on the minds of the whole world. I believe there is too much

truth right along in the line I have indicated, to be carelessly laid down and given no further thought.

A. T. S.

THE DEFINITION OF OSTEOPATHY.

BY A. T. S.

It means very little to a person who does not understand anatomy, and who has not been well drilled in our clinics for one or two years, and in the philosophy that is indispensable to a knowledge of what is meant by Osteopathy. No man or woman can tell you what it means more than to say it is a system of engineering the whole machinery of life harmoniously by keeping open all the communications with the brain and overcoming all stoppages of blood from the heart, and of other fluids. Sensation, motion and nutrition must all work at once, no minus or plus can exist in health, any more than four can go into three twice. With all parts in their normal condition, health is yours. We cannot even give you the outer edge of this philosophy unless you take the steps necessary to obtain that knowledge. You are to blame for your ignorance; we are not. We have the remedy; will you take the medicine?

The American School of Osteopathy.

SPECIAL TERM.

So many applications have come in that we have decided to start

A SUMMER CLASS,

—WHICH—

Will Begin Monday, May 4th, 1896.

The AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is open to both sexes, with certain restrictions as to character, habits, etc. The special qualifications, which will be rigidly insisted upon in every student, are: Must be over 20 and under 45 years of age, strictly temperate, of good moral character, good native ability and at least a good common school education.

The tuition for the full course of two years is \$500. No one will be received for less than full course, and the full tuition in cash or its equivalent must be arranged for in advance.

The cost of living in Kirksville is about the average in cities of 5,000. Good board costs from \$3 a week up.

Any one desiring further information regarding the school should address the Secretary, H. E. Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.

DR. Harry M. Still, D. O.,

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago office,
70 Dearborn Street.

Evanston Office,
1405 Benson Avenue.

W. C. CARTER, D. D. S.

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. J. H. CARTER,)

Kirksville, Mo.

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery Store.

A. A. BURKE,

THE * * LEADING * * TAILOR,

ELEGANT SPRING GOODS!
THE LATEST STYLES,
SKILLED WORKMEN!
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Southeast corner of Square, up stairs

OSTEOPATHY AT WORK.

Kirksville (Mo.) Journal, March 12.

The Journal reporter spent another day at the Still Infirmary this week and found the usual crowd of interesting visitors and patients, all anxious to talk about the new science.

The wonderful success which has attended this new healing system in its infancy and the rapidity with which its fame has traveled to the four corners of the union, warrants great expectations for the future—expectations for the science and for the material welfare of the city which has the honor to be its home.

One of the latest developments of Osteopathy, say the Osteopaths, is in the treatment of a certain class of so-called

CASES OF INSANITY.

In this one step, we are told, a multitude of popular errors will be corrected, and rays of hope will penetrate the long night of despair that has saddened many homes.

The results recently obtained by the application of Osteopathic treatment to cases of insanity—cases which all other methods of treatment failed to benefit—would warrant the belief that in this new pathy is hope for even the hopeless. In the cases treated here the Osteopaths claim to have demonstrated that a large per cent of so-called insanity is not insanity at all, in the common acceptance of the term, but only a temporary mental derangement traceable to mechanical causes that are easily remedied under the light of the new science. This discovery, it is claimed, will prove a two-fold blessing to humanity, in restoring reason to the patient, and in proving that the dreaded malady is often due to accident rather than heredity or mental incapacity.

There are several cases of this character now under treatment, and all doing nicely. One of the most interesting is the case of Miss Susie Johnson, of Springfield Ill., who had suffered a severe mental derangement for two and a half years. During this time her relatives tried every known remedy to no avail. She was treated thirteen months in the Sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis. Then a celebrated Ohio Specialist treated her ten weeks, for which he charged the modest sum of five thousand dollars. She was worse after his treatment, and it became necessary to take her to the Jaaksonville (Ill.) asylum. She remained in the asylum from July 1895, to January 1896, without benefit. She came to Kirksville January 31st last, and from the first treatment there has not been the slightest symptom of insanity. She is apparently cured and has greatly improved in general health, having gained 23 pounds under the Osteopathic treatment.

