

# Daily Star and Herald.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND COUNTY INTERESTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

FIVE CENTS.

DWIGHT, ILL., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

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## ADJOURNED.

### IT IS NOW "THE ASSOCIATED KEELEY BICHLORIDE OF GOLD CLUBS."

Major Moore re-elected President, Arnold Vice-President, and Kehoe Secretary.

Love Feast at the Hall Last Night.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The committee on constitution and by-laws which were announced as ready to report just before noon, made their report when the convention was called to order at 1 p. m., and almost the entire afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the several sections. The old constitution and by-laws were entirely revised. Many important changes were made, among them the change of the name, which instead of "Bichloride of Gold Club of the world" is now "The Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold Club." Its headquarters are in Dwight as heretofore.

About the only point which rais-



MAJOR CURTIS J. JUDD,  
Secretary and Treasurer of The Leslie E. Keeley Co.

ed any discussion was a clause in relation to memberships. "No person shall be admitted to membership in the Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold Clubs, who is in any way connected with the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors." After much discussion this clause was amended, the words "as a beverage" were added, and then the whole section amended by striking out that portion which excluded liquor dealers.

Judge Morrison, of Taylorville, Ill., arose and said: Gentlemen of the convention: I had the pleasure of living in the common wealth of Iowa for ten years and I was drunk all the time on whisky sold from an Iowa prohibition drug store."

Jim Cooper, of Chicago, made an able argument in favor of excluding liquor dealers. "I say a liquor dealer is not worthy to associate with high-bred, honorable, graduates of the Keeley cure. I am opposed to admitting liquor dealers and will cast my vote to that effect."

Calhoun, of N. Y., was heard from on the subject: "I am opposed to the amendment. When I took treatment I had fourteen dozen bottles of fine twenty-five year old whisky in my cellar. It was from my native state of Kentucky. My wife asked me what I was going to do with it after treatment. My friends advised me to sell it. Sell it! Sell the

stuff which had brought so much sorrow and misery in my own home? I would just as soon sell the small pox, scarlet fever or diptheria. I loaded up a wheelbarrow and pored every bottle of it in the sewer and then broke the bottles."

Judge Arnold said that when the directors formulated the organization, they did on this subject as they did upon all others, called Dr. Keeley into consultation concerning it.

Mr. Wait, of Nebraska, arose to say something, but Mr. Hopley, of Ohio, was too quick for him. Hopley wanted to give the saloon keeper a chance, but his proposal raised such murmurs in the convention that he quickly sat down.

Chas. Eugene Banks: "Mr. President and gentlemen: I want to ask one question: 'When did the saloon keeper ever give us a chance?'"

Col. Nate A. Reed, Jr., said:

and fraternal greetings was received from Los Angeles.

The report of the auditing committee was read before the convention and adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the Board of Directors was read and passed, unanimously.

A recess was then taken in order to give the committee on permanent organization time to consult.

At 4 o'clock the convention was called to order, and the above committee announced ready to report. The report was read and adopted, and the officers recommended were all elected except one. The secretary cast the ballot in favor of all the officers, save the one there were two candidates for, and this was decided by ballot, each club having three votes.

The result was the election of Kehoe, 72½.  
McCormick, 36½.

The result was the election of Kehoe to the office of secretary over McCormick. The vote stood:

Kehoe, 72½.  
McCormick, 36½.

## DR. KEELEY'S SPEECH.

### The Clearest Exposition of the Dipomania Habit Ever Given.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATED KEELEY BICHLORIDE OF GOLD CLUBS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Dr. Keeley's speech delivered before the convention Monday evening is by far the most instructive address on the cure of dipomania ever delivered in the world. Through the kindness of the Doctor we are allowed to publish it in full:

In a moments conversation with a member of the Chicago club before entering this room, he spoke of this convention as being an extraordinary occasion—it was not a political meeting, nor yet was it a religious one; it was something that more nearly touched the hearts of the people of America—particularly so the women and children—than anything else thus far known in the past eighteen hundred years. He therefore asked that the meeting be opened with prayer, which was done.

Without being what is called a Christian, I must say that I am as much a believer in special providence, as was Stanley in the heart of Africa, or our own Dr. Kane among the mountains of ice in the Arctic.

