Dwight Star and Herald.

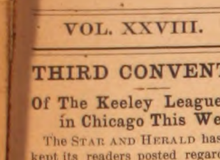
DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND COUNTY INTERESTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

VOL. XXVIII. DWIGHT, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893. NO. 27

THIRD CONVENTION

Of The Keeley League Held in Chicago This Week.

The STAR AND HERALD has always kept its readers posted regarding the great Leslie E. Keeley Gold Cure and the doings of the National League, both of which societies had their inception in the handsome little prairie city of Dwight, and will do so now. The first is the production of years of thought and study by our honored townsman, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, and the latter the outcome of the love, friendship and sympathy existing between the men who have suffered and been cured by the Keeley remedies. The two former conventions were held in Dwight and the third at Central Music Hall in Chicago Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and closing Fri-



THE LABORATORY.

day with a grand celebration of "Keeley Day" at the world's fair.

As early as last Sunday the clans began to gather at the Mecca Hotel. Monday every train coming into the city brought delegates from every direction and all night and for two days they arrived. About 400 rooms were taken by them at the Mecca and many stopped at other places.

Tuesday morning at about 11 o'clock, when the convention was called to order by President Sam Moore Central Music Hall was well filled with ladies of the auxiliaries, delegates and members of the leagues. After a few preliminary remarks by the President, and prayer by Dr. Thomas, Mayor Carter H. Harrison was introduced and delivered a fine address of welcome, after which he was unanimously voted an honorary member of the Keeley League. Mr. Horton, of Nashville, responded in a happy vein and the great convention was opened. Dr. Leslie E. Keeley and Rev. Father Cox made excellent short addresses to the convention.

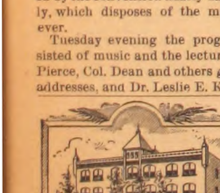
While Mayor Harrison was speaking a band was heard approaching and the Leavenworth Soldiers Home and Colorado delegation marched into the hall about 300 strong, led by the old veteran band, and fine music they made. The old soldiers delegation was headed by Governor Smith of the Home, and the Colorado boys by Major and Captain Insley. The latter wore handsome silver badges. Carter Harrison stopped speaking until all were seated, remarking that he could not speak against a brass band.

After the speaking a committee on credentials were appointed and an adjournment taken to two o'clock.

The committee on credentials reported shortly after the afternoon session was called and their report, after some remarks, was unanimously adopted.

The matter of the suspension of the charter of League No. 12, of Chicago, was brought up and referred to an investigating committee of five to report Wednesday morning. Their report unanimously supported the action of the executive board, and was adopted by the convention nearly unanimously, which disposes of the matter forever.

Tuesday evening the program consisted of music and the lecturers, John Pierce, Col. Dean and others gave short addresses, and Dr. Leslie E. Keeley de-



THE LIVINGSTON HOTEL.

livered the following splendid adress.

THE RELATION OF INEBRIETY TO HEREDITY.

Statistics do not prove that inebriety is hereditary. It is true that inebriates may have parents with a nerve lesion, or even with inebriety, but this is no certain rule. Inebriates are derived almost equally from educated, ignorant, intemperate, temperate, highly moral and religious, as well as vicious parents, and other ancestry. Inebriates are descended almost equally from an ancestry with nerve and other diseases, and those who apparently never had nervous disease.

Inebriety, however, has the reputation of being hereditary, and I wish to investigate the matter from the stand-point of the laws of heredity and the transmission of diseases, and other variations, for the sake of making the subject as clear as possible.

The law of heredity is that in reproduction like produces like subject to variations.

This is the general law relating to individuals, but the law must be limited to many qualifications relating both to qualities of likeness transmitted, as well as qualities of the variations transmitted. Like reproduces like, for instance, relating to species, orders, genera, etc., and like variations are transmitted, of certain kinds: a parent has a hare-lip, cleft palate, or six fingers and toes, these variations will be transmitted; but if a man loses his right hand by accident, or a surgical operation relieves him of a cancer of the lip leaving an artificial hare-lip, these deformities will not be transmitted.

