

# Journal of Osteopathy.

The Object and Aim of Osteopathy is to Improve and Advance Our Present Systems of Surgery, Obstetrics and Treatment of General Diseases to a More Satisfactory Position than They Now Hold.

VOL. II

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

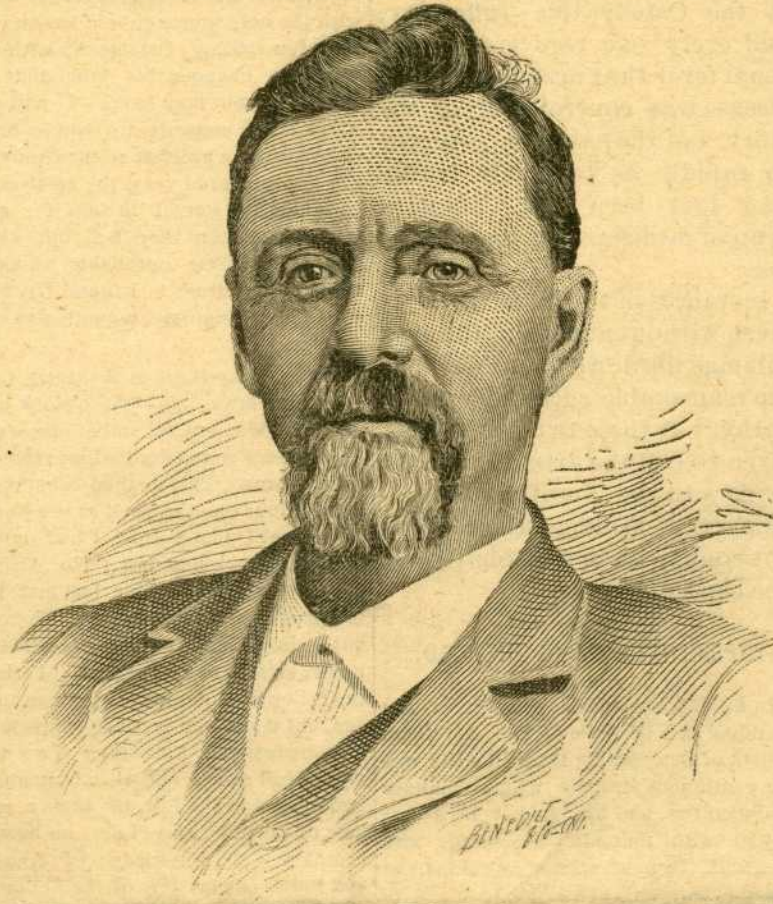
NO. 6.

## A. T. Still, Discoverer.

**D**R. ANDREW T. STILL, Discoverer of the Science of Osteopathy, is a West Virginian by birth and a gentleman of very peculiar personality. He is now sixty-seven years of age, and was a practicing physician and surgeon of the "regular" school until he laid aside the old remedies for those of Osteopathy. He served as surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the war, and participated in the pro-slavery and border ruffian troubles in Kansas during its early days.

Dr. Still's researches out of which grew Osteopathy began while he was practicing in the little town of Palmyra (now Baldwin), Kansas in the year 1855. His first thoughts of the inefficacy of remedies and the necessity for a more scientific method of treating human disorders occurred to him during a conversation between himself and a friend by the name of Abbott, during the pro-slavery troubles, while the two were hiding in a thicket near the present site of Baldwin. In this conversation to which he traces the inception of his new philosophy, Dr. Still expressed a belief that MAN IS A MACHINE containing within himself all the elements and forces essential to the maintenance of perfect health from the cradle to a ripe old age.

The first operation by Osteopathic methods was performed upon a Mexican whose neck had been dislocated by a bucking pony, on the Kansas prairies in 1855. Dr. Still happened to be riding that way and discovered the unfortunate greaser soon after the accident. They were miles from the nearest house, and help was out of the question. The doctor dismounted, and with the aid of two picket pins, a lariat and the greaser's long hair, the neck was set, and the Mexican soon able to express his thanks and ride away. Dr. Still was delighted at the success of this operation and began at once to study anew the mechanical construction of man by digging up Indian skeletons and carefully noting the lessons thus learned. In practice, for several years, he confined his experiments to the treatment of dislocations and



DR. A. T. STILL.

fractures, and his remarkable success in this line, soon gained for him a widespread reputation throughout the frontier settlements.

In 1863, while yet living in Baldwin, Kas., four of his children died almost simultaneously of spinal meningitis, after doctors of every school had been called in, and all the known methods of treatment had failed. This great sorrow fell heavily upon him, and he was disgusted with the so-called science of medicine. From that hour he determined to cast aside all preconceived theories and search Nature for the true philosophy of human remedies. He soon began to apply the little light he had, and one by one to reason out and perfect the remedies of Osteopathy. As he laid aside, one at a time, the old remedies of Allopathy and tried those of his new found science, he was greatly surprised at his own success. Diseases which he had been taught to believe incurable, yielded readily to his new method. As fast as he learned to apply Osteopathy to a certain class of ailments, he would discard just that much of the old system. Thus, little by little, the light of his reason began slowly to penetrate the

gloom in which medicine had groveled so helplessly for two thousand years. He knew that the great fundamental truths of a new healing science were knocking at the door of his understanding, begging for an opportunity to relieve mankind, yet for many years he continued to labor in the dark, totally unable to comprehend the governing principles by which he obtained his wonderful results. It was not until the 22nd day of June, 1874, after nineteen years of faithful study and experimenting, that the full, bright light of his new philosophy seemed to fall suddenly upon him, and he saw and understood for the first time the great law of Nature's remedies. The beautiful system of Osteopathy seemed perfectly clear to him, and he then learned the reason of his past successes. But, he did not stop at theory. His work was not done. The new science must be tried in the crucible of practical results; and he immediately set about arranging and applying his new methods.

In 1875 he removed with his family to Kirksville, where he continued to practice and experiment. In the treatment of disease he was very successful, and

might have builded up for himself a lucrative practice, but the accumulation of wealth was the least of his ambitions. He had discovered the basic principles of a great science, and faith in the ultimate triumph of his new idea gave him courage to continue his researches surrounded by all manner of difficulties. The derision of skeptical acquaintances, the slanders of professional enemies, and the inconveniences of poverty did not tempt him to swerve from his convictions. Friends and fortune deserted him, and he and his family were reduced to penury, but he struggled on until the dream of his life became a demonstrable philosophy which he could bequeath to afflicted humanity. In his practice he treated poor as well as rich, and it mattered not to him whether he was paid for his services in the gold of the wealthy or the pauper's tears of gratitude. The fire of philanthropy burned brightly in his big heart, and to relieve human suffering seemed to bring its own reward. Yet his generosity was not of the ostentatious kind, and as many of his earlier patients were those whose poverty had caused the other doctors to turn them away, the world will never know the extent of human misery gratuitously relieved by the good old doctor before he became great.

During the first ten or twelve years of his life in Kirksville, the people of that city would have perhaps selected Dr. Still as the last one of their number to whom the future would bring fame and fortune. His practice was uneventful until about the year 1887, when rumors of certain remarkable cures began to reach the ears of his neighbors. At first these reports were explained away by the usual quota of the village wiseacres, who are always ready to condemn anything new, but the number of seeming miracles rapidly increased, as did also his practice. In 1885, having used his last Allopathic remedy Dr. Still bade farewell to the entire medical profession, and in 1889, he announced that he had at last perfected his new remedial philosophy, which he had christened "Osteopathy," and that a college would be established to teach the new science.

Thus for forty years Dr.