A CASE OF CYCLITIS.

Miss Estella Forbes, of Stanberry, Mo., is stopping with Mrs. Talbott, near the Infirmary.

"Yes indeed," said Miss Forbes to a Journal reporter yesterday, "I am willing to say a good word for Osteopathy. I came here about two months ago, and am improving very nicely. I have been troubled with my eyes for fifteen years. For three years past I have been under the treatment of an eye specialist in St. Louis. Under his care my eyes grew worse instead of better. He said I had a very bad case of 'cyclitis,' and just before I came to Kirksville, he wanted to perform an operation; said he would cut into the eyeball and scatter the inflammation. I made up my mind if he did any cutting it would be in somebody else's eyes, so I

came to Kirksville. I had only been here a month when I could see pretty well with the affected eye; and I am confident I will go away completely cured. You can say for me that I believe Osteopathy will help more people than medicine will."

AN OLD TIME PATIENT.

Mrs. Emma Mahew, of Bevier, is an old time patient of Dr. Still's. "This is not my first investigation of Osteopathy," said Mrs. Mahew in reply to the scribe's query. "Four years ago I came to Dr. Still. I was so weak I could not walk across the room unaided. I had been under care of an 'M. D.' nine months. In addition to female trouble, I had a very bad abscess in my side. The surgeon wanted to perform an operation for the abscess. I came to Kirksville and after Dr. Still's first treatment the abscess began to heal. In seven weeks I was able to return home and soon recovered completely. I came back to be treated for kidney trouble, and there has been a great improvement although I have been here only two weeks. I think Osteopathy is the greatest science ever founded—there is nothing like it."

"THEY SAVED MY LIFE."

"My opinion of Osteopathy and Osteopaths? Well I reckon it's a good one—it ought to be anyway, for they saved my life!" remarked Mr. M. L. Maxwell warmly, when accosted by the Journal reporter yesterday. "I came here last June weighing 107 pounds, and when I had taken two months treatment at the Still Infirmary I tipped the scales at 165 pounds. If I hadn't come to Kirksville I would not have lived two months. Why when my wife and I came here last June, we had given up all hope, and expected to have a funeral in the family any day. At the hotel where we stopped they would not leave me alone in the room for a minute at night. People would come in every little while to inquire if I was dead yet.

"For nineteen months I had been treated by the best physicians I could find. I tried specialists in St. Louis and all through the South—clear to Dallas and Greenville and Sherman, Texas. I traveled about all over the country, and was treated by every noted physician I could find. With one or two exceptions, they all diagnosed my case as cancer of the stomach. After holding a consultation several of the St. Louis physicians decided to perform an operation for cancer, but I would not consent to it. I also had a chronic diarrhoea that no medicine could check, and was going down about as fast as a man can go. When the Osteopaths showed me what the trouble was I easily understood how it happened. I am an electrician and about two years ago was working for a suburban railway in St. Louis. We were short of men, and in handling a heavy pole, I was injured. The real cause of my ailment was overlooked by all the doctors, but it did not take the Osteopathic operator five minutes to discover it. I began to build right up from the first treatment, and I am stronger today than I ever was before. Never felt better in my life. There is nothing like Osteopathy. I think it the most remarkable discovery of the age." Mr. Maxwell's former home was St. Louis, but since his recovery, he decided to locate in Kirksville, and is now one of the proprietors of the Palace Meat Market.

"MORE CRUTCHES FOR SALE."