In the lower animals, as all men know, certain physiological qualities as the fineness of wool, quality of meat, speed, and form of the animal, nature, it appears, can be educated, but not forced. By some unknown force, underlying or resulting from necessity, or use, or disuse, or mind, or accident or invention of development in embryology a child may be born with two thumbs, and the parents would not be surprised at it if the thumb of the right hand of every male member of a family through 50 generations were amputated in infancy, would not be surprised at finding a family with this hereditary peculiarity. Certain tribes of Indians have piebald horses. They produce them by systematic selection, this feature of horses. The Indians also put a brand on all their horses, say the letter S. Every Indian knows that sexual selection will breed bald horses; but no Indian expects that such a method will produce horses branded with the letter S. If such a strange form of sexual selection, and branding for many generations the horses of a tribe, the Indians would probably destroy the colt, and enter upon a series of religious sun dances, or some such prescription of superstition, to banish the charm.

The distinction between nature and type, then, which make some of them transmissable and others not, seems to be that physiological variations are hereditary, but traumatic variations are not transmitted.

The flat head Indians for generations, and perhaps for centuries, have practiced the art of creating their babies' heads by fastening a piece of board or like substance over the forehead and vortex to flatten the top of the head.

The intelligence or superstition of the tribe recognizes some use or utility for this result and procedure; but Nature does not so see the deformity and refuses to transmit it.

The Chinese ladies have for centuries cultivated the deformity of cramped and small feet. Nature gave premises to the deformity, by the force of sexual selection and disuse. If people never use their feet, or use them not enough, the anatomy and function will degenerate whether the foot is cramped and pinched or not. But I have never heard yet of the birth of a child having its ears pierced for rings, though the belles for 50 generations of the child's ancestors may have worn these ornaments.

The second law of variation, or quality of variation, which appears to be hereditary is that a development of any trait or physiology due to the resistance to an injury, will be transmitted. Resistance to injuries, or expenditure of energy by the physiology of bodily effort, creates variations that are hereditary. This is Natures conservatism. Nature creates these faculties and structures from use, and necessity and she transmits them. Nature will also transmit variations acquired by use—but not the deformities due to traumatism without use or disuse. Nature punishes on the page of heredity, the story of development and victory due to activity in adaptation or to inactivity: but marks no entire defeat. If a limb is lost, Nature makes no record. If the limbs are increased in muscular and bone developement, and nerve power by use, Nature will transmit the variation. If the limbs are dwarfed in muscle, bone and nerve energy, through disuse, Nature will transmit this condition.

QUALITIES OF DISEASE TRANSMITTED.

Disease is proverbially hereditary. The chronic infectious diseases enjoy that reputation particularly; but investigating closely it will be seen that there are two methods of heredity in the transmission of disease. In the first place disease can be transmitted directly from the mother to the unborn child. In such cases the active disease is conveyed and not the results. I do not regard this as strictly within the jurisdiction of heredity, however, but it is rather a method of contagion, or direct communication of disease. Consumption, syphillis, and no doubt many other diseases are thus communicated. I do not doubt that inebriety may be transmitted in this manner only. I see no reason why alcohol, drank by the mother, does not make an inebriate of her unborn child.

But observation shows us that Nature, in the heredity of disease, follows the same rules of conduct as in the acquirment and transmission of other deformities. Physiological variations, acquired by the physiological laws of use and disuse will be transmitted, but the traumatic lesions resulting from disease, are not hereditary. Poisoning is traumatism. If tissue is destroyed by a sharp edge, a crushing wheel, a hot iron, or a caustic, or a disintegrating poison, the result is the same in either case and is mechanical traumatism.

This destruction of tissue is not hereditary. An inauration, a degeneration, an hypertrophy, an atrophy are not hereditary, as such, except as acquirments of the individual to resist a cause of disease.

The results of poisoning are not hereditary. If a person has stricture of the esophas, from swallowing lye, the stricture will not be transmitted. If a person has the stamp of consumption, which is due to the poisoning of alcohol, and which results in a craving for drink, from the stand-point of consciousness, this mark of alcohol, nor inebriety, is not transmissable. Nature refuses to make a record of such a lesion as she refuses to transmit a cicatrix by heredity.

But in the heredity of disease something is always transmitted. Alcohol may be directly transmitted as I have said. The germ of this disease can be an associate of reproduction as well as of life, and be transmitted in this manner, but this is not true heredity: but from this we already known I think it is an easy matter to learn what it is that is transmitted as the result of disease.