Still labored without ceasing to perfect the science of Osteopathy, picking it out little by little until he had unfolded a system that bids fair to revolutionize the treatment of disease all over the world. How well the good doctor studied and experimented, let the thousands whom Osteopathy has restored to health and happiness answer.

### REMARKABLE CURES.

#### Osteopathy is Successful in the Treatment of Acute Diseases.

From the Kirksville, (Mo.) Graphic.

The spectacle of chronic invalids and cripples leaving their crutches and invalid chairs and going home sound and well after a few weeks' or months' treatment at the Osteopathic Infirmary in this city, is one very familiar to the Kirksville people, yet this new science is accomplishing many more wonderful cures that are not generally noticed as the patients are seldom seen on the streets or about the infirmary. The cures to which we refer are effected in the treatment of acute diseases. In this line, as well as the treatment of chronic ailments, Osteopathy has proven itself to be thoroughly master of the situation.

In the treatment of all kinds of Fever, Flux, Measels, Mumps, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, etc., this new remedial science obtains results absolutely unequalled by any other system.

Out of many hundreds of cases of

FEVER TREATED BY DR. STILL, and his assistants during the past ten years, not a single death has occurred! The new method of controlling fevers without the use of medicine is quick and never fails.

In the treatment of Diphtheria the results have been equally as unerring and rapid. One instance will perhaps suffice to illustrate the superiority of the new over the old systems. In the fall of 1894 Diphtheria was epidemic in Red Wing, Minn. The dread disease was present in its most malignant form, and the local doctors of other schools were all equally helpless in combatting it. During the prevalence of the epidemic, Dr. Charles Still went to Red Wing and hung out his "Osteopathy" shingle. The rapidity with which the new doctor disposed of

#### DIPHThERIA CASES

was soon heralded about the city, and he was overrun with work. In the family of Charles Moline, five were all down with the disease. Dr. Still was given charge of four of them, while an M. D. was called for the fifth. The four treated by Dr. Still recovered quickly and are alive to-

day. The one treated by the old school doctor grew rapidly worse and died. Comment is not necessary. In a few weeks after the Osteopathic banner had been swung to the breezes, Diphtheria had departed from Red Wing. Dr. Still had treated a large number of cases, and out of all of which he had full charge, there was just one death.

Last October the Measles attacked Kirksville. Over forty cases were treated by operators of the Osteopathic Infirmary, and every one recovered. The usual fever that accompanies the disease was controlled from the start, and the patients recovered so rapidly as to hardly realize they had been sick. Not a drop of medicine was used in any case.

Instances of this kind could be given without number, and many columns filled with accounts of the remarkable success of Osteopathy, but these two are merely given to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Kirksville's new healing science does not confine its operations to any one class of disease.

#### EXPERIENCES ALONG THE ROAD.

In his labors which resulted in the founding at Kirksville of The American School of Osteopathy, Dr. Still's life was one continuous struggle with all manner of difficulties, and had he not been endowed with indomitable courage and iron will, the new science would have "died a bornin'."

Outside of poverty, the greatest difficulty with which he had to contend was the deep-seated ignorance and prejudice of the people which never fails to plant itself square in front of every scheme for the advancement of the human race. From the first, Osteopathy was met by the merciless ridicule and vile slanders of an ignorant people, whose prejudice was caused by the long use of older and legally established systems built upon the vain hope that cures might result from the eternal "cut and try" method of drugs.

True to the experience of nearly all reformers, the journey was a hard and unpleasant one, and it was difficult for him to gain an audience with any but the lower order of intellect. "I could only reach those who fished for their stomach's sake," says Dr. Still, "and I soon found most of them to be untrustworthy blarneys, their heads powerless to reason, and their hearts devoid of justice. Their greatest desire was to steal the science I had labored years to perfect. At one time I made a great mistake by setting aside the warning of Masonic friends and allowing two men to accompany me and take instructions in Osteopathy. At the expiration of one or two years they both went back to the use of drugs. One was a salve pile doctor when he came to me, and the last I heard of him he was attending a medical school. I suppose he is marching with the salve brigade at present. The other was a lightning-rod peddler, and soon made me determine never to feed, trust nor shelter under his wing of love anyone of whom my neighbors told me to beware. Their contact with Osteopathy was like the contact with pigs with diamonds—they failed to see its brilliance."

Later on the intellectual masses began

to say, "Dr. Still, you are the discoverer of the greatest truth of all ages! You have found that the Deity when he made man failed not to provide the human machine with all that was necessary to run it from the cradle to the grave," and further insisted that he should teach it for the good of future generations.

"This thought," says Dr. Still, "Osteopathy for future generations," haunted my mind for months, and in 1893 I opened a school for making Osteopathic doctors, with Wm. Smith, M. D., just from seven years' drill in Edinburg, Scotland, as instructor in Anatomy. He came from St. Louis to laugh at me and carry back to his medical friends the report of his fun with the only thoroughbred ass on earth. But after talking Osteopathy with me a while, he changed his mind and said, 'Dr. Still, you may laugh—I will pray. Allow me to congratulate you on having discovered the greatest science on earth. For two thousand years the medical profession have sought in vain for something better than they had, but always returned to their unreliable system of whiskey and drugs.' I found Dr. Smith a master of Anatomy, a gentleman and a scholar.

"Osteopathy is all in Anatomy and its governing laws. At eight o'clock a. m. Anatomy was taught, and at nine o'clock the students were admitted into the operating rooms. This method was continued for four months, and at the close of the school I found that I had nothing left but sixteen bunglers. No Anatomy—no Osteopathy—a year lost and nothing produced but imitators. There was not a single man or woman who could render service as an operator. I tried all the following summer to get them to reason, but could not because of their lack of knowledge of Anatomy. Two terms were a full course, and when term number two opened in the fall, the brainy members of the old class were on hand to complete their knowledge of Anatomy and to become masters of the philosophy which cannot be given to any save a thorough Anatomist.

"In 1894 I reached the conclusion that it was best to close the doors of the operating rooms to all students until they had made a grade of 90 on a scale of 100 in the whole of Anatomy. Those of the first class who have their grade of 90 or more on their diplomas can reason if they have their native ability. I can put chalk in a boy's hand, and he will make a mark just as big as God has made his head. See what he does with the chalk, not what he says. Look in the pockets of an Osteopath and see if you find drugs, or notice if he runs with an M. D. If he does either his faith in Osteopathy is very weak and his head is soft beyond redemption. A fully equipped Osteopath has no place for drugs.

"My third effort at teaching was more successful. In the fall of 1894 my school opened with about thirty students. Their heads are generally well balanced, none have used intoxicants, and their word have kept inviolate. When I began the class I gave notice that they must reach a grade of 90 on a scale of 100 in Anatomy before being allowed to enter the treating rooms. It required five months to complete the course in Anatomy. Most of them passed 98—some of them 100. Since the members of that class have entered the clinics I find there is no trouble in philosophizing with them. They are at all times and under all circumstances ready to act quickly. Their future will be a brilliant one if they use industry.

"An occasional social drunk will and should kill any man, and I hope that any Osteopath who is fool enough to get drunk may be shunned by all intelligent people. We want no drunken buzzard's money in our school."

#### A Grateful Patient.

[The following letter tells its own story, and is a fair sample of the almost numberless expressions of gratitude received daily at the Infirmary at Kirksville.]

RED WING, MINN.,  
July 20th, 1895.]

DR. A. T. STILL, KIRKSVILLE, Mo.,  
DEAR SIR:—As I have great cause to be grateful to the new school of Osteopathy for its management and apparently permanent cure of a serious heart trouble of which I was the victim for more than three years, I desire, through your home paper, to cordially endorse its method of treatment, not only in my own case, but of many others of which I have personal knowledge.

