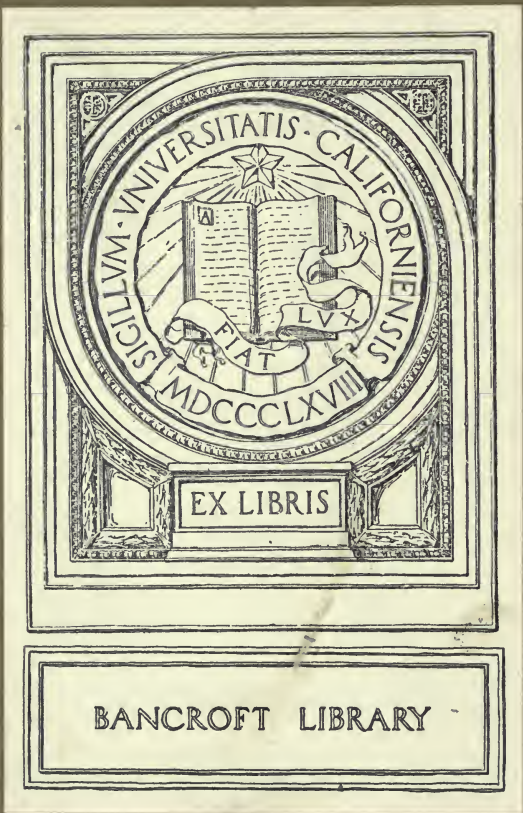


F
844
.M3K4

Keeley Institute. The Keeley Treatment.

F844.M3K4



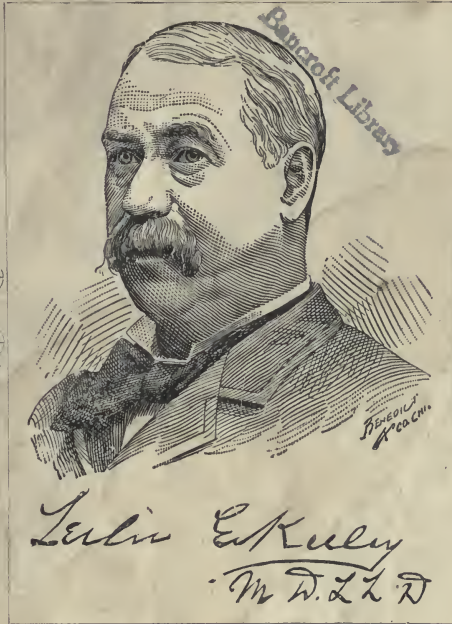
EX LIBRIS

BANCROFT LIBRARY

Bancroft Library

The

KEELEY TREATMENT



A STATEMENT OF IMPORTANT FACTS FOR THE
INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

The Only Authorized Institute
... in Nevada is at



✂ ✂ CARSON CITY.

San Francisco 1892 7

STOCKHOLDERS

THE * KEELEY * INSTITUTE
OF NEVADA.

Hon. H. M. Yerrington
Hon. Evan Williams
Dr. S. L. Lee
Dr. J. W. Fox
Mr. T. R. Hofer
Mr. Geo. C. Thaxter
Mr. Saml. P. Davis
Mr. J. T. Jones
Mr. W. L. Taylor
Mr. E. J. Parkinson
Mr. C. A. Witherill
Mr. Gilbert Briggs
Mr. F. W. Day
Mr. H. B. Millard
Mr. Thos. Millard
Mr. Robt. H. Grimmon
Mr. W. M. Wilford
Mr. Phillip Krall
Mr. Chas. T. Cutts
Mr. Peter H. Gordon
Mr. Wm. Anderson
Mr. Jno. G. Fox
Mr. E. Aube
Mr. D. C. Simpson
Mr. Henry Madison
Mr. Samuel J. Taylor
Dr. G. E. Sussdorff
Mr. James Raycraft

Mr Jno. B. Vieria
Mr. E. B. Zabriskie
Mr. John P. Sweeney
Mr. W. C. Noteware
Mr. Harry E. Martin
Mr. Chas. A. Hofer
Messrs. Bell, Edwards & Co.
Messrs. Stein Bros.
Messrs. Cagwin & Noteware
Mrs. Dora Williams
Mrs. Mabel E. Bliss
Mrs. Geo. T. Davis
Mrs. E. S. Cowan
Mrs. C. H. Davis
Mrs. Martha Mackey
Mrs. Fred Turner
Mrs. G. E. Sussdorff
Mrs. W. C. Watson
Miss Jennie Hambleton
Miss Florence Spurgeon
Miss Jennie Davis
Mr. A. W. Havens
Mr. Lamartine Osborn
Mr. John D. Langhorn, Jr.
Mr. J. J. Evans
Mr. Frank Ashtou
Mr. James Wheeland
Mr. W. C. Watson

S. L. LEE, Successor to

G. E. SUSSDORFF, M. D.

President and Medical Director,

CARSON CITY, - - - - - NEV.

W. C. WATSON,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Room No. 5 (Third Floor), Mills Building,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

46324
Bancroft Library

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Bancroft Library



— * * * OF NEVADA.



The Keeley Institute at Carson City, Nevada, is the only authorized branch of the world-renowned Keeley Institute of Dwight, Illinois, in this State. It possesses the sole and *exclusive* right to *administer* and sell the Double Chloride of Gold Remedies, discovered and prepared only by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, for the cure of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits, and neurasthenia. By means of these remedies and this system more than two hundred thousand people have been permanently cured.

It will, therefore, be seen that no others in this State can give the Keeley cure, and we call attention to the following "Note of Warning," published by The Leslie E. Keeley Co. of Dwight; that the public may be on its guard, and not be deceived by unscrupulous and irresponsible persons who proclaim that they give and administer the Double Chloride of Gold Remedies the same as Dr. Keeley's:

"THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

(Thirteen Years of Established Merit).

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the liquor, opium, morphine and tobacco diseases, and neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

F844
.M3K4

m/f

All others claiming to use Dr. Keeley's remedies or formulæ are frauds and impostors.

The Keeley Institutes, established in various parts of the United States, now number one hundred and ten, with five in Europe, where the Keeley treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bi-Chloride of Gold," or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

Respectfully yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.

May 1, 1893—Dwight, Ill.

S. L. LEE, Successor to

DR. G. E. STUSSMAN, who conducts the treatment at this institute, has successfully treated more than one thousand persons, and is a man of large and varied experience in his profession.

No patient is accepted for treatment for a less period than three weeks. In the liquor disease, this period is often sufficient, though the majority need four weeks.