In this struggle for life the developmental phenomena of life are made up of action and reaction or assault and resistance. I do not know of a phenomenon of physics or life that is not created in this manner, and that is not the resultant of forces acting in opposition. Animal and vegetable types and forms are determined and shaped under these laws. Living things resist each other mechanically, and they resist each other's poisons. If the resistance is not sufficient they succumb; if it is sufficient they acquire an increased power of resistance. They acquire a stronger beak, longer claws, more prominent canine teeth, more cunning, more skill, a sharper eye, a keener scent. These qualities and forms are transmitted, because nature creates them under the laws of use and disuse, and wants them, and because Nature transmits physiological variations.

But if in the struggle for life and a living an animal loses a wing, or a canine tooth, or a claw, Nature does not transmit the deformity. Nature transmits the acquirement of resistance that grew out of the fight. If an animal is poisoned it is either destroyed or gains more or less immunity to the poison by a variation of poisonous tissues. No deformity resulting from the poison is transmitted, but the degree of acquirement of immunity, or power of resisting the poison is transmitted. In this manner Nature enables those, who can acquire the power of resistance, to live. If every deformity caused by accident, or the result of the struggle for life, or disease, or poison, were subject to heredity, we would be a deformed race. The human skin would be cicatrix, muscles would be threads, and tumors. In short, humanity would be an indescribable monstrosity.

In heredity the resistance to disease is transmitted, but not the results of the disease. Nature does not adopt disease for its usefulness, and make it a subject of heredity. In fighting disease, or other enemies, Nature gains information, wisdom, new types, and variations through variations of structure under use or disuse; and those things are transmitted by heredity.

Now, applying these rules to disease and to life we find there is what may be called an apparent heredity, but it is strictly which is real. It is the custom of physicians, when investigating a disease, to diligently trace the disease in the ancestry of patients as far as possible. Life insurance companies do the same, and the rejection of applicants in good health is often based on the disease of their ancestry, apparently there is here an incongruity; but in reality there is not. The acquirement of an immunity to disease is a matter of centuries of time and hundreds of generations. We know very well that certain families are tuberculous, others have family diseases, and so-called hereditary diseases. Now those diseases are not hereditary. The diseases are not transmitted by true hereditary; but may be directly communicated; but in relation to true heredity the meaning of a hereditary disease is that Nature in that family, has not yet acquired an immunity to that particular disease. If heredity handed down to succeeding generations actual disease and its results as a law, this Earth would be as barren of life as the moon. True heredity does not transmit germs, poisons, scars, amputations, degenerations, or like causes or results of disease.

But heredity does transmit a feature of the results of disease. If disease leads to the disuse of a part or a function this result may become a feature of heredity, if it is continued long enough to create an organic variation in type. But the rule of heredity is that pathology, as a direct entity, is not hereditary, but the physiological resistance it creates, through physiological use, is transmitted, and any result of remote character, which is produced by physiological disuse may be transmitted.

With these data in hand I will recapitulate the relation of inebriety to heredity.

Inebriety is a direct lesion of the tissue cells of the cerebro spinal system caused by alcohol, and can be caused by nothing else, if it is alcoholic inebriety. This lesion is a pathological result, a traumatism, a wound, such it is no more transmissible than a cicatrix, or the stump of amputation. But no such lesion or result of poisoning can occur without creating resistance on the part of the poisonous tissues. The resistance results in an increased tolerance to the poison. That this is a law of poisoning can not be disputed. The law of poisoning is that if a poison is not fatal, one of its results is to create an increased tolerance on the part of the poisoned tissues, to the action of the poison. It is known to all common observation, that poison, taken in gradually increasing doses, creates a tolerance to its poisonous action. This tolerance is a power acquired physiologically by the law of use. It becomes, therefore, a bodily quality, just as much a quality of the body as the physiology of digestion. It is as much an organic part of the body as the teeth or stomach. It is not a cicatrix or a mark of Nature's defeat. It is a hereditary quality and is transmissable. It is this law which underlies the whole phenomena of the acquired immunity from disease. So far as true heredity is concerned its influence is entirely in opposition to the action of alcohol in creating inebriety. Observation will bear out this induction. It is true that many families are inebriates but it is also families are temperate or moderate drinkers, whose ancesters were inebriates. The result of the transmission of the power of resisting alcohol is to prevent, to this extent, the creation of inebriety as a result of drinking. It is in this manner that Nature teaches the land native Americas inebriates and perhaps one hundred or less inebriate Europeans.