For three years I was afflicted with occasional attacks of most intense pain, occurring sometimes once a week, sometimes not oftener than once in a month, and lasting from half hour to two or three; the pain so intense and unintermittent that I would often faint a number of times from its severity. Usually it left me as suddenly as it came, and almost always in a heavy sleep of exhaustion; and a number of times, when an attack had passed, those who were with me would think me dead. I employed physicians of various schools; they all diagnosed the case alike; an inclination of the valves of the heart to close, and a partial paralysis of the diaphragm produced by mental application while in a state of nervous prostration. None, however, were successful in locating the cause of the trouble, and therefore effected no cure. A course of electric treatment toned up the system somewhat, but neither did it reach the cause.

In the autumn and winter of '93 the attacks became more frequent and my condition more discouraging, as the reserve force of vitality was becoming rapidly exhausted; and from the beginning I never had an attack that the possibilities were not paramount that I would not live through it. Dr. C. E. Still had recently opened Osteopathic treating rooms in Red Wing, Minn. The school was new, and quite unknown in the North, and naturally was somewhat questioningly received. As a drowning man will grasp at a straw, I called upon Dr. Still and arranged for a course of treatment, he stating fairly that he was by no means sure of effecting a cure, as it was of such long standing and complicated nature.

Before the first week of his treatment I had one of my usual severe attacks. The Doctor was called immediately. He found me in a condition that frightened him. If my life was to be saved he realized that instant action on his part would be imperative, and also that a possible wrong touch might result in instant death. He was at the time contending with much opposition to the Osteopathic practice here, and by the leading class, failures and blunders were eagerly looked for.

He realized as positively then as later, when the necessity for instant action was passed, that, should I die under his treatment, he would surely receive the most severe punishment for mal-practice that an indignant family and community could inflict. But a human life hung in the balance! and, without hesitating a moment he threw all the force of his concentrated judgment and skill in favor of the sufferer, and relief soon after followed. That courage, which is due entirely to the man and not the school, saved my life; for, during that treatment he discovered the cause of the imperfect action of the heart, a partial dislocation of the vertebra. The vertebra was placed in its proper position, after which, a few weeks treatment to strengthen the muscles and give tone and action to the muscles and give tone to the general system was necessary to make me able to say I was an entirely well woman. It is now about a year and eight months since the attack of which I have written, and I have never since then had the slightest indication of a recurrence.

Very sincerely yours,  
MRS. HELEN H. HOWARD.

918 W. Fourth St.

FOR THE KANSAS CITY FAIR AND PRIESTS OF PALLAS, SEPT.

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We will sell to Kansas City and return at one fare—\$4.50—for round trip, good returning until Oct. 7. Two trains daily. Through cars via "The Great Wabash Route."



## WOMEN IN OSTEOPATHY

## A New Field That is Peculiarly Adopted to Her Intuition.

I would like to say a few words in regard to women who have been students in my school. I have had experience with them since '93, and find that they learn anatomy easily, retain it well, and soon learn to apply their knowledge in the rooms of our clinics, the only place where a knowledge of the science of Osteopathy can be obtained. They have shown their ability to easily detect the abnormal at any and all parts of the body, in nerves, veins, arteries, muscles, ligaments, or bones. They are a success, and I think no woman is now qualified to marry while in ignorance of the laws God has made her subject to. Ignorant women are slaughtered by the knife of fools. No Osteopathic woman will allow knifing in her flesh. The time is coming, and close at hand, when mothers will have, in the birth of their children, at least a reasonably easy time, and will no longer dread it as worse than death. The horrible agony endured at such times has caused many a woman to risk her life in the hands of a brute skilled in abortion rather than endure it again. So far Osteopathy has made all mothers happy and all births easy. I think the results in cases of midwifery treated by diplomates of Osteopathy warrant me in saying to the champions of obstetrics, "line yourselves for battle, for Osteopathy has a Gatling gun loaded for the fight and trained on your musty forts." The first shot will be fired against the use of forceps in cases of confinement. If you could see the pitiable looking children who are brought to my office entirely helpless, with heads and necks pulled apart by some ignorant doctor, you would say, "Away with forceps!" Ninety-nine times out of one hundred they are used unnecessarily. In normal cases the muscles of nature will do the work, and in about ninety-five per cent. of the cases without the aid of instruments. Dr. Wm. Smith, of Edinburg, Scotland, affirms that three times in four, in Scotland, the forceps are used, and that, as a consequence, laceration is very common. This calls for the needle as a part of the closing torture.

An Osteopath, who is master of the science, has no such results. I have lady graduates in my room who have handled such cases and have proven the efficacy of Osteopathy. They have fitted themselves so thoroughly that they are ready to handle all diseases in a philosophical and scientific manner. They now realize that medicine and midwifery are very uncertain in their results.

In closing allow me to say that I believe if I had five hundred brainy lady diplomates, all would get work and be enabled to make a comfortable living. My school opens Octo-

ber 1, 1895. For information in regard to it, address H. E. Patterson, Secretary, Kirksville, Mo.

A. T. STILL.

The following excellent article by Mrs. Alice M. Patterson, D. O., of Kirksville, appeared in the woman's edition of the Trenton Tribune:

The freeing of women has been a slow process attended by warfare as fierce as that waged prior to the emancipation of the negro slaves. In one instance the struggle was accompanied by all the pomp and pageantry of war; the weapons were glistening steel, of bayonet, and shot and shell belched forth from throat of gun and roaring cannon.

In the other, the battering ram of reason was placed before the almost impregnable fortress of prejudice—a fortress erected by ignorance and tyranny—the weapons used being ideas burning with indestructible life, leaping fresh and bright from a world's awakened intellect.

The victory gained has been a signal one, but dare we yet assert that woman, standing as she does under the brilliant rays from the sun of intelligence, which illumines the sky of the nineteenth century, is entirely bare of the fetters forged for her in the barbarous night of time? Of this much at least we are sure, that where, as in the past she was barred from all lucrative avocations, and only grudgingly allowed to teach at an inferior salary or sew at starvation prices. To-day, art, literature and science open their doors to her and wherever man is found she meets him on his own ground and proves herself his equal.

Oftate a new field has been opened up, which is peculiarly adapted to woman with her intuition, her tenderness and her sympathy. Into this field of Osteopathy she has been cordially welcomed, not as a mere on-looker, but as a co-worker, and one might almost say that here she "has tickled the earth with a hoe and has seen it laugh forth its harvest." Allopathy, homeopathy and hydropathy are household words and their methods are well known to the average reader.

The word *Osteopathy* has an unfamiliar sound and to many is suggestive of the vague, the mythical, the miraculous, hence it might be well to say a few words in regard to its real nature before speaking specially of women in connection with it.

This drugless science, discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, is founded on the laws of nature and bids fair to revolutionize the old methods of healing diseases. "An Osteopath regards man as

a living engine and adjusts every part of his organism, nerves, muscles, bones, ligaments, arteries, etc., with the same care that is bestowed by a locomotive engineer on his engine before taking it out on a long trip."

All obstructions are removed from this human machine and all its organs made to work without friction, by certain processes of manipulation, the exact point causing discord being easily located by the Osteopath with her thorough knowledge of anatomy. From this it is easily seen that since woman is man's equal in intellect and his superior in force of sympathy and delicate touch, she is well fitted by nature for this work, and experience has proven that she does it in a masterly manner.