In the opium (or morphine) and cocaine diseases four weeks is the shortest time. A longer period often becomes necessary, depending upon the amount and length of time the drug has been used.

The worst cases of the tobacco habit can usually be cured in two weeks by institute treatment.

The time required for the cure of neurasthenia (or nerve exhaustion) depends upon several special conditions, which cannot be calculated until the patient has been under treatment for several days.

In simple cases, however, of neurasthenia and the tobacco habit we recommend the home treatment.

All information regarding times of treatment and other matters not already given in these pages, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

Medical examinations at institute of applicants for treatment, free of charge.

Carson City.

Carson City, the capital of Nevada, is a typical mountain town of 4000 inhabitants, located near the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Its climate is as nearly perfect as can be found on the American continent. From February to December the maximum and minimum indications by the thermometer are 60° to 85°. Invigorating breezes from the snow-capped mountains in the immediate West keep the atmosphere pure and exhilarating. The nights are *always* sufficiently cool to sleep in perfect comfort under bed-clothing and one rises in the morning as refreshed and exuberant in spirit as the birds of Spring-time. *Every* night is a peaceful, restful vacation. The town has a copious supply of the best and purest water in the world which is piped direct from springs high in the mountains. Its streets are almost level and ornamented with beautiful shade trees that form an Alameda in every direction. The Capital grounds consist of four acres, forming a park of rare beauty.

The State Library contains some 20,000 carefully selected volumes, and all of the newspapers of the State as well as the principal papers of California and periodicals of the United States are kept on file. Every one has the privileges of the library.

The Federal Building is an imposing new brick structure of four stories, costing \$150,000, and contains an elegant post office, unsurpassed in either architectural design or completeness of equipment by any other on the Pacific Coast.

Visitors who are numismatically inclined can gratify their curiosity by visiting the thoroughly equipped United States Mint.

The pre-historic footprints, which have attracted the general attention of scientists and excited great interest at the World's Fair, where some of them are exhibited, may be seen and examined at the State Prison, a mile east of town. They are remarkably distinct and are found under stone stratifications twenty feet in thickness.

Shaw's Hot Springs are situated a mile north of town and are reached by free carriages running every hour. These springs possess wonderful curative properties and are considered to be amongst the most valuable in the world. There are two swimming baths, each thirty by sixty feet in dimension and with a graded depth of from four and a half to six feet. All kinds of baths may be had and any degree of natural heat obtained. The charges are very reasonable and the management is polite and accommodating.

The flume yards, less than a mile south, are well worth visiting. They constitute the terminus of water transportation and the commencement of rail service for the wood, lumber and timber supplies of the Comstock mines as well as those of Esmeralda and the southern country. Over \$40,000,000 worth of forest products have been transported through these flumes and yards to the Comstock mines alone.

Many other attractions are to be found in the immediate vicinity which space forbids describing but which the visitor will find to be of interest as well as instructive.

The clear mountain air will be found an excellent tonic in bracing up the nervous system and a valuable adjunct in assisting the recovery of persons under treatment. For this reason Carson has been selected and we believe possesses more natural advantages in restoring health than are to be found at any other institute in the United States.

The Class Who Take The Cure.

Drunkards Who Fondly Imagine They are Keeping It to Themselves.

It is supposed by those who are unacquainted with the class of people taking the "Keeley Cure," that they are generally persons of low character, and disreputable habits, in addition to their drunkenness. This is a mistake.

Investigation will prove that a large majority are persons who possess high qualities naturally, both of the mind and heart. Take a class of 50 patients, from this or any other Keeley Institute, and compare them with any 50 men you can find upon the best streets of any city, and they will compare favorably. All walks of life are represented here, but principally those who are educated and intelligent people.

It is very often the case, with those who contemplate taking the treatment, that they hesitate to begin, fearing that it will be generally known that they are doing so, which will bring discredit and lower them in the estimation of their friends and the public. This feeling of sensitiveness should be overcome—since it is a false one. Intelligent, thinking people now understand that drunkenness is a disease, and as such should be treated by specific medication, and is not regarded as a vice to be overcome by will power or moral suasion.

It is a remarkable fact that drinking men believe that but few, if any persons, know that they are drunkards. They deceive themselves in this particular, and think they deceive others also,

but the truth is, that no man has ever been able, or ever will be able, to conceal this fact from his friends or even acquaintances.

It is certainly more manly and commendable to determine to shake off the shackles of drunkenness, by taking a cure for the disease, than to continue a slave to its degrading influence. A few days after beginning treatment, the change for the better in his whole condition, physical, mental and moral, is so pronounced, that his appreciation will find expression, and in his happiness he will want everyone to know of it, and all his friends to take the treatment. Instead of lowering him, it will elevate him in the esteem of those whose good will is worth having; and when his cure is completed and he returns to his home, he will find the right hand of fellowship cordially extended him, and his family and friends will have a trust in him, and confidence in his future, which will enable him speedily to regain his proper place in society, and compel the respect and esteem of his fellow-men.

The question is sometimes asked: "Is it dangerous to take the treatment?" "Will it injure the functions of the brain, or general health?"

No, it is not dangerous or injurious. A child, under certain instructions could take a barrel full of it without injurious consequences. The effect of the treatment, is to accomplish a complete renovation, and restore the functions of the body to their normal condition. It puts a man back to the same condition he was in before he ever tasted liquor; and in many instances, in a better state of health.

Before accepting a patient for the treatment, a careful physical examination is made to see if any conditions are present contra-indicating the treatment; such as fatty degeneration of the heart; advanced state of consumption; advanced Brights disease, etc. In advanced stages of such diseases, it would be unwise to withdraw the stimulant necessary to prolong life. All drinking men have some irregular action of the heart. This is due to alcoholic poisoning, and not to organic diseases. In a few days after taking treatment such symptoms disappear never to return. As before stated, the treatment effects a complete renovation.

The bloated, expressionless face; bleary bloodshot eyes; languid, unsteady walk and carriage is changed. He looks indeed as though he had been made over again. His eyes are bright and clear; his face has the appearance of health, and his whole demeanor shows the happy change that has taken place not only of the body but of his moral nature as well.

It is believed by many that if a man drinks liquor, after taking the cure, it would kill him. The truth of the matter is this. After being cured, the system is in the condition it was before

alcohol was used. A man would have to accustom his system, gradually, to the toleration of liquor, and again the disease would have to be established. Now, if a cured man should begin drinking at once, the amount of liquor he had been using just before he took treatment, his system would not tolerate it, and it would act, in all probability, as an active poison; just as the same quantity of liquor would act upon a person who had never taken any at all.