But inebriety can be transmitted by the mother to the unborn babe beyond a question as other diseases can by this direct method. No doubt children are born inebriates through this cause. Children are also made inebriates in the

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., LL. D.

cradle and nursery; but heredity has nothing to do with these cases of heredity, or with the method and manner of the communication of disease.

The most prominent instance of heredity, in relation to disuse, is found in the reproduction of the rudimentary organs, as they are called, notably the wolfian bodies, the appendix vermiformis, the pineal gland and the nails and canine teeth. The wolfian bodies were kidneys in an ancestral worm, the appendix vermiformis was a greatly elongated intestine, acting as a pouch in a marsupial ancestor of the human race, which served to stow away quantities of coarse fodder, as sticks, twigs and grass, for future use. The pineal gland was an eye in the back of the head of a reptilian ancestor of man. The time came in the course of animal developement, when forethought was more in demand than after-thought, hence the cerebrum underwent greater growth and development; and disuse, through the physiology of heredity pulled the back eye into the head, covered it with the skull and the cerebral membranes, and buried it deeply beneath the cerebrum. In duetime these memories of heredity will disappear from the human organization. There will be no terrible appendix, with its pathological fatalities, no pineal gland, or canine teeth, or wolfian bodies. The nails will probably remain, as they are now again employed by usefulness, as greatly modified from the original types. Nature is slowly getting rid of them all by the slow process of disuse and heredity. Surgery is doing much to relieve individuals of the appendix, but it is safe to say that this will not aid heredity. If the ancestral eye of the pineal gland had been extirpated by surgery, from its original reptilian possessor, until the present, and Natnre had continued to use the eye, or sustain a want for its use, people would be born to-day with a perfect eye at the back of the head.

All living things are subject to the conditions surrounding them. The human mind is subject to the same conditions. People are happy or in trouble according to certain physiological conditions of life. It is impossible for two living things, or for two members of a species or two persons in a family to live under and be subject to precisely the same conditions, and for this reason no two living things or members of a family are precisely alike. No two people ever looked precisely alike, and probably never will. Differences can always be seen somewhere, when any two living plants or animals are inspected. But the law remains that like produces like, subject to variations, or subject to conditions of life, which cannot be precisely the same in any two living things.

Science has been busy for many years studying the hereditary feature of biology. The object is to find out the secret of reproduction and the substance or type of life which is the agent of reproduction, as a force, and the method of its action. The cells of tissue can be seen with a microscope, their birth, life and death has been watched, and every item noted with photographic accuracy. Cells multiply themselves by division. One would think that this might explain the phenomena of heredity, but it does not to any further extent than to verify the law, like produces like.

In sexual reproduction the combination of the germ cell, the egg cell, reproduces the living organism, after the general law of heredity; but the question to answer is how is it possible that these two different cells, each of them contains all the characteristics of the organisms which they produce? Each cell contains in some form a complete record of the whole anatomy of the parent, and not only that, but family variations, and the structure, peculiarities, and variations, of its whole line of ancestry. If a germ cell, or egg cell could be opened and read it would reveal the history of its ancestry back to the beginning of life. It is all there. The birth of each new order, species, and family is written on the walls of that cell. Nothing seems to be forgotten. As life is developed, and the form of the living organism develops, the whole anatomy of the parent is reproduced, with certain characteristics of family, and race, and species, and even the mementoes of more ancient and less developed ancesery are reproduced.

In the union and blending of the two cells, the germ and egg cell, the characteristics of both parents and families are there represented. It is here where the great struggle for the survival of the fittest begins. The result of this blending is that the strongest characteristics survive, but they are modified by the weaker and opposing ones. No end to philosophy, and science yet unwritten, and unread, will date from the reproduction of life, and the physiology of these two cells in relation to heredity.