The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., of which Dr. A. T. Still is president, has graduated a number of women who are at present doing honor in their *alma mater*. They are required to make a grade of 90 on a scale of 100 on the whole anatomy, before entering upon practical work in Osteopathy. To-day hundreds of voices are lifted in their praise and in praise of the discoverer of this science. In this work woman has an equal chance with man, and when she sets a dislocated hip, cools a fever, cures indigestion or catarrh, she receives the same recompense for it that a man would. And this is as it should be. What a travesty on justice that for so long a time the mere accident of sex has debarred woman from receiving a full return for her labor. The vastness of this new field; the magnitude of the harvest of cures that may be reaped therein; the noble object of relieving human suffering, are all incentives which appeal to woman's deeper nature and stimulate her mentally in her efforts.

The knowledge necessary to success she can acquire as readily and as thoroughly as a man, and the gentle firmness of which her hand is capable, stands her in good stead. She has only to do her work carefully, conscientiously, thoroughly, and she will know naught of failure, for she will be master of a science as perfect in its workings as are all the laws of Deity.

And what nobler mission could be her's than this of making the world happier by the banishing of pain? Oh, woman, crowning handiwork of God, in Osteopathy you find free scope for all your highest, noblest powers.

Osteopathy treats all kinds of fever, measles, whooping cough, etc., and where taken in time has never failed.

## WHAT A STUDENT MUST BE.

An operator, in order to be a success, must know the full meaning of the phrase—blood and nerve supply. He must know the exact location of each nerve vein and artery in every part of all the limbs, the head, neck, chest, abdomen and each organ and gland of the whole body.

A student gets word anatomy in the class-room and learns practical anatomy in the clinics of Osteopathy.

A full knowledge of the form and action of all muscles and ligaments must precede the entry into this room for the purpose of receiving instruction in clinics; because here it is the philosopher must dwell if good is to come. Either an Osteopath is a philosopher or he is merely an imitator and cannot progress beyond simple imitation.

He who would enter this school of science must not do so with the expectation of becoming fully qualified to cope with all forms of disease short of eighteen months or two years. Fully this much time is required for becoming an expert operator.

Osteopathy is doubtless the greatest science now before the people, and is being recognized as such by all those who are competent to form a judgment on the subject.

Should any one think of becoming a practitioner of this science simply because he has failed to make a living in other ways, he would better conclude to change his intentions. We want Osteopathy to be proven a success to all the world and such a man is not capable of making such proof. Young Osteopaths are, as a general thing, crazy to get out into the world long before they are ready to be turned loose.

Experience in the past twelve months has taught me that many desire to enter this school for the mere purpose of saying they have been students of the American School of Osteopathy, and if they could get some slips of paper to show they had been students of my school, they would travel from place to place, and under cover of Osteopathy, would deceive people and obtain money by false pretenses.

We now endorse no one as being fully qualified to do the science justice except such as can show diplomas stating that a grade of 90 per cent. on a scale of 100 in anatomy has been obtained.

By way of caution I would say, never hesitate to ask an Osteopath to show his diploma, and in case he is what he represents himself to be, he will gladly show his credentials. Then you will see that by order of the trustees named in the charter granted October 30, 1895, he has been adjudged qualified to practice. The scale of 90 or more on his diploma has been won by hard study of which he may justly be proud. This diploma shows he has a thorough knowledge of the theory of Osteopathy; as to his practice it must be judged by its fruits.

A. T. STILL.



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## Our Scripture Lesson for September.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."—I Cor., iii. 16-17.

The above lesson is for the prayerful consideration of our benighted brethren who have so long sought to purify their souls in bodies reeking with the corruption and filth of calomels, bromide, whisky, opium and countless other poisons which the hand of ignorance is ever ready to pour down the throat of credulity. Be clean, brethren; shut off the dirty drugs, have your machinery adjusted and give Nature a chance to scrub out.

The JOURNAL would be glad to receive communications from patients and all friends of Osteopathy everywhere.

"If all drugs were cast into the sea it would be so much the better for man and so much the worse for the fishes."—Oliver Wendell Holmes."

OSTEOPATHY claims no mysticism, requires no faith to effect a cure. Armed with an exact knowledge of the mechanism of the human frame, it touches the button, nature does the rest.

PHILANTHROPISTS who wish to compile information regarding the effect of drugs upon the human family should come to Kirksville and spend a few weeks among the patients at the Osteopathic Infirmary. Here, perhaps better than any other place, can be seen the handiwork of medicine, with its colossal ignorance and its public license to poison and maim and dwarf its confiding victims. There are hundreds of them here now—invalids who have swallowed fortunes in health-destroying drugs, until at last, with lives full of misery and hides full of poison, they have come to our Infirmary for treatment. To look into their careworn faces is to read the story of the failure of medicine.

DEVOTEES of the old systems have sought to make it appear that because of its name, Osteopathy is applicable only to the treatment of cripples, de-

formities and chronic disorders arising from dislocations or fractures of the bones, but nothing is more foreign to the truth. The term "Osteopathy," as used by Dr. Still, means "the true science of remedies," and its principles are applied with equal success to all the ills of mankind. To give a list of the ailments which have been and can be successfully treated by Osteopathy would be like giving a list of the ills with which the perfectly healthy man does not suffer. When the human machine is restored to perfect order, no disease, either chronic or acute, can exist, and Perfect Order is the medicine of Osteopathy.

## OSTEOPATHY AND MEDICINE CONTRASTED.

The so-called science of medicine is founded upon the belief that for every ill of the flesh there was secreted somewhere outside of man in nature an antidote or cure. For thousands of years, the medical profession has been searching every nook and corner of the globe until, as has been truthfully said, "they have invoked the aid of every plant that grows upon the earth, of every mineral and metal within its bowels or upon its surface; have tried the waters of every spring that flows and bored down for others that were hidden below; have laid their hand upon old ocean and have caused her to give up her creatures, living and dead, her minerals and her salts; have called for the spirits of the briny deep; in short, have invoked the aid of all that is in heaven above, the earth or hell below, embracing the material, ethereal, electrical, spiritual and demoniacal—all to the end that human frailties might be strengthened and life prolonged." Yet after two thousand years of experimenting there is more human suffering in the world to-day than ever; and these misguided devotees of an old whim, must stand helplessly by while children, youth and middle-aged are ruthlessly consigned to premature graves and the only natural dissolution, "old age," occurs much less frequently than in olden times. The failure of medicine to reach its goal is easily accounted for. It started out to go from "St. Louis to Chicago by way of the Moon," with no chance of reaching either place. Osteopathy has brought to light the fact that the remedies for which the world has searched so long in vain are not contained in all Nature outside of man himself! The Great Creator equipped man with native forces sufficient to run the machinery of human life safely and smoothly to a ripe old age, and wisely placed the means of applying and controlling them within easy reach. These forces, with their means of control and application, constitute Nature's own and only remedies for disease and



A. T. STILL'S INFIRMARY, ERECTED IN 1894.

can be found nowhere in all creation except within the human body.

This, then, is the real difference between the Medicinal and Osteopathic theory of remedies: Medicine has searched all the world outside of man—Osteopathy has searched man himself for the remedial agents essential to perfect health and long life. With this new and infinitely more rational principle, Dr. Still, single-handed and alone, brought to light more truth and really made greater achievements toward the alleviation of human suffering in twenty-one years than was accomplished by medicine in twenty centuries. To support the correctness of this position, Osteopathy brings the evidence of results which it challenges the medical world to refute or duplicate.