A man cannot begin drinking the same amount, after being cured, that he used before, without danger. There never need be any fear that alcoholic stimulants, given medicinally, in sickness, etc., will be dangerous. But as stated, liquor should be avoided under all circumstances, if possible, for the reason that the liquor disease may insidiously become established again.

A Concise Keeley Catechism.

So many articles have appeared touching the Keeley Cure, that the following article has been prepared to answer the numerous questions that arise, and upon which there seems to be still some doubt and ignorance:

Is this cure approved by any high authority?

Yes, the highest; for the Keeley Treatment for the Liquor, Opium and Tobacco Habits has received the endorsement of the United States Government, and will now be used in all its State and Military Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors. This recent contract ends all discussion whether the cure is of practical value. It is to be used by the Government in twenty-one States, and in seven National Homes.

Is it a delusion, or mental science, or faith-cure or hypnotism?

It is a positive and radical medical treatment. It consists of a hypodermic injection into the arm four times a day, and the reception into the stomach, at frequent intervals, of a tonic especially prepared for the purpose. Warm baths and nutritious food are insisted upon. There is no more secrecy or mystery connected with the treatment than in the practice of any regular physician.

The injection causes about as much pain as the prick of a needle. Sometimes there is a lack of appetite following, sometimes a little nausea, and generally a disposition to be quiet, with good sleep and plenty of it.

The effects of the treatment are generally noticed at once. The patient desires less and less drink, his system craves and will retain nutritious food, and in two or three days liquors placed before him will not be touched.

In most cases the work is done in three weeks. After the first week the patient is a new man; he is then toned up and fitted to resist temptation.

It puts him back where he was; he is as if he never had been a drinker; it takes away the love of drink. Liquor has no attraction. It stands in the same relation to him as any other nauseous drug. If a man will drink he must begin anew. Very few will do this, knowing what they have been through. Statistics kept for eight years show about 95 per cent. of permanent cures.

As a rule, a man will not be faithful with himself in any home treatment. The Keeley Cure is more than to take medicine into the stomach. Regularity and freedom from old associations are necessary. The patient is with those who, like himself, are bent upon one end; the patients inspire one another. There is a happy and cordial enthusiasm in all, over a friend's recovery.

Compared with the happy results it costs very little. A single debauch costs more than an entire cure. Thirty-five dollars a week is the charge, which includes treatment and medicines. Board is extra, and is graded to the wish and purse of the patient.

Names are never mentioned. The whole affair, both in correspondence and in everything connected with the treatment, is a matter of delicate confidence. Patients are protected and not exposed.

Let the patient come sober, if possible, but should he come suffering from a debauch he will at once be attended to and helped toward a speedy cure.

There are no bolts or bars. Kindly care is always given, and he will be protected during his stay till he goes out a redeemed man.

Alcoholism and Opiumism are Diseases.

No greater change of thought has been witnessed in modern times than in relation to the victims of narcotics. Fifty years ago the excessive use of narcotics was almost universally regarded as a vice, the baneful effects of which ought to be severely punished as a crime. Severity of punishment was thought to be necessary for the reform of the victims and for the vindication of the rights of the community. So deeply rooted was this conviction in the public mind that ministers and churches had nothing but unsparing denunciations and rigid exclusions to deal out to the offenders. The victims of alcohol and opium were regarded as the scum and offscouring of all things, fit only to be kicked into the gutter, or incarcerated in some dreary dungeon, and notwithstanding the fact that medical science has established the truth that alcoholism

and opiumism are diseases, which must be dealt with as such, and yet there is a great majority of christian people who have given so little attention to the scientific facts that they still live and move, and have their being in a dream of ignorance; they fondly cherish the old delusion, and their acts are in harmony with their cruel, vindictive thoughts. We ask the candid attention of our readers to what are now the undisputed facts of science in relation to the victims of alcohol and opium. The fact that alcoholism is a disease is the foundation stone upon which the Keeley Institute is built. Dr. Leslie Keeley was one of the earliest advocates of this fundamental truth. So firmly convinced was he of the truth of this postulate that he gave more than twenty years of his valuable life in investigations and researches for a remedy for this fell disease. His patience and devotion were at last crowned with success in the discovery of that invaluable specific, the Double Chloride of Gold, which bears his name. To-day the truth is generally recognized by leading physicians and by eminent men, that alcoholism is a disease which needs scientific treatment, but 30 years ago such an idea met with the most violent antagonism, especially from ministers of the Gospel, because it seemed to be opposed to the current code or morality. The great change of opinion is doubtless, in great measure, due to the intelligent and persistent advocacy of this truth by Dr. L. E. Keeley. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of preparing the way for the rational treatment of the disease, as well as that of providing an infallible remedy. The world is doubly indebted to this great discoverer, and now that his system of cure has been in operation for more than fourteen years, and a great army of more than 200,000 persons have been cured of these narcotic diseases; the most terrible that afflict humanity; his statements are most certainly entitled to the candid, earnest consideration of every thoughtful, intelligent and Christian mind.

Dr. Keeley Tells the History and Effect of His Remedy.

In addressing the Press Club Association, of Chicago, Dr. Keeley spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-night by invitation of the Press Club of Chicago to speak of my remedy for the liquor habit, and discuss the subject, "Is Drunkenness a Disease?" Unfortunately for you, perhaps, who will listen to me, I have never had occasion to address an audience before, in consequence of which, if I fall short of your expectations, I crave your forbearance.

Thirty years ago the idea first occurred to me that inebriety was a disease and should be rationally treated as other diseases. You know that insanity within our own day has advanced in pathology from the conception of demonical possession to that of bodily disease. The remedy for insanity was formerly the court, the jail, and even punishment by death. In fact, survivals of these methods and cures and treatments of the insane yet exist to some extent, though the law and moral sentiment are beginning to recognize that insane people are not morally responsible.

I do not claim that society is yet ready to accept the conclusion that confirmed inebriates are morally irresponsible, but society is now obliged to accept the fact that confirmed inebriety is a disease. The evidences of this fact comprise all the evidence there is of the existence of any disease. There is poison as a cause. There are symptoms and signs of disease. These facts have long been known, but there is now the additional evidence which is confirmatory that the disease of inebriety is curable by medicine.

