

DR. KEELEY'S SPEECHES.

The Clearest Exposition of the Dipomania Habit Ever Given.

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:

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

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 Dr. Kane among the mountains of ice in the Arctic.

I often ask myself why should the knowledge of this cure come to an obscure 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 providence. In this discovery I think there has come a ray of light into the world that has illuminated it in its darkest corners.

Drunkness 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, diphtheria, or scarlet fever as a disgrace, and inebriety is as much a disease as are any of the germ diseases.

Drunkness 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 cured 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 perianth, and that inebriety is 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 not every child belonging to drunken parents be equally afflicted? I 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, and the higher forms of intellectuality, and the nobler schools of thought, reaching out beyond the teachings of previous ages, were alike unknown and uncared for. Hidden secrets remained hidden. Undiscovered treasure laid unexplored. Resting 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 entire 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.

Drunkness 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 get into the cigar, 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 by cultivation. So much for heredity. Here the Doctor described a well defined case of dipomania or periodical drunkenness.

He spoke of a man on a bed sick from the effects of a bunch—a man intoxicated and narcotized to stupefaction,

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 stomach rejects and ejects the surplus Alcohol. The diaphragm urges the lungs to greater action, and with every expiration it sends forth its medium 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 is strong, the second week is stronger, the third he is still stronger, satisfied that he will never drink again.



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

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 ev y 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 in the operation 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, com-

mitted 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 suit of clothes upon his back, that alcoholic impression is as strong upon him as it was the morning after his arrest. The first place he will make for is a saloon; and he will get drunk. When arrested for drunkenness, he will make any excuse but the proper one as to why he got drunk. That man is diseased, and remains as much diseased as he was when he committed the crime for which he was punished. As a consequence he will go back to liquor and his old habits and we will again find him in the penitentiary after the lapse of a few months, or years.



MAJOR S. E. MOORE,
First President of the Bichloride of Gold Club, and President of the World Club.

In proof of this so-called alcoholic impression, the Doctor illustrated by telling of the innocent boy called upon from the front row by the juggler to

receive a dime. It is placed in the palm of his hand and crushed down by the thumb of the juggler into the soft tissues. 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 make \$1200 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.

We take pleasure in presenting Dr. Keeley's cheering remarks at the closing of the great convention of Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold Clubs:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATED KEELEY BICHLORIDE OF GOLD CLUBS: I am called upon to-night, at the close of your session, to congratulate you upon work well done. I do not think a more important convention has been held at any time or place in the history of the United States, than the one I now address. You stand to-night, the strongest body of men for your numbers, not only upon this continent, but on the face of the globe. You represent all classes, conditions and callings.



DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY,
President of The Leslie E. Keeley Co., and Discoverer of the Great Bichloride of Gold Remedy for Dipomania and Kindred Diseases.

The pulpit, the bench and the bar have their representatives here. The commercial world as well as the farmer and the mechanic are also with us. In fact your representation to-night is as broad as the necessities of man. It was a small beginning eight months ago that to-night produces this grand result, and that beginning was backed by the prayers of the mothers, wives and daughters of the world. This movement is something grand to contemplate. You are brought together by an unselfish desire to aid your fellowmen. No selfish motive could have prompted this uprising and outpouring of "man's humanity to man." I speak these words slowly that the representative of the Chicago Herald may get my words accurately and report them correctly. You are here under the eyes of the newspaper world, who will approve or criticize your action. These papers predicted wrangling and controversy and dispute. I am truly happy to state there has been none. The convention has been conducted in a spirit of fairness, justice and brotherly love, and as you go to your homes with memories and the hopes that are born here to-night because of your association with this convention and with this work, it will make you broader and better men. It will make you better satisfied with yourselves, better able to deal with the God's unfortunates who may be thrown in your way, and who need your sympathy, your kindness and your support. God has blessed your work and he will continue to bless it. I thank you, gentlemen, and bid you good night and good bye.

Called to Washington. S. T. K. Prime, one of our esteemed and widely known citizens, left for Washington, D. C., Tuesday, under the direction of the Chicago Board of Trade to give information to the congressional and senate committees to whom have been referred the Washburne bill in relation to dealing in futures, etc. As this selection clearly indicates, Mr. Prime is one of the best posted men on the subjects to which the bill relates, in this country. His reliability in this line is acknowledged the world over.

FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Volunteers Divided Into Companies.

At an adjourned meeting of the Dwight Volunteer Fire Department held at the town house Wednesday evening the volunteers were divided into two companies. No. 1 is the Hook and Ladder company and No. 2 the Hose Company. Those assigned are as follows:

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| No. 1. | No. 2. |
| Wright, Capt. | J. Baker, Capt. |
| Rowley, Lieut. | Williamson, Lieut. |
| Calahan, | Weber, |
| Couril, | Hearing, |
| Orr, | Scott, |
| Hagerty, | Lightholder, |
| Richardson, | Hart, |
| J. Lawler, | Hansen, |
| Seymour, | Real, |
| Fenn, | Zimmerman, |
| Buffham, | Rabe, |
| W. Thompson, | Rogers, |
| E. Lawler, | Curtis, |
| West, | Taylor, |
| Patterson, | Crandall. |

The above members can be transferred by permission of the captains.

Chief Keeley laid down the law in regard to outsiders interfering at the time of fires, also regarding discipline, and he is right about it. Hereafter at fires firemen will take orders only from superior officers, and every order must be obeyed. The Chief will ask nothing unreasonable of the men, and they should obey immediately.