## OSTEOPATHY AND THE PRESS.

Osteopathy needs no newspaper advertising at present as far as securing business is concerned, for the Infirmary is crowded to its utmost with patients induced to come here by their friends who preceded them and tested the new healing science. Every competent operator graduated from the American School of Osteopathy now has more work than ought to be handled by two. All of this is the result of good words spoken and cures exhibited by grateful patients, yet Dr. Still and his associates do not want to be misunderstood as being opposed to an honorable use of the public prints. They believe Osteopathy, as well as every other scientific truth designed for the betterment of man, should extend the hand of fellowship to that greatest of civiliziers, the press; and while scorning the brazen bluster of the patent medicine fakir, they have as great contempt for the pharisaical modesty of the protected pill-bagger. The methods of the quack who publishes a mass of slush by which the intelligent public can readily brand him, are after all no more dis-

honorable than that hypocritical dignity with which the medical profession denounces advertising while its members never lose an opportunity to slip into the back door of the printing office and ask the half paid editor to publish gratuitously sundry little news items, such as "Jack Gullible's sore toe is improving rapidly under the skillful medical attention of Doctor Bleedem Stumpwater, M. D.," etc., etc.

The real difference between Osteopathy and the Medical profession in this particular, is that Osteopathy does not consider it unprofessional to pay for its advertising. If an Osteopath desires to patronize his co laborer in the field of brains, the editor, there is nothing in our code of professional ethics to forbid him that privilege.

## "THE OSTEOPATHIC FAD."

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to the friends of Osteopathy to know that the new science is already creating some consternation among the medical men. An address recently delivered before the State Medical Association at Hannibal, by Dr. A. J. Steele, upon the "Osteopathic Fad" has been printed and widely circulated by the Association. At the Infirmary it is regarded as a most excellent advertisement for Osteopathy, especially as attention is called to several remarkable cures obtained by the new treatment. In the discussion of the address, Dr. Ludwig Bremer, of St. Louis, was candid enough to admit that the medical profession was largely to blame for the success of what he terms "this new fad." He said that frequently diagnosis is incorrectly made by medical doctors, and certain cases "drugged almost to death." He cited the case of a lady who had been experimenting with all treatments and spent a great deal of money expecting to be cured. "She finally landed in Kirksville," says the learned doctor, "and by a course of physical examination and manipulation, a dislocation of the



knee was discovered, relieved, and the lady got well." He had seen this case and cited others. During the discussion, Dr. A. H. Cordier, of Kansas City, took occasion to remark that Osteopathy was a subject the medical profession should not discuss, for fear the Man at Kirksville would have to build an addition to his boarding house. In closing, Dr. Steele said, "Many people come to the doctors and ask how it is that these cures are effected," and he thought the profession should be able to tell them. Yet he believed the more said about Osteopathy the worse it would be. He suggested that the medical profession recognize these cases benefitted by the new science and treat them properly.

OSTEOPATHY is not a new truth, but the unfolding of human reason to the comprehension of a truth as old as every other truth.

THAT there is nothing in the whole pharmacopœia of medicine that has any business inside a human being is a fact which Dr. Still and his new philosophy are demonstrating to a certainty.

UNLIKE many of the so-called "new schools," Osteopathy is not "made up of the best old theories," but totally discards them all and adopts Nature as its only text book.

THE doctors tell you that ninety per cent. of acute diseases get well without any kind of treatment. They might go on and tell you that the remaining ten per cent. either die or become chronic invalids from the effects of poisonous drugs. How many chronic cases did you ever know medicine to cure?

THERE is nothing supernatural about Osteopathy. Its apparently marvelous cures are effected through purely scientific methods and an advanced understanding of the laws of human life. It looks upon man as a creature whose normal condition is perfect health, and whose physical dissolution should only succeed a ripe old age.

THE Osteopath views the human form as a perfect creation—not to be stupefied and stunted by poisonous drugs and mercilessly butchered by the knife of ignorance, but as a machine, faultlessly constructed and designed by the great Master Mechanic to serve the human soul throughout a long and useful existence upon earth. To meet these requirements, this intricate machine needs only to be kept in running order, with its parts all nicely adjusted and every function in mechanical harmony with the whole. All disease is traceable to some mechanical discord in the machinery of the human

body. To attack the apparent chemical disorders with medicine is to treat merely an effect and fill the system with useless and often very dangerous poisons. With a perfect knowledge of the mechanism of the body, the Osteopath skillfully readjusts the disarranged parts of the machinery and thus enables nature to restore perfect health without the use of drugs.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

There is only one School of Osteopathy in the world and that one is located at Kirksville. Dr. Andrew T. Still, who has been a citizen of Kirksville for more than twenty years, has devoted a life-time to studying out and arranging the new system of treatment from which results so many wonderful cures. His researches, out of which grew Osteopathy, began in 1855, and the fact of his discovery can be traced by definite dates through a period of more than forty years, during which time he labored unceasingly to perfect the new philosophy. Yet Osteopathy, like every other good thing, has its counterfeiters and imitators. They have sprung up in several states already, and especially in Missouri. Some of them have acquired a superficial knowledge of anatomy and are attempting to palm themselves off as Osteopaths, when they have not the faintest conception of the new science. Anyone who pretends to practice Osteopathy without a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, is a fraud and should be so treated by the public.

THE number of patients treated by Osteopathic operators since the discovery of the science was made public is now above the ten thousand mark, yet not a single death has resulted from the remedies used, nor the slightest injury been done to any patient. This, too, where a big majority of the cases have been dismissed entirely cured, and where a large number of the patients were those whom the practitioners of other schools had pronounced incurable. Has man ever conceived another system of healing that can point to such results?

Osteopathy has its system of surgery and midwifery, and its operators treat all diseases of this climate, whether chronic or acute.

Osteopathy has proven itself master of the situation in every case of measles of which it was given full charge. If your child has been dosed and doped with poisons until its eyes are set, we can do no more than go and watch the baby die, and pity the ignorance of parents.

#### SCRAPS OF THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

BY A. T. STILL.

Since I began to study man as an engine—and especially during the twenty-one years devoted entirely to Osteopathy—my experiences under the tutorship of Nature have been much more satisfying and complete than were the limited schools in which I had formerly been a student. I found that God had made but one law for life and health, and that all law governing man and beast was the everlasting, unchangeable edict of an uncompromising mind. This immutable law of health requires all animals to follow and obey the demands of hunger, thirst, rest, sleep, motion and knowledge, and to keep and maintain the machinery of life as prepared by Nature for life's journey in perfect order and adjustment. God knew full well how to build all parts of the superstructure designed by himself for the tenant soul, and he provided native forces that, unimpeded, will keep man or beast ready for duty during the entire time for which the machine was constructed.

A man has good or bad luck—just as he makes it. He is the arbiter of all that comes or goes his way. An imitator is a failure at all times. To succeed as an imitator your work must be the same as that of the original. Therefore you must use your own way even though you adopt the same profession of he who is successful. Borrow no man's brains—they will wither away in your keeping, and you will lose the use of your own natural powers. If often done, you will neither have courage nor manly judgment. Be kind to your own gifts. God sized you up; cultivate your talents or you fail.

In Kansas during the hot summer of '74, when I began to show my dislike for drugs I gave as my reason for doubting the efficacy of medicine as a science, that too many deaths occurred under its administration. Infants, youths and middle-aged of both sexes were swept away ruthlessly when medicine had done its best to succor. I believed God made us for a purpose, and wanted us to live to an old age, and so I sought higher for instructions. I did not believe our young and loved ones were born to enrich the earth with their youth and beauty. At one time sickness struck my household a fearful blow, and in spite of the generalship of the best physicians, it laid low the forms of four of my loved ones. Then came the preachers to tell me that this was brought about by the mysterious providence of God. I had then, as I have now, a kindly feeling for preachers, but I did not believe God wanted the preaching of funerals to be necessary until the machinery of

life was well nigh worn out. I felt then, as now, that God made all things for good and long use before storing them in the barns as superannuated machinery.