The moral factor of inebriety has always stood in the way of the recognition by the public that inebriety is a disease. The alcoholized patient or culprit, or prisoner, is held responsible morally because he buys the poison voluntarily, and takes it himself, which brings into the case the factor of vice, viewed from the standpoint of law and morality. Setting aside this factor there is no difference in general terms between drunkenness or alcoholism and typhoid-fever or insanity, and, in fact, when we continue the analysis of the features of likeness there is no difference.

The germ diseases, as typhoid-fever, consumption, scarlet-fever and diphtheria are caused by germ poison, and it was formerly the custom to call these diseases "providential" or visitations from God, the reason being that the cause was unknown. Now, however, that the cause is known we learn that the public and individuals are as responsible morally for the existence of these poisons as they are for the existence of alcohol. A man who refuses to be vaccinated or refuses this protection to his family is responsible if smallpox is the consequence. Communities which neglect sanitation and have a death rate of ten or twenty above the minimum rate per 1,000 are responsible for the consequent sickness and death. An individual who uses water that he knows or should know may be contaminated and gets typhoid-fever therefrom is morally as responsible as the man who drinks alcohol until he becomes a drunkard.

From these facts, then, I can see no difference in a general sense between the diseases of inebriety and typhoid-fever and other

diseases. They are all, every one, caused by poisons which produce the disease, and individuals and communities are equally responsible from the moral standpoint for all diseases that are preventable.

Inebriety also bears the same relation to cure and prevention that other diseases do. All diseases including inebriety, should be prevented rather than cured, but this world while truly seeking the art of preventing all diseases, has not yet reached the goal. This being true, it follows that diseases which cannot be prevented must be cured, if possible. The evidences of modern times that are now in the hands of the optimist who seeks to prove that the world grows better are the facts that people who can think now treat the insane and the inebriates and the criminals, not so much with the object of punishment as with the object of cure. Lunatic asylums are now hospitals. Penitentiaries are being taken away from politicians and contractors, and converted into reformatory colleges. As yet, however, the government knows but little about the treatment of inebriates, and the public institutions which receive the victims of alcoholic poison from the police courts are still known as bridewells, jails and penitentiaries. The reformation of inebriates, as you would call it from the moral standpoint, is yet in the hands of private enterprise, and these reformatories can date back only a few years.

Alcoholism as a Disease.

Synopsis of an Address to His Patients by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley.

Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, to whom is largely due the credit of making known to an astonished world that a cure exists for inebriety, gave in his paper about a year ago an address of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley on the pathology of alcoholism, which occupied four columns. In an editorial summary of the address, Mr. Medill termed it a remarkable paper, and it is, for it traces the subject in a technical manner through all its phases. In his summary Mr. Medill wrote:

“The most radical point is that in regard to the heredity of disease, which he contends protects people rather than destroys them, because it builds up a protection against disease which may amount to an immunity, and this is true of the hereditary drinker, he being the so-called temperance drinker. “The “Christian” American or European inherits a tolerance to the poison of alcohol from “a line of poison-pestered ancestry,” so that he is able to consume without trouble a quantity that would make a drunk-

ard of an Indian or Hottentot or a Hindoo. Immunity from the action of poisons is only given by the action of poisons themselves. This may be obtained by inoculation, as small-pox, or by long use, in which case it will become hereditary. The man who can inhale sewer gas containing tubercle bacilli and escape consumption is the one whose ancestors had so long been poisoned by the phthisis microbe that they had acquired immunity from its attacks. But if the man be no longer exposed to the infection, and his children be exempt from it, their descendants will in time begin to suffer from the disease. It is precisely so, Dr. Keeley claims, with alcohol and the germs of consumption. If neither of these two poisons were in the world the trouble of inebriety might be avoided and the coercive teetotal advocate might find his long-wished for millennium. But the fact remains that if prohibition ever succeeds it will be after the banishment of the infections of disease and their poisons and if we could prohibit disease infection the question of alcohol prohibition would take care of itself.

The diagnosis of consumption and chronic alcoholism as hereditary diseases is declared to be an error, though sanctioned by boards of health and life insurance companies. They do not know, or ignore, the relation of a poison to the tissue cells, the latter varying by use to "a tolerance of the poison." It is this variation which in either case is transmitted by heredity, and it follows from this that the 'inheritance is an immunity from the poison and not a transmission of disease.' This action is upon the nerve cell, not because of any special selectiveness as supposed by some, but simply because the nerve is the most sensitive of all the tissues to influence from without. The action of alcohol upon it is to prevent its nutrition, reproduction and special function. If this be done in too great excess the cell is destroyed as an organism, if so gently that it may be borne the effect is simply perverse. The changed organism transmits the variation to its successors, just as the dental system of the animal world would change if for a long time there were no grass for the cow or no flesh for the carnivora to feed upon. But this variation does not cause inebriety by heredity, though it may be difficult to say how many generations are required to gain immunity from alcohol.

"The same is true of the ptomaines of consumption, of which only one person in seven dies, for the reason that all the rest have acquired an immunity from its poison. Heredity has improved species not by merely transmitting likeness, but by giving an increment of variation with each succeeding generation, by which the race becomes better able to live.

"Atavism, or the tendency to return to a former type, is an

important element of reform in cases of abuse of an organ or function, and in a physiological sense this largely depends upon the rapidity of action by the poison. It is in this relation to the human organism that alcohol stands out as far less dangerous than morphine. The variation of cells brought on by the use of the latter is so slow that it is next to impossible for an opium-eater to control his appetite for morphia, while the alcoholic poison acts so rapidly that the atavistic recovery of the cells only requires a few weeks' time, even without special treatment. Chloroform and ether are rapid in their action, and thus allow speedy recovery from their attacks. On the other hand the ptomaines of disease (the poison from the microbes) act slowly. Two or more weeks are required in each of the acute diseases to establish a cell variation sufficient to make them tolerate the poison, and the cells may hold this variation for many years, during which the person enjoys immunity from a return of the disease. This is true of small-pox, typhus, typhoid, consumption, diphtheria, cholera, and the yellow and other fevers, all of which are caused by poisons manufactured by microbes. All run their course till the cells have become accustomed to their influence. Then if the organism has been killed off it recovers, because when once it can resist the poison of a given disease that disease must come to an end.

"The change produced in the nerve tissues by alcohol is generally but an isomeric one; that is, and identity of elements and atomic proportions, the difference being only in the quantity combined in the molecule. It does not cause a degenerative change of tissue nor true inflammation, though it may have a prepossessing influence in the etiology of some diseases. Hence there is nothing in the way of a cure of alcoholism by following the course of nature in bringing around the atavism of the cells after a debauch. This can best be done by gradual reduction of the supply, a sudden cutting off being not only cruel, but often dangerous. For both that and the opium habit it may be said that when a man can live without distress for a week in the absence of the stimulus his recovery from the disease is assured."