Last summer the Journal published the particulars in the case of a little boy from St. Louis who was brought here on crutches, had a hip set

at one treatment, and three hours afterward walked all around the house without crutches. The little fellow's name, which was not given before, is Louis Gardner, and his home is in Ralls county, although he was brought here the first time from St. Louis, where he had been treated for hip disease. He returned home last May, carrying his crutches in his hand. Last September, however, he fell while playing with a lot of boys, and the hip was again dislocated. His father took him to the home physician, who again pronounced the trouble "hip disease." The disease, the learned doctor said, had resulted from the treatment the boy received in Kirksville. So the father was again persuaded to give the boy unto the tender mercies of the M. D. Braces, bandages, and other paraphernalia were again produced and the little fellow spent another six months hobbling around on crutches, growing worse all the time. At last the father grew suspicious that things were not right, and sent the boy back to this city. "It took 'em about two minutes to fix me here," said the little fellow to the reporter yesterday. "They just gave my leg a little twist, and I was all right.

"His crutches are in the hall there if you see anybody hunting crutches," said Mrs. Borne-man, with whom Louis is stopping. "And I am going to tell Dr. Still he won't have any patients long if he treats them all as he treated this boy; for the little fellow has been on the go ever since they treated him. I can't keep him at home at all. You wouldn't think now there had ever anything the matter with his legs."

A TRIP TO MISSOURI.

LaRue Co. Herald, Hogenville, Ky., March 14.

Through the columns of the Herald I wish to give the readers some items of interest that have deeply impressed my mind. I have just returned from a flying trip to Kirksville, Mo., where my daughter is in the Infirmary. The trip was rendered necessary by something connected with the progress of her treatment.

Kirksville is at the crossing of the Des Moines and St. Louis branch of the Wabash, and the Quincy and Trenton branch of the famous Burlington. It is a beautiful little city of 5,000 people, with good, substantial business houses, comfortable hotels and boarding houses and good houses of worship.

* * *

The central feature of interest and attraction in Kirksville is the Infirmary and School of Osteopathy, established and conducted by Dr. A. T. Still. To this gravitates the great army of invalids all over this country. A visit to the Infirmary fills one with wonder. As around the pool of Bethesda lay a great company of impotent folk waiting for the magic touch of the healing waters, even so here. Men and women of all ages, and with well nigh all manner of disease and infirmity—some wheeled about in chairs, some moving painfully and slowly on crutches, some halting and hobbling on canes, some blind, some racked with the tortures of sciatica—all these are here for healing.

Well, what about it? Is there any virtue, any merit in the treatment? This question I cannot answer from the standpoint of a knowledge of the healing art. This is an intensely-practical age. The question in every department is not so much "how?" as "what?" In other words men, thoughtful men, care more for results than for methods whereby results are attained. When a man is suffering physical torture he

cares not as to how relief comes, just so it comes. I was interested, deeply interested. I have a daughter there. I went to several of the most prominent and reliable business and Christian men in the city and told them that I wanted to reach a consensus of public opinion, altogether unbiased by any business considerations or interests, that any adverse opinion they might honestly feel bound to express would be held in sacred confidence. It was business with me, and simply wanted, from the standpoint of self-interest to know. I conferred with bankers, with merchants and with others and I received the same reports from all.

The results attained through Dr. Still's methods are simply wonderful. Some of the cures wrought border very closely on the miraculous.

He does not cure all who come, but the majority of those who are enrolled as Osteopathic patients are cured. Others are greatly benefited, while none receive injury. And it must be borne in mind that all those who go to Kirksville have been treated by others until their cases were pronounced incurable. I could write by the hour of cases that were given me by reputable and level-headed men, who knew whereof they spoke. One case I will give and this must suffice. A gentleman residing in Kirksville said to me: "Thirteen years ago my wife was blind. After a protracted siege of fearful suffering, induced by granulation of the eyelids, the light went out. I tried everything that was known to medical science. All to know purpose. As a last resort I applied to Dr. Still. Immediately upon examination he said: "I can cure her, but it may require two years time." I said 'go ahead.' He did, and in less than the extreme time limit mentioned by the doctor her eyesight was fully restored, and you would never suspicion that her eyes ever troubled her by looking at them."