Nor do I think I am the only one who so believes. Ask any of the ministers who have stood over the pale, lifeless forms of the dead trying to speak words of comfort to the living if questions and doubts ever entered their minds. At such times, friends, have your thoughts not been like this: "Have these lifeless bodies lived out their time or does God make a human being and endow him with hope, beauty and all that is lovely just to feed the ground with tender flesh?" No, no, destruction is not the wish of God. Such results arise from the fact that mankind has not a true knowledge of the channels of the river of life, and by passing its ruffles wrecks occur.

#### ABOUT OSTEOPATHY.

The Theory, the Practice and the Results of the New Science.

From the Kirksville Journal.

"What is Osteopathy?" is a question in which the outside world, including a very large number of the medical profession, is now deeply interested. Among the readers of the Journal who are not so fortunate as to reside in Kirksville, there are no doubt many who have propounded this same query, and for their benefit this article is prepared.

Osteopathy is a remedial science which within recent years has been evolved and given to the world by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a rather eccentric old doctor who came here from Kansas and has been a respected citizen of Kirksville for twenty years. The new philosophy teaches a system of human mechanics, by which most of physical ailments of humanity can be cured or greatly relieved without the use of drugs. It is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of the mechanical construction of man, and demonstrates, both by its theories and its practical results, that when the human body is mechanically in good order, there are native forces which will readily correct all chemical and other disorders and soon restore the man to his normal condition of perfect health.

There is no mysticism or guess work about the new science. Its students are required to have a perfect knowledge of anatomy, physiology and human diseases before beginning the study of Osteopathy proper. There is no medical school in the land where a more complete course or rigid examination is given in these branches. After thoroughly preparing themselves in these studies, the students of Osteopathy are taken into the operating rooms and instructed in its principles and practice, which, it is said, must be



learned as a machinist would learn his trade, by actual contact with the "machine" itself. The manner of classifying diseases and the method of diagnosis are entirely different from all former systems.

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.

The term, "Osteopathy," was coined by Dr. Still himself and adopted as the name by which his new healing art should be known. The school recently founded in this city is the only one of its kind in the world. It occupies a \$20,000 building which was designed to serve the double purpose of college and infirmary. The building is a very handsome structure, and is one of the institutions of which Kirksville people are very proud. In the infirmary department a corps of ten operators are kept busy attending to patients. From three to six hundred invalids are constantly in the city, while from one hundred to one hundred and fifty treatments are given every day.

That Osteopathy is not a fad, but a science, come to stay, and designed to work a revolution in the treatment of human disorders, is firmly believed by all who have witnessed its operations and are familiar with its marvelous results. It would be difficult indeed to predict the future of this science, which, in its infancy, is curing from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the diseases that medicine, with its centuries of experience, has pronounced incurable. These facts can be easily verified by investigation. A large majority of the patients who come to Kirksville for treatment are invalids whose ailments the science of medicine declares beyond hope. Yet heedless of the advice of medical friends, those people come, investigate Osteopathy, go home cured, or greatly benefitted, never injured. These patients are not "a few simple minded people, whose imaginary ills are cured by a dose of inagination," but hundreds—thousands, and now the number has reached

TENS OF THOUSANDS

Who have come during the last four or five years; people from all States and stations—the learned, the rich and the poor. They come with little faith and go away sounding the praises of Osteopathy. A few hours' investigation or a chat with the patients who can be found any day waiting their turns for treatment, will convince the most skeptical that these things are not only true, but that the "half has never been told."

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY

Teaches among other things:

That better results can be obtained in combatting disease without drugs than with them.

That many of the troubles and diseases of the human family are directly traceable to the use of drugs.

That the use of the knife can be avoided in seventy-five per cent. of

the cases where it is now thought necessary.

That many of the diseases heretofore pronounced incurable can be successfully handled.

Dr. Still and his associates have the results, secured in the years of their practice on tens of thousands of patients, to substantiate the correctness of his theories.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

Several weeks ago the writer, who happened to be in the neighborhood of the Infirmary, met a young lady friend wheeling an invalid chair in which reclined the form of a little boy perhaps ten years of age. The child was frightfully emaciated; the pallor of death had settled on his face, and he looked at the reporter with a vacant stare in which there seemed not the faintest ray of intelligence. His mouth hung open, his tongue protruded and he was constantly slobbering. A stout leather strap held him in the chair. The young lady attendant explained that the boy was a very bad patient who had just been received at the Infirmary. His parents are wealthy and had taken him to the most famous medical schools and specialists in the world without his receiving either benefit or encouragement. It was some spinal disease that affected the boy and he had had thirty-seven fits the night before the reporter saw him. He had been kept alive on bromide and other poisons for so long that when deprived of his customary doses it threatened to kill him. Two weeks later the writer happened to pass the house where the young lady lived, and seeing her in the yard inquired about her patient. "Did he die? Why bless you, no!" she replied to the reporter's question, and turning to a group of happy children who were playing in the yard, she called to one of them who laid aside his toys and came running up to the sidewalk. "This is the little fellow you saw me wheeling," she said; "he's all right now."

"Here," she said to the boy, "show the gentleman your money you've saved to bet on the races."

The reporter was dumbfounded. Here was a bright-eyed, intelligent looking little fellow in whom there was noticeable only the slightest resemblance to the pitiable specimen of humanity of the invalid chair. If Osteopathy could do this, where the best medical science in the world had failed, thought the scribe, what could it do if applied in season and before the human system had been filled with poisonous drugs. Deeply impressed with this case he mentioned it to the secretary of the Infirmary who did not think it worth special mention. Such cures—man more wonderful—are every-day occurrences. To give anything like an accurate history of the accomplishments of this institution, would require the space of a good-sized daily newspaper.

ANOTHER CASE.

A little boy was brought here some time ago from St. Louis. His father wished to visit an old friend in Kirksville and brought the boy along thinking perhaps the trip would benefit the little sufferer, who had not walked without crutches for years. The boy had no use of his legs, and had been treated in vain by the best medical talent in St. Louis and other cities. The Kirksville friends persuaded the father to try Osteopathy, and after a visit to the Infirmary they decided to take the boy down. He was placed on the operating table and treated by one of Dr. Still's lady assistants. In a very few moments the doctor informed the father that his son could now be taken home without crutches; but upon being assisted from the table the boy could not even try to walk. He had so long depended upon crutches that he had no confidence in his legs and feared to make the attempt. He was taken back to the house of the Kirksville friend. When supper was ready that evening the little fellow was at last persuaded to lay aside his crutches and make the attempt, and to his great surprise could walk as well as anybody. He walked about the room and was so deeply overjoyed at being "once more like other boys," that it was with difficulty he was persuaded to stop walking and eat his supper. The old crutches were thrown away and the little fellow returned to St. Louis without them. Osteopathy did this with one treatment.

The printed testimonial and other quack methods of advertising will not be countenanced by Dr. Still; yet anyone who cares to investigate and desires the names of these parties who have been remarkably benefitted by the new treatment, can obtain all such information at the Infirmary.

These instances are not given because they are any more wonderful than thousands of others, but for the simple reason that they happened to come under the personal observation of the writer.

ITS BUSINESS INCREASING,  
Over Fifteen Thousand Treatments Given  
Since January First.

From the Kirksville Advocate.

When the handsome new building was dedicated to Osteopathy last January, it was thought to be larger than would be needed for several years, but the demand for more room is already felt, and an Advocate reporter was informed that a 40x50 foot addition would be erected in the near future, the foundation having been already laid.