In closing his paper of which the above is a condensation, Dr. Keeley used this language:

"The scientific and humane method of treating an inebriate, no matter what the poison, is to gradually reduce the 'drug' and bring about the atavism of the cells by equal methods. In alcoholic poisoning this can be done in a comparatively short time. My emulsion combines food principles with an alcoholic preparation which supplies the needed nerve nourishment, and the drug required to secure atavism of the nerve cells speedily and easily. After one night's sleep and generally not over two doses of the

emulsion the patient will refuse liquor if offered him. He is now ready for the cure and the remedy is at once administered and continued for three weeks, when the patient is cured.

"I will say that in the discovery of my method I did not follow empirical experiment alone. I investigated the question on the lines of natural selection relating to pathology. As pathology (disease) is caused by poisons I learned that cells acquire an immunity from poison by being poisoned. I learned this immunity lasts very long in ptomaine poisoning but is short in other poisons—mineral poisons and poisons like alcohol. I finally learned that metals used as drugs (or certain metals), will obliterate the vestiges of variation, or whatever changes there may be in nerve cells, after alcohol and other poisons.

"Continued drinking or alcoholic poisoning makes the chronic drunkard. A cessation of drinking and recurrence on provocation and at periodical intervals makes a periodical drunkard, so called. In one case the drunkard never recovers from the poisoning. His tolerance to alcohol becomes very great and some of these inebriates drink surprising quantities of alcohol. I find these patients as easily cured as the periodical drinkers.

"The periodical inebriate has his 'spells' (or sprees) and always reforms between spells. When he reforms he and his friends declare he will never take another drink. He learns that it is the first drink that ruins him, and his friends learn it also. This inebriate signs pledges, joins the church, goes to the 'home,' takes medicine, 'turns over a new leaf,' and 'swears off.' He takes material and spiritual nostrums of all or any kinds which are offered. He prays for strength and guidance, but his next spree comes around on time or a little earlier.

"Now, we know that no phenomenon ever occurs in this world, either in the mental or physical world, that is not the resultant of opposing forces. There is no volition except from two thoughts or impulses. There is no thought that is not founded likewise. There is no action of what is called function unless there are two forces behind it. There is no disease that is not a resultant of a poison resisted by physiology.

"But all the force has rythm. Thought is rythmical. The mind obeys the same law. If a man has a habit sometimes the man conquers, but sometimes the habit has the pole. When a periodical drunkard poisons his nerve centers he soon drowns out feeling, conscience, sensation, emotion, will and thought. The cells are staggered and paralyzed. The more violent the onslaught the more violent the resistance and the greater the reaction and also the greater the variation. In a few days the inebriate's stomach will not bear food. He gives out generally, and as his

alcohol fails to intoxicate and his stomach fails to retain the drug, he begins to think, and remorse gets the start, and after a spell of agony, more or less severe, the next reformation follows.

“The moral conduct and life of this man are now the index of his will resisted by his diseased nerve cells. After a debauch his will is stronger. In time he loses his resistance by some machination or influence, and the debauch is repeated. This class of cases is as easily curable as the other. The cure restores the integrity of the nerve cells. There is no longer the periodical debauch, the rythm is broken up.”

The Chicago *Tribune*, ever faithful to the Keeley cure after its thorough investigations and tests, of March 26, 1892, has this to say:

“During the year and one-half since the *Tribune* first called attention to Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's method of curing the disease of inebriety, a remarkable change has taken place in public opinion on this subject. Many thousands of men have been cured, and while some have returned to the gutter the great majority have become living evidences of the truth of Dr. Keeley's disease theory, and have fully justified the *Tribune* in giving up so much space to this effort for practical temperance. The movement has undoubtedly resulted in the large pecuniary success of Dr. Keeley and his associates, but with this the public has very little to do. When Dr. Keeley's theories were first made public in the columns of this paper they were subjected to bitter criticism on the part of the great majority of the medical profession. Recent letters furnished to the *Tribune* show that now the leading members of the profession are becoming converts to the disease theory of inebriety.”

The *Tribune* then gives letters from Dr. J. K. Bauduy, LL.D., professor of psychological medicines and diseases of the nervous system, of the University of Missouri; Dr. S. K. Crawford, late professor of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf, Commissioner of Health, Chicago, and member of the British association for the advancement of science, and Dr. Romine S. Curtiss, surgeon of the Illinois Steel Company and surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, Joliet, Illinois. Each is an unqualified endorsement, based on many years' acquaintance with Dr. Keeley, and his specialties, and by men who have no interest in him or his treatment.

The valuable testimonies of these distinguished physicians can be had, printed *'in extenso'* in separate pamphlet on application at the Keeley Institute, Carson City, Nev.—*Keeley Current Literature*.

G. E. Sussdorff, M. D.

Physician-in-Chief at the Institute, late of Los Gatos, but now of Carson City, Nevada, in a very valuable lecture given to the Bi-Chloride of Gold Club, Los Gatos, March 3, 1892, gives the following lucid explanation of the fact that Alcoholism is a Disease :

Members of the Bi-Chloride of Gold Club of Los Gatos, Ladies and Gentlemen :

In response to your invitation to address you to-night I have selected a subject which I know is of paramount importance to you personally and of the deepest interest to the public at large. I mean the Keeley Bi-Chloride of Gold treatment for the cure of drunkenness.

It is a work which I have entered into with enthusiasm and one which affords me not only a delightful study, but unbounded satisfaction.

I will confine myself to-night to a consideration of one part of the subject only—alcoholism, or the disease of drunkenness, its treatment and cure—leaving that of the opium and kindred affections for another occasion.

What is alcoholism, or drunkenness? Is it a disease or is it a vice?

There can be no greater authority upon this point than Dr. Keeley himself, who says :

“Alcoholism, viewed from a physiological side, is a disease—viewed from its social side it is generally esteemed a vice. Insanity was once believed to be a vice. Those unfortunate creatures afflicted with insanity were supposed to be possessed of a demon and were thus punished by divine vengeance, when they were simply suffering from a disease whose seat was in the brain, the centre of the nervous system.”

Students of the physiology and pathology of the brain and nervous system have demonstrated scientifically to the world that insanity is a result of a diseased condition of the brain, that it is itself a disease. In the same way and by a like process of study, alcoholism has been demonstrated to be a disease situated in the brain and nervous system generally.