But what is Osteopathy? In simplest language it is the science of treating all manner of bodily disease and ailment without medicine. A thoroughly perfect knowledge of the human organism—the anatomy of the human body—lies at the basis of the new science. Is it perfect as a system? Dr. Still will tell you "No." But as he further says, the principle is there. Osteopathy is yet in its swaddling bands. But the basic principle is only availing a wider and more perfect development and application. I remember when a boy I saw for the first time the McCormick reaper. One man drove the horses, another raked off the bundles and six others followed and did the binding. Now one man takes the place of eight. The first reaper had the principle. Principles are as old as God is. Ages before Newton made the discovery the force of gravitation was in the universe. Long before Watt discovered the pent up power of steam the force existed. So it is all along the line.

Notwithstanding all the marvelous disclosures of the microscope and of spectrum analysis, notwithstanding all the astounding revelation of science, all the magnificent triumphs of mind over matter, yet we are at the beginning. As Newton said, as in years long gone by: "I have but reached the shore, and gathered a few pebbles from the beach; the great ocean of truth lies out before me in its limitlessness, unknown, undiscovered." Even thus it is with the world today. Old theories are giving way, old views are being exploded, new views and better applications of truth are constantly being discovered. As it was in the beginning, in the material realm, chaos first, then cosmos; confusion and darkness first,

then order and light. Even thus it is today in the great restless world of thought. Religious creeds are undergoing revision, scientific theories are having free adjustments, better and more effective methods of teaching and of working along all moral and spiritual lines are coming to the front. Why not better methods of treating all forms of physical maladies? Why progress in all other departments and let the healing remain the same?

But who is Dr. Still? He has been in Kirksville for about twenty years. Originally a practitioner of the old school; he gradually became dissatisfied with the old system of drugs, of knife and scalpel, because he says he saw that they failed to bring the best results. For a score of years or more he was struggling to solve his new theory. It took possession of him. As all great leaders were, he became a man of one idea. All his reading and all his research were laid under contribution to the solution of this one problem.

The body, with him, is simply the human machine. He knows it. As an anatomist—those who are qualified and in a position to know tell me—he has no superior, if, indeed, an equal.

As a man he has a singular, a striking personality. He is sixty-eight years old, yet his bodily and mental force is unabated. In conversation—while interesting and instructive—you may discover that far away expression of face and eye, which tells you that even then his mind is in a restless mood. He is a man hard to get hold of because everybody wants to see him.

To open his door to everyone of the hundreds who would come would be an encroachment on his time that he could not grant. I was favored with a brief interview. I found him artless as a child, great hearted, warm-hearted; and as I looked upon the ample forehead, the well-shaped head and the inquiring gaze I was well prepared to believe that I was in the presence of no ordinary man. But I must stop right here. So, gentle reader, adieu. J. C. BURKHOLDER.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Nelson, of Clarinda, Iowa, mother of Dr. Harry Nelson, spent a few days recently with her son.

Mrs. McClannahan and daughter, Miss Lulu, of Carydon Iowa, arrived March 24th. Mrs. McClannahan was a patient here last summer.

The Rev. Dr. Green, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, brought his daughter Miss Nettie here on March 10th. He returned home March 26th. While here he conducted a series of services in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Green became a thorough convert to Osteopathy while here and started back with the intention of interesting his friends. Since Dr. Green first came here quite a colony of Ft. Dodge people have come to the Infirmary.