The success of the new school and the Osteopathic Infirmary has exceeded the fondest expectations of its friends. During the past year the business of the institution has more than doubled, while over fif-

teen thousand treatments have been given since January first. At present there are between five and six hundred patients in the city. They are from every corner of the United States, and the ailments for which they are treating comprise nearly the whole category of human ills. Every train brings in a new detachment of patients and takes away those whom Osteopathy has cured or greatly benefitted.

The results obtained by Osteopathic methods are most extraordinary. A very large majority of the patients who come here for treatment are those who have exhausted the resources of Materia Medica and Surgery in vain, and who have decided to try Osteopathy as a last resort; yet the records show that of all the cases treated ninety-five per cent. are relieved, seventy-five per cent. are cured outright and none are injured. These results are obtained without the use of either drugs or knife and are unparalleled in the history of man's endeavor to combat disease.

MAN AS A MACHINE.

The Osteopath likens the human form to a locomotive engine, and it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the theory of Osteopathy than by this unique comparison. Every one has admired the gigantic iron horse that fills its office with more grace and has more the appearance of intelligent life than any other machine ever fashioned by the hand of man. When it comes out of the shops bright and new, every part of its intricate machinery finely adjusted and in perfect harmony with every other part, it seems the very acme of strength and endurance. Yet it can hardly make a single journey over its polished steel track without jarring some part out of adjustment. After a few trips this great machine, as perfect and as strong as human skill can make, is ready for the repair shop. In the shop the monster is taken in charge by a skilled mechanic who is familiar with every part and its relation to every other part, and in a short time it is able to go on its way, very little the worse for wear and tear. But if the hand of a skilled mechanic were not often applied to keep the locomotive in repair, a few years would find it fit for nothing but the scrap pile.

Think of the jars and twists and blows the human machine constantly encounters from the moment it learns to toddle until the shadow of the grave is reached! What wonder is it if its delicate parts become disarranged, and the little disorders, at first trivial, being allowed to remain, soon unfit the great engine of human life for its every-day duties? It has no smooth steel track over which to make its journey and its path is extremely rough. Is it not reasonable that this delicate machine should be occasionally run into the repair shop?



**A MODERN WONDER.**

**The School of Osteopathy Outgrowing Its New Building.**

From the Kirksville, (Mo.) Graphic.

A Graphic reporter called at the School of Osteopathy Monday, and found the halls and reception rooms thronged with patients "waiting their turns" for treatment. The greatest rush occurs in the forenoon, and the scene about the Infirmary from early morning until noon beggars description. From over the hills, in ever direction, patients can be seen wending their way, some in carriages, others in invalid chairs wheeled by attendants, while many are painfully hobbling along on crutches. There are invalids from almost every corner of the United States, and of every degree of infirmity, from the pallid and emaciated individual at whose throat Death's fingers seem already clasped, and who has to be carried bodily from the carriage to the operating table, to the ruddy complexioned, portly invalid whom nobody would ever suspect of having suffered a single pain. All day long there is a constantly moving stream of humanity going to and from the building, while every train brings in a new detachment of patients.

**WORK SYSTEMATIZED.**

Inside the Infirmary, everything is managed as smoothly as clock work. Patients are not allowed to loaf in halls, but must wait in the reception rooms, which are always well filled. The almost constant ringing of electric bells announcing that "room so-and-so is ready for another patient, the quiet discipline with which patients take their positions near the doors of the operating rooms when their turn is "next," the incessant click of the type writer as it wades through the immense correspondence, the frequent "helloing" at the telephone, and the general counting room appearance of the business office, impress the visitor that, besides an understanding of the human mechanism and laws of health, a thoroughly organized business system is required to do the great amount of work accomplished daily by this wonderful institution.

There are now over five hundred patients, and when it is remembered that treatment is given each patient from one to three times a week, it is not difficult to understand that the ten operators are kept moving pretty lively. One hundred and forty patients were treated Monday, an average of fourteen patients for each operator.

**MORE ROOM NEEDED.**

The business of the Infirmary

has more than doubled during the year and is increasing every day. When the capacious new building was dedicated, less than eight months ago, it was thought to be larger than would be needed for several years, but it has already become necessary to have more room, and the contract for a forty foot addition has been let. The addition will be upon the north end and will make the building 130 feet long, with about thirty operating rooms.

The remarkable growth of Osteopathy is also evidenced by the constantly increasing demand for boarding accommodations in that part of the city lying near the Infirmary. New residences have been erected upon nearly all available lots in that end of the city, and the music of the saw and hammer is heard from morning 'till night, yet the demand for houses in that neighborhood exceeds the supply.

The fame of Osteopathy is built upon the solid rock of results. News of its remarkable cures—for years common table talk in Kirksville—has just begun to reach the outside world, and the popularity of this new school is only dawning. That Osteopathy is the true science of life and health is a fact that is being daily demonstrated in this city. The institution is not a quackery in any sense. Dr. A. T. Still, its founder, has long since proven himself worthy and able to sit with the advanced thinkers of the age, while his sons and the other gentlemen connected with the Infirmary are held in the highest esteem by the Kirksville people.

THE JOURNAL desires to thus register its vote in favor of lights in Kirksville. Good arc lights are almost indispensable to a city of Kirksville's importance, and especially in that part of the city occupied by the Infirmary patients, many of whom are badly crippled, and find it extremely difficult to make their way to the city, to church, or to the Infirmary after night. When a prosperous city of nearly five thousand people cannot afford street lights even upon its principal thoroughfares, there must be something wrong with the business management of its affairs. The wires are already up and lights would not involve any great expense. Let us have them.

**ST. LOUIS FAIR, OCT. 7 to 12.**

We will sell tickets Oct. 6 to 12, from Kirksville to St. Louis and return at one fare for the round trip, good until Oct. 14, returning. Free chair car daily Kirksville to St. Louis via "The Great Wabash Route."

**Kirksville - Mercantile - College.**

SCHOLARSHIPS TRANSFERABLE,

**TERMS:**

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**

ONE MONTH.....	\$10.00
THREE MONTHS.....	25.00
SIX MONTHS.....	40.00
TEN MONTHS.....	50.00

**SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.**

ONE MONTH.....	\$10.00
THREE MONTHS.....	25.00
SIX MONTHS.....	40.00
TEN MONTHS.....	50.00

**ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.**

ONE MONTH.....	\$10.00
THREE MONTHS.....	25.00
SIX MONTHS.....	40.00
TEN MONTHS.....	50.00

**PLAIN PENMANSHIP.**

TWENTY LESSONS.....	\$3.00
FORTY ".....	5.00

**TELEGRAPHY.**

THREE MONTHS.....	\$30.00
SIX ".....	50.00

**Instruments Free.**

**Frauds and Pretenders.**

At an early day I expect to visit the capitol, principal cities and many lesser towns of the State, for the purpose of giving the people reliable information on the new science. We are aware that scoundrels and imitators are in the field, and the next issue of the JOURNAL will contain a list of those who are graduates and competent Osteopaths. If in doubt regarding the genuineness of any one who pretends to practice Osteopathy, address the Secretary at Kirksville, who will give you any desired information.

A. T. STILL.

**TELLS OF A WONDERFUL CURE.**

**S. P. MacConnell Healed by Dr. Still, Founder of Osteopathy.**

S. P. MacConnell was injured in getting off a motor car about ten months ago. Since that time he has been a cripple, it being thought that his knee was permanently injured. He was treated here at Council Bluffs and spent two months in one of the leading Chicago hospitals, but failed to get any relief. Two weeks ago he went to Kirksville, Mo., to undergo treatment at the institution of Dr. Still. Sunday he returned home almost cured, being able to walk without crutches, which he had been using almost continuously for ten months.