Post mortem examinations do not reveal the conditions of inherited insanity in the brain, neither can those of inherited alcoholism be demonstrated, but when drunkenness is once established the diseased conditions are always the same and are easily recognized.

It is as much a disease as typhoid fever, small-pox, paralysis or insanity.

I will not touch upon the subject of inherited alcoholic disease. Its consideration is too complex to be made intelligible in the limits of the short time at my disposal. It would require hours for its elucidation. I will, therefore, speak only of acquired alcoholism, or that form of drunkenness which is established primarily by the poisonous use of spirituous liquors.

The acquired or developed disease is readily recognized by the presence in the tissues of the brain of certain pathological conditions which are as distinctive as the pathology of any other disease. The grey matter of the brain and its covering, the meninges are congested, that is, too full of blood. There is in the ventricles and arachnoidal cavity an effusion of serum. In cases of long standing the congestion has become chronic inflammation with thickening of the meninges, engorgement of blood-vessels and abnormal products, such as serum, sero-pus and even pus itself. The spinal cord is also affected, more or less, in the same manner. The nerve filaments radiating from the brain and spinal cord are also diseased, while the sympathetic or ganglionic nerve centers come in for their share of injury.

How does liquor or alcohol bring about this pathognomic change in the tissues and establish a disease? This process has been carefully studied, but it must suffice at this time only to roughly outline it. The word alcohol is used instead of the words whisky and liquor, because alcohol is the agent present in all the fluids used for stimulants. The properties of alcohol are to produce heat in the human body. It is, in certain amounts, consumed by vital processes and converted into heat. In this way it gives warmth to the body by causing quick changes in the various tissues of the body. In certain limited amounts alcohol is consumed readily and with benefit. A few ounces only, however, answer this purpose. In larger amounts alcohol enters the circulation unchanged. It is too great in amount and cannot be burnt up. It circulates in the blood as pure unchanged alcohol, and is deposited in and upon all the various tissues composing the animal economy. In time the whole system becomes literally saturated with it and disease is then established in its most horrible form.

How does the presence of alcohol in the tissues cause disease?

In this way—It has a preference for nerve tissue, acting upon it more energetically than others. An isomeric change takes place and coagulation or hardening of this structure ensues.

When this has occurred the function of the nervous system is impaired and vitiated in direct ratio to the injury received.

That alcohol has the power to coagulate albumen can easily be illustrated in a simple way by any one who chooses to try the experiment.

Take the white of an egg, which is pure albumen, and put it into a vessel containing eight or ten ounces of alcohol. A change will soon take place in the white of the egg, like that which occurs when heat is applied, as in boiling water, or applied otherwise in cooking. It is simply hardened, or in other words coagulated. It has gone through what is called an isomeric change.

A large proportion of brain matter and of other nerve tissue is albumenous.

It will, therefore, readily be seen how alcohol in its pure state acts upon the nerves and changes their structure by a process of hardening.

When this has occurred, these parts are so changed anatomically and physiologically, that their function is greatly impaired and perverted. So much so is the case that now the system requires a constant supply of alcohol as a stimulant, which has become necessary to urge the vital forces to go on with their work. It has become a necessity, and the economy imperiously demands the daily supply and in increasing quantity.

The system has now become absolutely dependent for support upon the stimulant.

The fire is burning furiously and fuel must be added to the flames.

This is indeed a most unnatural state, a most abnormal condition—a terrible disease.

This diseased state is the ultimate result in all who use this stimulant in poisonous quantities.

There are two kinds of drunkards—one who drinks daily and one who drinks periodically. Both are traveling the same road from the first, but under different circumstances. The one goes along at a regular pace, the other travels by short, but very quick stages, with an interval to take rest. Soon, however, he finds his periods of rest grow shorter, and before long there are no intervals at all, but he is furiously speeding along and must soon reach the end.

The class who have periodical fits of drinking are the more difficult to treat than at first thought would seem likely.

In this class there is generally found an antecedent history of hereditary disease, which taint breaks forth in explosions at intervals. It is closely allied to insanity. There is a sort of rhythm in their periodicity. If the period of their return could be calculated with certainty, it would not be hard to avert them, still, while there is some difficulty and more watchfulness required, this class, like the class of steady and continuous drinkers, can have the disease eradicated. In other words, no matter how this condition is

induced in the beginning, whether by social influences or by inherited tendency, the result is the same in all particulars.

In this pathological state of the nervous system, its function is so much perverted that only false sensations are received and transmitted by the brain.

The intelligence and reason, as well as the emotions, are unbalanced and perturbed, giving rise to erroneous and illogical ideas, disordered actions, and to that general mental condition, which renders a man unfit to discharge his duties to his God, his neighbor and himself. The drunkard, consequently, is not a responsible being, either to society or himself. He is a sick man, morally and physically. He is unable to keep himself in proper relationship to his environments.

This being a fact—all this being plainly true—how shall this evil be met? How can it be overcome? Shall it continue to be regarded as a social vice, or acknowledged to be a terrible disease to be treated by the physician as other diseases are? Yes, that is the better and only way. "It is just as rational," says Dr. Keeley, "from a medical standpoint to treat drunkenness by expostulation, pledge-signing, reproaches and legislation, as it formerly was to treat insanity by incantations, the exhibition of saint's bones, or the laying on of the hands."

The tears, the agony, the starvation and social misery of the drunkard's family; the insanity, mental imbecility and criminality of his progeny—the overflowing penitentiaries, jails and poor-houses, and the millions of unmarked and unhonored drunkard's graves, are powerless now, and always have been powerless, to cure this disease of drunkenness."

This cause and effect of drunkenness being established, what is the remedy for this terrible evil?

The world has been asking this question for hundreds of years. It has been the subject of study of philosophers, statesmen, churchmen, physicians and scientists the world over.

For the last few decades this evil has seemed to gain new strength, it has been growing more rapidly, until now its victims are so numerous that it is appalling to contemplate. The past twenty years have been noted for self indulgence of every kind, Every means has been sought that would pander to the senses.

Pleasure, or the inordinate gratification of the senses has been to the unthinking multitude the only thing desirable in life. What wonder then that intoxicating poisons should be largely resorted to in order to obtain this end. The time is coming soon when a halt will be called, and society will change from its frivolity to a more sensible and rational mode of living. The influences for for better ways of living are already being felt. Among these

influences a wonderful and marvelous means has come for destroying one of the greatest of these evils.