Scientists and philosophers, who have graduated from the schools of thought, have stood at the portal of Nature's temple containing this mystery of life, and knowing little, have ventured to suggest hypotheses. The human way of explaning laws which are uniform in character is to suggest a more general law which is in uniformity with these more special laws. A few men have suggested hypotheses to explain why it is, how it is, that two cells of different kinds, representing the complete existing and historical record of the two living organisms, back to the origin of life, can be so constructed, and so endowed. It seems incomprehensible. It seems impossible but we all know it is true.

History tells us that a certain astronomer could not mathematically explain the solar system without hypothecating the existence of an unknown planet. The astronomer's figures led to the discovery of the supposed world.

Phylosophy is now attempting to read the written history of the reproductive cells by the same method. Reasoning is sometimes in advance of the glass lenses of the telescope or microscope.

Herbert Spencer, Chas. Darwin, De Vries, Haeckle and Wiesman have ventured hypotheses to make the explanation of the problem of heredity reproduction. Practically there is little difference in the suggestion of these scientists. They all assume the existence of minute organisms which inhabit the germ cells, somethin asg delegates inhabit a convention, or as written books occupy a library.

Herbert Spencer called these imaginary creations physiological units. Darwin spoke of them as gemmules. These men associated the idea with living organic individuals, as delegates may be understood to represent, in a convention, the character, the sentiment, and structure of their respective communities. De Vries, Wiesman, and perhaps others, name the substance which is thus the representative of heredity in the germ cells, as a germ psalm, or pangenes, giving an idea which is more like that of written records collected in a safe deposit or a library.

This hypothesis is no doubt approximately correct, considered from the standpoint of the general idea. We know that Nature maintains a record of all history. There is a geological record, a zoological record, and a record of plants. Reading the record made by Nature tells how worlds are made, inhabited, and go out of existence. A record is represented by some living organism. The idea of units, representative of the complete anatomy of an individual, as a delegate from every cell in his body, and representative also of every phenomenon, occurence, act, and formation of his history, and the history of his ancestry, and numerous enough to represent all these things, existing in a reproductive cell is not inconsistent with what we know already about the magnitude, great and small, of living things.

We have reason to believe also that Nature makes a record on protoplasmic organic structure, and cell organic structure, in some manner, of her own acts. The nerve impressions, made upon certain nerve centres, which we know as memory, must be a record of his character. Whether the representative units have written records, or whether their force is hereditary comes through a function similar to tradition, is of little consequence. It is certain that by some physiological process the reproductive cells contain the record of heredity. But the great complexity of function of these representative units can scarcely be imagined. As representatives and delegates from every historical item, and every tissue cell of the parents, they are to create and determine the character of a new living organism. The struggle is to improve the species, to build up a variation or two from the original type, which shall be an improvement. There is also a force present, representing characteristics which are debasing.

But whatever the struggle and result may be, it would seem that a formulated code of heredity has been established. A regular method of practice has been adopted. Certain things are always or generally rejected, on appearance, in reproduction. In addition to this there is a developing force in the ascendent in heredity, which generally obtains the strongest representation. Generally the world grows better than heredity, subject to the conditions of life. By the established code of conduct, in heredity, mutilations which are not the result of physiological manufacture are not reproduced. Scars and the pathological results of poison are not reproduced. Inebriety is not reproduced. It is rejected by the code of heredity transmission along with the surgical deformities and the results of mechanical violence.

The meaning of law is the uniformity of phenomena, or action, or functions; and a code is a classified list of such laws. We find that the delegate units agree to omit certain acquirements of structure and function in reproduction. Any organ, from disuse, has a lessened vitality and strength, and correspondingly weak delegation to the convention. An organ or an anatomical part, having increased its vitality or force by exercise is correspondingly represented.