One thing is apparent, and that is that Chief Keeley knows his business

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. We present to-day a portrait of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the president of the company bearing his name, and the discoverer of the great bichloride of gold cure for dipomania and kindred diseases. So much has been said of this wonderful man that it is not necessary for us to say anything.

New Election Law. From one of our exchanges we clip the following regarding the duties of the town clerk. Mr. E. T. Miller will have considerable to attend to in Dwight township:

"Under the new election law the town clerk becomes a very important personage. He is a custodian of the



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

ballot box and must see that a new one is got if the old one is not pretty large, for the tickets will be much larger than in former years. He must be in his office on Monday, March 22d, to receive the certificates of nomination, and the petition of voters if nominations are made by petition. He must examine and pass upon the legality of certificates, count the names on petition, and see that they are in proper form. He must see to the posting of notices of elections and cards of instruction before certain specified dates. He must attend to the preparing of copy for the tickets, have them printed on front and back, counted and sealed; know just how many are wanted in each election district, and how many he must keep in reserve; see that the judges of election in each district are supplied with tickets not later than 3 p. m., the day before the election, and with cards and colored tickets to post in and about the election rooms and in the booths on the morning of the election. He must provide pens, pencils, ink, blotters, etc., for the several booths and for the clerks and judges. He must receive, count and receipt for the ballots not used during the day. He must read the reports of officers at the formal meeting at 2 o'clock, and keep a record of the proceedings held. To do all this and do it correctly, will re-



WALTER M. WEESE,
First Secretary of the Bichloride of Gold Club.

quire considerable study of the new law, not forgetting that the general law still defines many of his duties. On his care and attention will largely depend the correctness and legality of the vote to be cast on Tuesday, April 5, 1892, when in most townships in the state the new election law will have its first fair trial.

Major C. J. Judd. We present to-day a portrait of Maj. Curtis J. Judd, the efficient secretary and treasurer of the Leslie E. Keeley Co. Mr. Judd has been a prominent resident of Dwight for many years and was president of the town board for eleven years. He has had the clerical and financial management of the company since its inception, and during the past year has been one of the busiest men in the United States. He is an apt and concise business man under all circumstances. Mr. Judd has a handsome home on East Waupansie street, from which he and his good wife dispense hospitality and charity to all.

ARC LIGHTS.

The Ordinance Passed Tuesday Night and Signed by the Mayor, Clerk and Mr. Seigert.

After a long and severe struggle the citizens' committee, town board and Mr. Seigert have reached a thorough understanding regarding electric light. It should have been settled long before, but if the Seigerts get a move on themselves we will have sixteen arc lights burning brightly within one month. Mr. Seigert seems to want to do what is right and the town board want him to have a fair compensation for his labors. The prices finally agreed upon for incandescent lights are as follows:

- 60 cents to 9 o'clock.
- 65 cents to 10 o'clock.
- 70 cents to 11 o'clock.
- 75 cents to 12 o'clock.
- \$1.00 after 12 o'clock.

It was also agreed that all the incandescents shall burn until 12:15 a. m., so as to give arrivals here on the midnight train time to get home. The arc lights will burn all night.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Seigerts will have several thousand dollars invested in the business and that they would naturally be interested in living up to their contract, it was decided to cross out the section regarding their giving bonds. This may be right and it may not. We think bonds should be required of every one who is given a franchise to use the streets and alleys for profit. In this case, however, the responsibility to the city is left to the board, and any infringement on its rights should receive their immediate attention. The time for having the new system in operation is March 15, which will not be extended unless the weather is so that it is impossible to work. The ordinance will be published in full in the weekly.

Col. Morgan made a few remarks in which he stated that Hon. W. W. Graham of Carbondale, who had had considerable experience in electric light matters in his own town, informed him that the present contract with Mr. Seigert was a very reasonable one.

On motion of Taylor, seconded by Bell, the ordinance was passed unanimously, and ordered published in the STAR and HERALD.

The bond of Hill & McCabe, the sewer contractors, was read and approved. The firm has already ordered some of the material and requested that the lines of the sewers be given them at once so they could deliver the material to the right places. The matter of engineer and superintendent of the construction of the sewer was brought up and laid over until the next meeting, when probably Mr. Philbrick will receive the appointment. He has surveyed the city and knows the lay of the land and is just the man for the place. We understand he also offers to include the surveying of Renfrew Park in his bid.

John R. Oughton. In this issue will be found a portrait of John R. Oughton, the vice-president and chemist of The Leslie E. Keeley Co. Mr. Oughton has been connected with the company since it commenced business and is a valuable member of the firm. He has resided in Dwight for a long time, and is a wide-awake, progressive citizen. He is a prominent member of several societies and a member of the school board. Mr. Oughton had entire charge of the medical department of the institute during the absence of Dr. Keeley in Europe, and did his work well. He owns a handsome home on West Mazon avenue his family consists of an estimable wife and two bright little boys.

President Moore. We present to-day a fine portrait of President S. B. Moore, of the Bichloride of Gold Club of the World.

Mr. Moore first saw the light of day in Pittsburg, Penn., January 17, 1850, and therefore is 42 years of age—comparatively a young man. He is a resident of Pittsburg, Penn., and a man of wealth, of excellent social standing and influence, and is at present engaged in the real estate business in a suburb of Pittsburg. Mr. Moore is one of the whole-souled, liberal minded and liberal hearted gentlemen that it is a pleasure to meet. Since his graduation at Dwight he has been the means of accomplishing much good for humanity

Going to California. Dr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Keeley will start for California some day next week. They will be absent about a month, and during the time the Doctor will visit several branch institutes on the Pacific coast.