The close of the nineteenth century is marked by a great discovery, and the hand of Almighty God should be recognized in this.

For twenty-five years a man, a physician, in a small Illinois town, toiled patiently and searched unremittingly for a remedy for the curse of drunkenness. At last his efforts were crowned with success, and an absolute potent and infailable cure has been given to the world in the remedy which bears his name, "The Leslie E. Keeley Bi-Chloride of Gold Remedy."

This remedy is specific in its effects.

It acts immediately as an alterative and resolvent upon the brain, spinal chord and sympathetic nerve centers, and as if by magic. Selecting these tissues by some inherent power as a field for its operations, it shows itself to be the natural antidote for alcoholic poison.

When given by the stomach it is absorbed rapidly—it is absorbed instantly by the capillaries of the skin, when given hypodermically, and is carried into the general circulation. Each blood corpuscle cheerfully freights itself with the golden treasure, and deposits it upon and around the hardened tissues of the nerves. Then it causes absorption, sucks up the diseased tissues, and again carries it around to those organs whose functions it is to eliminate and throw it off from the system as waste and worthless material.

While it is so actively, so industriously effecting the work, it causes no shock to the system, no pain, no distress. It carries with it rather a soothing influence, and soon changes feeling and sensation to one of contentment and peace.

To me this is a most wonderful thing in medicine, that there should be found an agent so powerful for good and yet so gentle and harmless in its operation. The therapeutics of this remedy are founded upon some sublime law of nature, perhaps not now understood, but fully appreciated.

Somewhere I have read these words, "The laws which have their foundations laid deep in the Eternal Verities are not shackles, but supports, to keep our feeble humanity from falling again into Chaos." Truly it does seem that the law of the Eternal Verities has been obeyed, and that our feeble humanity has now a means of rescue from the Chaotic condition of drunkenness.

Is all this merely a delusion? Can it be true?

It is no delusion. It is all true, marvelously true. In evidence of its truth thousands of men testify, not only by their words but

by their lives. Daily and hourly the throng of rescued men is increasing.

This means of treatment will go on in its conquering career until every man sick with the disease is reached and cured of his sickness.

What are the after effects of the treatment?

All the accumulated evidence goes to show that it effects a complete renovation, a great physical, mental and moral change,

The psychological elements are in a healthy condition. The intelligence and emotions are again normal.

The disease of alcoholism causes a man to have a distorted view of everything. There is an irritable, restless, unpleasant way about him which is felt by every one but is difficult to describe. The common expression, "a complete wreck," tells the story of his mental, moral and physical condition.

After being cured how changed is all this. They look as though they had "been made over again." The careworn look is gone and they again become in manner pleasant, agreeable gentlemen. The after effect of the treatment is to make men of them again, just as God intended them to be. After treatment, health, energy, courage and self-respect return. The affections bloom like a rose. He sheds the sunshine of love and happiness about him as he goes about his daily walks of life, and his family and friends have a trust in him they never had before he was cured. 'The old order changeth, giving place to new.'

"All over the Eastern part of our great country, in the commercial centers of this republic, our graduates are more trusted by business men than are the men who have never drank liquor at all, confidence is so great in the permanency of their cure."

The Rationale of the Keeley System.

The Physiological and philosophical principles upon which the Keeley system is based can be best stated in Dr. Keeley's own words.

"Accepting the invitation of Dr. Talmage, given when that eminent divine visited Dwight in April, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley addressed an audience of 12,000 people at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday evening, May 15. Dr. Keeley was en route to Europe, whence he journeyed to open Keeley institutes in Great Britain. The speech he made in Brooklyn was a plain, everyday talk, explanatory of the causes of inebriety and why alcohol is a necessity to the inebriate after he has become such. We have only space here to give the eminent physician's expla-

nation of how a cure is obtainable. The Doctor's language was as follows :

"In this condition I have explained why alcohol is a necessity to the inebriate, but I wish to speak on and give a reason for the fact that drunkenness is periodical or rythmetical. It is so that in many inebriates the rhythm is so short that the intoxication appears to be continuous, but the regular rhythm is there the same as in the periodical drunkard, The constant drunkard is partially sober in the morning, as a rule, up to the ninth hour of the day. The toppers who drink constantly are usually sober until late in the afternoon of each day, or until a late hour in the evening. These men may drink during the forenoon of reform, but, as the day goes on, the system demands the poison, and by night the poor wretch is as full as the round moon with its fabled resemblance to the man who comes home to meet his family. But I think the larger number of drunkards are the so-called 'periodicals,' who have an interval of total abstinence from a few days to even a year or more. These men always reform after a debauch—a debauch which, despite their good resolutions, is sure to be repeated sooner or later. Viewed from a social standpoint, the reason for the lapse of good resolutions and the drunken spree that follows is not always the same. Different causes seem to lead to the debauch. Generally when the time comes the debauch begins by social drinking; sometimes some real or fancied illness is the excuse. These men are told repeatedly by their friends that they cannot take a drink without following it up until paralyzed; but this is a difficult matter for the toper to believe. 'Why can't I take a drink,' he will say, 'as well as Jones or Johnson?' Yes, he may take a drink once or twice, determined that it will be his last, but his effort is sure to result in failure and to end in a spree. I think that the physiological and anatomical basis for the extension of periodicity in drunkenness is easily found and understood. That drunkenness is periodical must be admitted. The inebriates and their friends, as well as their enemies, all know this fact. If they have a rhythm in the result, or in the phenomena of the world—whether in physiological, mental or biological effects—the natural influence will be that the forces which underlie them must also be rythmetical. I have said that all things and all phenomena are the products of opposing forces which are unequal. If all election forces were exactly equal, no public officer would ever be elected. If gravity and the attraction of the moon were equal on the waters of the ocean; there would be no tides. If the sun's heat and the surface tempeature of the earth were equal, there would be no rain. If the volcanic forces in the earth and the resistance of its crust had always been equal, there would

have been no ranges of mountains. If the poisons, the microbe and the resistance of the tissue cells to poison were equal, there would be no disease. If a man's physical or vital resistance to the poison of alcohol were equal to the alcohol, the stomach would hold, no man would get drunk. He could not. He would drink his fill.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