Thursday evening, March 26, Hon. John R. Musick, the well known author, lectured to a large crowd in the A. T. Still Memorial Hall. Mr. Musick spent several months in the Hawaiian islands last winter, collecting materials for a series of articles issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co., and his talk was upon the subject of his recent travels. He gave a splendid description of Hawaii and her people, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

At the conclusion of Hon. John R. Musick's lecture, on the evening of March 26, Rev. Morgan, of the Baptist church, took charge of the meeting and performed the first marriage service ever performed in an Osteopathic hall. The contracting parties were Mr. Robert A. Vallier, of Leonard, Mo., and Miss Idah B. Hughes, of Kirksville. The ceremony was brief but impressive. The bride wore white brocaded silk trimmed in Maise Antoinette lace, and carried a bunch of bride roses tied with long loops of cream satin ribbon. The happy couple will reside in Kirksville, the groom being a student of Osteopathy.

Our Court House Vote

Is yes. And the reason why is, we believe it will be a wise and paying financial move. If we put up a fifty or one hundred thousand dollar court house and jail, it is our property, as much as a Dutchman's barn, stock and machinery are his. He built his barn because his reason told him he needed it badly. And if he did not have a barn he would lose more than ten per cent interest on one thousand dollars each year; which proved to be good solid Dutch sense. Our county stock is all suffering loss because there is no barn to keep it in.

The next reason why we should improve our county is, that all our property will be worth at least ten per cent more than it is now. The advanced value on Kirksville property above what it is now without the court house would almost pay the fifty thousand dollars necessary to build it. Every hen, horse, hog and cow would be worth one per cent more. Every acre of land in the county would be worth fifty cents more, as it would bring the money men here to locate. In a word, we look on a vote for a court house as a good move, it makes no difference in which part of town it is located.

The last reason, but not the least, is, that when the people show pluck and business brains hundreds of thousands of money will be invested in this county that is just waiting to see if Adair has any get up and business sense. A. T. S.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

—IN—

The American School of Osteopathy,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

W N Hartupee	West Liberty, Iowa.
M W Bailey	Brashear Missouri.
C W Mahaffy	" "
A D Mahaffy	" "
L H Taylor	Columbia "
A M King	Hester "
Ernest P Smith	Englewood "
Anelka Illniski	E St Louis "
J R Shackelford	Lewiston "
E H Shackelford	Lewiston "
Robert Vallier	Leonard "
Mollie Baldwin	Plevna "
Mrs J W Strong	Evanston Illinois.
Charles Darling	" "
Agnes Darling	" "
Mary E Ash,	Oneida "
Mr M T Mays	Dalton City "
Mrs M T Mays	" "
Bertha M West	Washburn "
H E Bernard	Chicago "
Roy Bernard	" "
Mary Hobson	" "
H H Gravett	Grayville "
Charles Hazzard	Peoria "
J T Rankin	Monmouth "
M F Hulett	Lawrence Kansas
Adelaide S Hulett	" "
C M T Hulett	Edgerton, "
Clara Martin	Purcell "
Harry Wm Emery	St Paul Minnesota
Mrs D S Williams	Council Bluffs Iowa
R M Buckmaster	Kirksville Missouri
Nettie Farrow	" "
J E Owen	" "
Mrs J E Owen	" "
J W Parker	" "
C S Rider	" "
Mrs Alice Heath Proctor	" "
Mrs Belle Hannah,	" "
W A Potter	" "
Mrs. S. S. Still	" "
Mrs S R Landes	" "
Wilbur Smith	" "
Cora McCaw	" "
Wm Hartford	" "
L. B. Smith	" "
R E McGavock	Columbia "
A H Sippy	St Louis "
Gid H Pendleton	Gallatin "
John R Warner	Browning "

—THEY HAVE THE—
PALACE LIVERY STABLES,
PATTERSON & MILLER
BEST CAB AND TRANSFER LINE
 In the city, and give special attention to the accomodation of patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary. Ask for Patterson & Miller's cab when you get off the train.

SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Theory, Diseases Treated, and Other Facts Regarding the New Science.