Mr. MacConnell's recovery is almost miraculous, and the satisfaction he feels over his cure is only second to the gratitude he

has toward Dr. Still. In speaking of his case, Mr. MacConnell said: "My cure is only one of hundreds that Dr. Still is making. He is an old gentleman 65 years old, and the founder of a new school of the healing art, known as 'Osteopathy.' The doctor has made a special study of the human body and is perhaps the greatest anatomist in the United States. He uses no drugs but cures by manipulation. No sooner did he see my injury than he pronounced it a partial dislocation of the hip. He at once set the limb and in a day or two my crutches were useless. The score of doctors I consulted previous to this diagnosed my injury as of the knee, and you can judge my surprise when I found my hip was injured instead. Dr. Still has a large institution with 300 patients at present. He also has a college with 100 students where his advanced anatomical theories are taught."

Mr. MacConnell left yesterday for Kirksville again to take a further course of manipulation to restore the muscles of his limb which were badly wasted from the disease of the member.

Kirksville is located on the Wabash Railroad, 205 miles from St. Louis, 186 miles from Kansas City, and 155 miles from Des Moines.—Council Bluffs Non-Pariel.

The regular fall term of our School will begin Oct. 2d, 1895. Write to the Secretary for information regarding it.



**OSTEOPATHY AT EVANSTON.**

Chicago's Fashionable Suburb Has a Branch Infirmary.

Dr. Harry Still, son of Dr. Andrew T. Still, is now in charge of a branch Osteopathic Infirmary at Evanston, a fashionable suburb of Chicago, and is meeting with the same remarkable success which has attended the practice of the new science at other places.

The Evanston Daily INDEX, in writing of the institution in a recent issue, said:

"On the day this week that the office of Dr. Still was visited sixty patients had been treated. More were coming and going all the time, and all were of the wealthy and intelligent class of Evanstonians, who had turned in despair from the "regular" physicians and professed to be finding relief under the ministrations of Dr. Still and his assistants. Were they relieved? They said so, and not one of them but could recite cases where wonderful cures had been performed, and the names of the patients were those of some of the best known in Evanston. Many of these were very sensitive about the use of their names, but there are some that have been so generally talked about that there is no harm in further mention.

Of these is the case of little Ruth Catlin. She was afflicted with a trouble that bent one limb almost in a bow and it had to be carried in a cast constantly, for even the jar of a person walking across the room caused her excruciating pain. The surgeons at the Presbyterian hospital could do nothing for her and said that nothing could be done. An operation might be performed, but they gave no hope of a successful result from that. Under Dr. Still's treatment she can bend the limb, has little pain and is able to support the weight of her body upon it.

Miss Fisher of Milwaukee was said to have been absolutely cured. Mr. N. G. Iglehart is being treated there for a swollen gland and says he is being benefited. The son of Managing Editor Van Benthuyzen of the Tribune has been cured of a hip trouble. A son of W. E. Stockton, who had lost all vitality in one arm, is having the circulation rapidly restored. Dorr Kimball's little girl, who was supposed to be helplessly crippled, now does not have to wear a brace as the result of Dr. Still's treatment. Mrs. Jenney, mother of George Jenney, city purchasing agent of Chicago, was injured in a cable accident and lay for thirty-one weeks a helpless cripple, with a thirty pound weight on her leg,

and the doctors could do nothing for her. Dr. Still found that the hip was dislocated, manipulated her awhile and she got up and walked into another room. Dean Wallace, who was taken from home on a stretcher two months ago, unable to move head, hand or foot and nearly dead, has recovered at the Still sanitarium at Kirksville, Mo., so that he can move his limbs. The doctors said he had Charcot's disease and could not live two weeks when he left Evanston. Willice Worthy, son of the late John Worthy, has had hardly any use of his lower limbs from birth, but he walks around now without the braces which he had worn for years, and is so improved that old friends can hardly recognize him.

These are some of the cases that the patients of Dr. Still and their friends are talking about. They seem to have an abiding faith in the efficacy of his treatment. They or members of their families have obtained relief where no relief could apparently be obtained from other sources. In the majority of cases sufficient time has not elapsed to make the proof of cure positive or to complete the cure itself, but so many of the patients seem to have experienced some relief from racking pain that their evidence at least may be taken for what it is worth. THE INDEX has no axe to grind and no interest in Dr. Still, except as it may be demonstrated that he can do what he claims to do, and thus render substantial aid to suffering humanity.

The question is often asked what diseases does Osteopathy treat successfully. The answer is—All diseases of all climates and all seasons, of all ages and sexes. Venereal diseases excepted. Every grade or form of dislocation. Osteopathy knows no compromise with drugs in the treatment of disease, because it depends and works upon the laws of nature.

"The first requirement for an accurate diagnosis is to learn to recognize morbid signs. But the art of observation this implies is not easy and cannot be thoroughly acquired except by practice. No one aspiring to become a skillful observer can trust exclusively to the light reflected from the writings of others; he must carry the torch in his own hands, and himself look into every recess."—J. M. DaCosta, M. D., LL. D.

Our charges are reasonable. The price will depend upon the nature and character of the disease. For all information desired address; H. E. Patterson, secretary.

**THE American School of Osteopathy.**

DR. A. T. STILL, President.  
H. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

REGULAR FALL TERM  
**Will Begin Oct. 2d, 1895.**

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

PROSPECTUS OF A. S. O. FOR 1894 BEGINNING OCT. 2, 1895.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS ON ENTRY TO THE CLASS.

**Age**—No student will be admitted under 18 or over 45 years of age unless by special order of the Trustees. We are not seeking non-age or dotage but good sound material for making creditable Osteopaths. Experience has taught us that after the age of 45 has been reached there is little chance of making a good reasoner in this science.

**Education**—A good English education or at least a thorough knowledge of business branches will be required.

**Character**—All applicants for admission must give satisfactory proof to the board that they are of good moral character and total abstainers from drugs or liquors of an intoxicating nature. We will be very exacting on this point as we want no material to be worked up into sots.  
**A. T. STILL.**

The diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the nerves, blood vessels, or other fluids of the body caused by partial or complete dislocation of the bones, muscles or tissues. The following list of diseases, with many others, have succumbed to Osteopathic treatment, often when all else has failed: Brain Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Headache, Granulated Eyelids, Dripping Eyes, Pterygium, Dizziness, Polypus of Nose, Catarrh, Enlarged Tonsils, Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Goiter, Indigestion, Lack of Assimilation, Torpid Liver, Gall Stones, Neuralgia of Stomach and Bowels, Constipation, Dysentery, Flux, Piles, Fistula, Irregularities of the Heart, Kidney Diseases, Female Diseases, Rheumatism and Neuralgia of all parts, Atrophy of Limbs, Paralysis, Varicose Veins, Milk-leg, Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Eczema, Fever or Coldness of any part of the System and Nervous Prostration.

Osteopathy knows no compromise with disease, because it depends and works upon the laws of nature.



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GOING EAST.	
No. 2. Mail and Express	9:15 p m
No. 4. K. & Q. Express	7:30 a m
No. 6. Stock Express	10:50 p m
No. 8. Local Freight	arrives 10:15 a m leaves 10:40 a m

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GOING SOUTH.	
No. 2. St. L. & K. C. Mail	10:09 a. m.
No. 8. " " Exp	12:04 a. m.
No. 22. Local Freight	2:03 p. m.
No. 98. Through Freight	11:43 a. m.

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