I often ask myself why should the knowledge of this cure come to an ob-

not every child belonging to drunken parents be equally afflicted? Per contra: We know of many children of drunken parents who cannot even bear the smell of alcoholic liquors—much less the taste—who, in a word, are antipathetic to everything alcoholic, from cider to brandy.

You will all remember that in the middle ages the intellect of humanity was obscured by the gross ignorance which then prevailed. There were but few avenues in life open to the man of genius and ability. Painting and sculpture were regarded by the great masses as master callings. Fame and renown could only be won by the chisel or the brush. Chemistry was given over to Charlatans and known as alchemy, while the noble science of medicine held a contemptible place. War and diplomacy held out attractions which were eagerly sought for, but the higher forms of intellectuality, and the nobler schools of thought, reaching out beyond the teachings of previous ages, were alike unknown and unlearned. Hidden secrets remained hidden. Undiscovered treasure laid untouched in its resting place, and the race plodded on in the worn grooves of the centuries, groping its way slowly and painfully toward the light of reason and knowledge. Alcoholism, advantaged by this deplorable condition of affairs, held high carnival, and fastening its terrible fangs upon the human family with remorseless grip, left its fearful impress upon every generation of that time. In a word, the world was drunk. The en-

stomach rejects and ejects the surplus Alcohol. The diaphragm urges the lungs to greater action, and with every expiration it sends forth its modicum of Alcohol. The excretory ducts are put into motion and after some hours, with the surplus Alcohol throw off, the brain and other functions resume their normality and the victim of the debauch is once again restored to business, friends, and sobriety. The first week he is strong, the second week he is stronger, the third he is still stronger, satisfied that he will never drink again. The latter part of the fourth week is reached, then comes a bad night. He wakes in the morning with a feeling known as malaise, or restlessness, he doesn't feel well. He is urged to go to a Doctor, but he is irritable, and refuses. Three days of this sort of feeling, growing worse with time, brings him back again to liquor. In fact it is as necessary that he should drink again as he should breathe to live.

With the commencement of every debauch the stomach has a work to do, namely that of minimizing or condensing the alcoholic product for the nervous system. This new element, which may be known as a paralytic essence, becomes a third force. The catalytic operation of the stomach may be likened to a ship coaling for a trip across the ocean. When the bunkers are filled, the ship leaves the docks. As it proceeds upon its journey, the coal is used up. It has just enough of supply to last the journey, and when it reaches its destination it must be re-coaled for the return trip. The nervous system has just supply enough of this paralytic essence to last four weeks. (if that is the interval of the period) at the end of which time a man finds alcohol as much a necessity as atmosphere is in the aeration of the blood. Hence it is no disgrace to drink, for the reason that a man must drink, if he can at all procure liquor. After the disease is established, and the man is shut off from liquor for any cause, there is left what is called an alcoholic impression.

For instance a man may be caught immediately after a burglary or a murder in a drunken condition. He is manacled, taken to jail, tried, committed and condemned to five years in the penitentiary, all within a short time. There is no time, perhaps, from the moment of his arrest until the moment the prison doors close upon him, that he does not feel a want and a desire for liquor. Five years later, when the prison doors open again for

his egress, with eight dollars in his pocket and a new suit of clothes upon his back, that alcoholic impression is as strong upon him as it was the morning after the crime for which he was punished. The impression is left there, and after the boy has closed his hand he believes the dime is still in the palm. Upon opening his hand, however, he finds it is gone. The juggler, of course, in removing his thumb, had also removed the dime which was stuck to the thumb with wax.

In further illustrations of this alcoholic impression the Doctor spoke of many men in the past who had voluntarily quit liquor for years but it was always a struggle to keep from it. In confirmation of this, he asked all of those in the room who had gone through this ordeal, with this result, to raise in their seats. In a moment nearly half the convention were on their feet.

After recommending that the Bichloride of Gold Clubs scattered broadcast through the United States employ Mr. H. W. Davis as a lecturer, under an arrangement made personally with the Doctor, whereby, if the lecturer did not bring \$125 a year clear, that he, Doctor Keeley, would make it up to him, he closed by thanking those present for the kindness and patience they had shown throughout his address.

Remember the meeting at the town house to-night at 8 o'clock. The men will be assigned to the different companies.