Osteopathy is a new method of treating human 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 remedial 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 most 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 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 absorption of all the elements 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

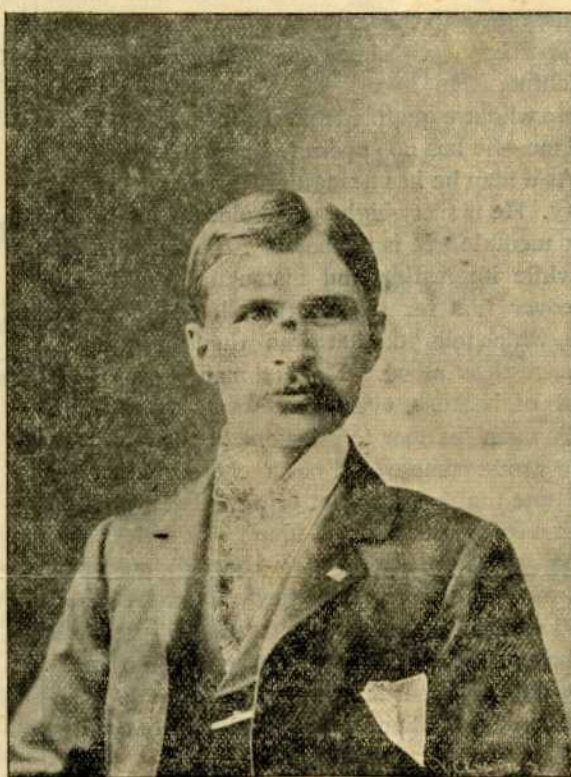
engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine; and he "treats" the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed.

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 vitality is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.

H. E. Patterson, is secretary and business manager. The work at the Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. Still, eldest son of Dr. A. T. Still, who is assisted by a large corps of operators and assistants.

THE DISEASES TREATED.

The diseases successfully 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



DR. HERMAN T. STILL,

Now permanently located in Crawfordsville, Ind., is one of the oldest and most skilled diplomates of Osteopathy. He is fully master of this science, born and raised with training for the duties of his profession, has had full schooling in the anatomy of man by dissecting and clinics in a regularly chartered school by the laws of Missouri. We can fully recommend him. He is cautious and at home in the field of battle with disease. His successes follow him wherever he visits the afflicted.

LOCATED AT KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The A. T. Still Infirmary, where the principles of Osteopathy are applied for the alleviation and cure of human ailments, is located at Kirksville Mo. It a handsome \$20,000 three story structure equipped throughout with modern conveniences, including electric lights, steam heat and sanitary plumbing. In the building are eighteen operating rooms, reception rooms, and offices, besides studying, recitation and dissecting rooms for the school.

The Institution is regularly chartered under the laws of Missouri and is controlled by a board of trustees of which the founder, Dr. A. T. Still is president. The other members of the board of trustees are Dr. Still's sons and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr.

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, 95 per cent were benefitted, while in only five per cent there were no perceptible results, and not a single one was injured. These results were obtained by the new method without a drop of any kind of medicine, mechanical appliance or surgical instruments.

FOUNDED BY DR. A. T. STILL.

The science of Osteopathy was

founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a Virginian by birth. He was an allopathic 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 homeopathy, 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.

J C STORM A L EVANS

STORM & EVANS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Office upstairs opposite P O.

KIRKSVILLE RAILROADS.



GOING SOUTH.

No 2 St L. & K C Mail	10:00 a. m.
No 8 St L. & K C Express	12:04 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No 3 Ottumwa Mail	4:56 p. m.
No 7 Des Moines & St L Ex.	3:30 a. m.

Through Chair Cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Kirksville and St. Louis and Des. Moines. W. E. NOONAN Agent

Kirksville Mo.

C. S. CRANE G. P. & T. A.

St. Louis Mo.

Q. O. & K. C. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.

No 1 Mail and Express	11:30 a. m.
No 3 Express—Quincy to Kirksville	7:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

No 2 Mail and Express	9:15 p. m.
No 4 Express—Kirksville to Quincy	7:30 a. m.

W. H. PHALEN Agent Kirksville.