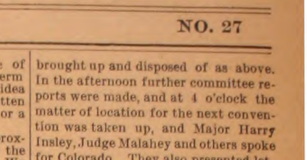
Inebriety is made up of certain distinct factors of anatomical changes, and symptoms of representative character. The cells are poisoned and as a consequence they undergo variation. This variation is complex and of unlike factors, because one of the symptoms is a craving for drink, and another is a periodical disgust for liquor, and still another is an increased tolerance to the drug. It appears that this increased tolerance to the drug is the only factor transmitted. The direct effect of the poison is to cause a traumation, and this change of conditions creates the appetite for liquor. The cells acquire by physiological action, a distinct variation which enables them to resist the poison, or tolerate a greater quantity of it, which is comparative immunity; and this quality being the product of physiology, is transmitted. In ptomaine poisoning of certain kinds great pain in the peripheral nerve may result, being named neuralgia. If the disease proceeds neuristis may follow, and even degeneration. But another result is also an increased power of resistance to the ptomaine. In this case neuristis, or the degeneration, will not be transmitted; but a per cent. of the acquired immunity will be inherited and transmitted. A certain degree of moral weakness goes with drinking and inebriety. The moral weakness leads to drink, and permits it. Ethics is the result of mental development, and as such is a physiological acquirement. As a result of a weak ethical heredity a person drinks and goes on to inebriety; but in such a case the inebriety is not inherited. Nature endeavors thro' heredity, in such a case, to balance the hereditary weak moral character by an increase of the tolerance to alcohol. The weak ethical condition is transmitted.

Many vicious, immoral men are temperate drinkers, if they do not entirely abstain. They may be occasional drinkers, but are not known as drunkards, though they may belong to most any of the classes of criminals.

On the other hand men of the highest intellectual and moral character may be inebriates, though inebriety is unknown among their ancestry. For these reasons I do not regard inebriety as hereditary. It is a disease that is acquired at some time during his life by every individual who suffers from its horrible grasp. But it is most certainly a curable disease.

Wednesday morning several new delegations were reported and presented by Mr. Adams, of Louisiana, the chairman. The matter of No. 12 was then brought up and disposed of as above. In the afternoon further committee reports were made, and at 4 o'clock the matter of location for the next convention was taken up, and Major Harry Insley, Judge Malahey and others spoke for Colorado. They also presented letters from many public men in the great silver state. Mr. Thomas made a strong speech for Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. Horton for Memphis, Tenn., and other gentlemen for other places, others seconding the different places. The Colorado delegation made the best offer and the next convention will be held in the city of Colorado Springs during the second week in September 1894.

The session Wednesday evening was interesting, and Thursday morning the matter of amending constitution, etc. committee on resolutions came up and were disposed of. After this the election of officers, which resulted as follows.



THE LADIES' HOME.

President—Andrew J. Smith, Governor of the Leavenworth, Kansas, Soldiers Home.

1st Vice President—Vaudervoort, of New York.

2nd Vice President—Horton, of Tennessee.

3d Vice President—Shanklin, of Missouri.

Secretary-Treasurer—John M. Kelly, of Pittsburgh.

Executive Board—Nash and Elliott, of Chicago, Col. Brown, of Mississippi, Gillespie, of Iowa, Barry, of Massachusetts.

The selections are excellent and make the prospects bright for the ensuing year.

The convention adjourned about 1:30 o'clock p. m. Thursday to meet in Colorado Springs next year.

Preparations are being made for a grand campaign the coming year.

The entertainment Thursday evening passed off very pleasantly and was largely attended. The Lady Quartette from Dwight, Mrs. Howlett, Misses Minnie Lower, Mabel Huey and Lizzie Winkler met with a hearty reception which they deserved. Mrs. Dr. Ridge, of Kansas City, sang, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," in a magnificient manner.

A large number of delegates and visitors will be in Dwight to-day.

SHOTS.

Carter H. is a bird.

"Keeley Day" was a fine one.

John M. Kelly was everywhere.

Odell of Indiana had a smile for all.

Dr. Keeley received a great ovation.

Thomas, of Pennsylvania, is all right.

Dick Van Horn of Missouri is all right.

O. W. Nash presided most of the time.

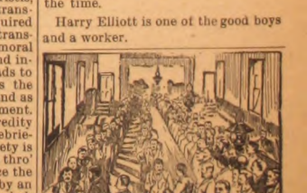
Captain Mattox was a conspicuous figure.

Col. Dean is strictly in it on all occasions.

Dr. Strange of Media was a popular delegate.

The Dwight delegation was in it all the time.

Harry Elliott is one of the good boys and a worker.



THE HYPODERMICAL TREATMENT.

Colonel Reed and Charlie Banks were great helpers.

Horton, of Tennesssee, is an orator from way back.

Vandervoot of New York is prominent and popular.

Col. Brown of Mississippi is a gentleman and a scholar.

Burson of Pennsylvania is a very pleasant gentleman.

Judge Arnold, of Texas, was there with his cow boy hat.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.]