THE LIVINGSTON—O. B. STANTON, PROPRIETOR.

"There can't be a good fellow who sells liquor over the bar to his fellow men. The time for sentiment has passed. Are we ready to throw down the gauntlet to the liquor dealers? I SAY WE ARE! and the Colonel sat down amid uproarious applause.

Col. Morrison, of Taylorville, was about the only man in favor of the saloon keeper. "I don't believe we should throw mud at them. In the name of God, who but we have kept them in the business? I know a saloon keeper at my home who put his hand down in his pocket and loaned a man the money, without security to come and take this treatment."

The question was loudly called for and upon vote by clubs the result was yea, or in favor of the saloonkeeper, 8½; nay, or against, 98½.

The remainder of the constitution and by-laws was adopted by sections without further discussion, and then adopted as a whole. A telegram of congratulation

The following are the names of the officers who are to serve for the ensuing year:

S. E. Moore, President.  
W. S. Arnold, 1st Vice-President.  
Frank P. Clark, 2d Vice-Pres't.  
J. D. Kehoe, Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Burris, of Missouri.  
John J. Flinn, of Chicago.  
D. B. Youngblood, of Illinois.  
Waller Young, of Missouri.  
D. G. Wootin, of Texas.  
J. M. Kelley, of Pittsburg.  
Alf. Calhoun, of New York.  
S. J. McLane, of Michigan.  
Jas. E. Merritt, of Minnesota.  
W. G. Richardson, of Kansas.  
Ed. F. Mullen, of California.

Wednesday Morning.

The club was called to order and graduates heard from as follows: Smith, of Cuba; Col. De Coursey, of Colorado; Tom Cannon, of Kansas City, and Mr. Hopley, of Ohio. The club adjourned early in order to move back to the old club room.

sure man in an obscure town if it were not a special providence. This, however, is only one of the reasons I have for believing in special providences.

In this discovery I think there has come a ray of light into the world that has illuminated it in its darkest corners.

Drunkenness has been considered a crime; it has been considered a vice, or, to speak it mildly, a disgrace. I say here to-night, that it is neither a crime, a vice, nor a disgrace. Certainly you would not class any of the germ diseases, such as typhoid fever, diptheria, or scarlet fever as a disgrace, and inebriety is as much a disease as any of the germ diseases.

Drunkenness is a disease, caused by the poison of Alcohol. Other poisons cause other diseases, but only the poison of alcohol can cause the disease of inebriety. To deny, therefore, that alcohol is a poison is to deny that any disease can be caused by any poison.

The drinking of alcoholic liquors produces the disease of inebriety in proportion to the quantity of alcohol drunk. IS THE DISEASE PRODUCED BY ALCOHOL CURABLE?

I think we may safely assume this, from the number of those present with us to-night who can give confirmatory evidence of the fact.

IS INEBRIETY HEREDITARY?

I claim that it is not. I further claim that there is no transmissible disease known by permission of the doctors as hereditary that is curable by medicine. Alcoholism is curable by medicine.

If alcoholism is hereditary, why should not the daughters as well as the sons of the family be so afflicted? Why

tire European world was in a state of inebriety. Therefore, if drunkenness were hereditary we would have been a world of gibbering idiots, incapable of taking care of ourselves, and thus long since would have been blotted off the face of the earth.

Drunkenness is not hereditary. A man may be born with a neurosis as the product of ancestral drinking which would incline him after getting a taste of alcohol to become a user of alcoholic liquors, and in accordance with the quantity drunk, to become a drunkard, or he might become an opium user from some phase of this neurosis that demands a narcotic, but unless he used alcohol or opium, he would not become an inebriate from the use of the one, nor an opium fiend from the use of the other. He might go to cigarettes, cocaine or chloral, and be equally satisfied.

I think your verdict will be, from what you know of this disease, and from personal experience otherwise, that it is not hereditary, but acquired. The family Doctor is called in and after much nursing the man is brought back to consciousness. This is done by aiding the system to eliminate its surplus alcohol. The stomach takes command of the condition as captain with the diaphragm as its chief executive—the brain being wholly incapacitated by the narcotic effects of Alcohol. The

JOHN R. OUGHTON,  
Vice-President and Chemist of The Leslie E. Keeley Co.

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