All physical force is rhythmical. A bar of light is rhythmical. A current of electricity is rhythmical. The action of the magnet also shows this variability. All running water in a natural or artificial stream will show rhythm in its speed or volume. No timepiece or electrical apparatus can run without this rhythmical action. The reason is that all motion is the result of forces acting in opposition to each other, and the opposition cannot always be an equal quantity. But having an understanding that all forces are rhythmical, and that all things are the products of opposing forces acting unequally, let us look at the disease and see if the law holds good. You know that epidemics do not prevail continuously. They occur periodically. You know that in a fever the temperature is not always the same. If typhoid, the morning temperature is 102 degrees, while the evening temperature may be 105 degrees. All pain is naturally rhythmical. If a toothache were a constant quantity, it would kill its victims. People prevent epidemics by fighting their rhythmical returns. They combat disease by remedies which break up the secret rhythms of chills or fever. The chronic inebriate acquires resistance to alcohol by free drinking. His family, friends, will, and tissue cells resist it. All these make such an impression on his mind that he stops drinking for a while. But these resisting forces lose their power in time, and then the clamor of the tissue cells for alcohol is again predominant and he goes off on another spree. From this standpoint a drunkard is made up of rhythmical epidemics, all of which forces are driving him toward drinking. If all of these forces could remain equal he would be naturally cured, but unfortunately they remain unequal. My remedy breaks up this rhythm. It puts the inebriate in an entirely new sphere, externally and internally. It is very like and about as effectual as giving a man who has the ague a quantity of quinine and a change of climate. It breaks up the regular swing of the pendulum which ticks against sobriety on the one extreme and natural debauchery on the other. Society naturally looks at the drunkard from different standpoints. From the scientific standpoint society regards liquor as a poison. The larger number of crimes are the work of men who are under the influence of liquor. The drunkard

becomes a social outcast in proportion as the sentiment against drinking is developed in the public mind. The inebriate is held to be morally responsible because he voluntarily buys the poison and takes it himself, but in this view of the case society is responsible for all the crimes that the drunkard commits and for the disease of inebriety. Society is responsible for all diseases even including insanity.

All diseases, including inebriety and insanity, could be prevented. In my opinion drunkenness and the general consumption of alcohol are due largely to imperfect laws. The time will come, however, when, if a man gets typhoid fever, he will fix the responsibility somewhere, and will sue corporations and communities for damages. To-day the city must pay damages for a defective sidewalk which breaks a man's leg, but the city may inoculate a third of its population with typhoid-fever through a water supply which is contaminated through public neglect, and no claim for damages will be made. Alcohol is an instinctive remedy for sickness. It has no equal among drugs as a heart stimulant. People will have it. It is an antidote more or less to the air, water or germ poison. Alcohol will not need to be prohibited after the germ poisons are destroyed. When this time comes the people will stop drinking alcohol. It will go out of fashion soon enough and will be no longer sold in gilded saloons or found on polished sideboards. The millineum will not reach this world until humanity is emancipated from poisons. It makes no difference whether the poison is that of a disease, microbe, or if it is a drug which people consider a use as a remedy. We want no poisons of any kind in the world. If the disease poisons are banished, the antidotes which are equally poisonous will fall of themselves. I believe in prevention rather than cure, if prevention can head off the cure. But great reforms come slowly. The public considers alcohol a remedy.

The public will have the remedy. When typhoid, consumption, malaria and kindred diseases are banished from the world, the average duration of human life will be longer than now by at least twenty years, and preventable diseases including inebriety, will not then be known. Therefore, banish all poisons that bring about preventable disease and alcohol will die out of itself. The question will be solved.—*Keeley Current Literature, June 1892.*

“How Long Does It Take?”

BY DOCTOR J. J. MOONEY.

“The time necessary to accomplish a complete and thorough cure of the alcoholic disease is usually from three to four weeks.

In very rare instances the patient remains under treatment a fifth week.

The question is frequently asked, "If Richard Roe can be cured in three weeks, why can you not cure John Doe in the same length of time? He (J. D.) did not drink nearly so long or so heavily as Mr. Roe."

The above question is one of very great importance to those now undergoing treatment as well as to prospective patients, for it involves a consideration of something more than the time and money spent by those who are advised to remain the additional week, viz., that of a complete cure.

Now we all know that the physiological action of a drug will not be made manifest in two individuals in precisely the same length of time. In fact, a very great difference will be noticed in some cases.

To explain this apparent irregular action of any particular drug we must take into consideration various things, such as age, temperament, condition of health, habit, idiosyncrasy, etc., etc. All these have an influence on the action of a drug, both as regards the time necessary for the production of the physiological effects and the intensity and duration of the same. For instance, we have seen patients in whom a small dose of chloral hydrate would produce profound sleep in a comparatively short length of time. Whilst others have required very large doses of the same drug in order to procure any rest whatever, although there was no apparent cause by which the difference required in dosage could be explained. Again, we may see cases of ordinary "sore throat" existing under precisely the same circumstances in two individuals. To both patients the same medicine is administered, and what is the result? One responds readily to the beneficial action of the drug, and is well in a very short time, whereas, the other may require days to complete the cure, so slow has been his system in responding.

Now, all these things were applicable to the Keeley treatment, as well as to other forms of medicine, and, as a consequence, the time required to produce the desired effect varies in different individuals. In almost every case, if not in all of them, the beneficial action of the treatment is observed within the first twenty-four hours. Some even so early as after having but one treatment feel and show a decided improvement, whilst in others no improvement is evident until after from twelve to twenty-four hours. The change after the first day is noticeable not only to the physician and patient, but everybody remarks it. About the third or fourth day the patient voluntarily abandons the use of liquor, after which time the progress toward a cure becomes even more marked, and

it depends in a great measure upon the rapidity with which his system responds, whether or no his cure will be accomplished within the three weeks. He appears four times daily at the institute for hypodermic injection. The physician, who is always instructed at the parent house, and must necessarily understand thoroughly the action of the Double Chloride of Gold Remedies, notes carefully how the patient is progressing. He looks for certain effects, for the Keeley remedies produce positive results, and questions with regard to subjective symptoms. At the end of three weeks, provided he has received the full benefit of the cure, he is graduated. As in the case of "sore throat," mentioned above, he may not, however, have responded readily enough, so he is advised to take another week's treatment. There are other reasons why some should take a longer course of treatment than others. One is that during the fourth week a special tonic treatment is given with special reference to the nervous system. Some men who have a delicate and sensitive nervous organization become, from the long continued use of alcohol, broken down completely, and border on a condition of neurasthenia (nervous prostration) when they commence taking treatment for alcoholism. Now, though they be completely cured of the alcoholic disease proper, at the completion of three weeks' treatment, the nervous system may still be in such a condition that a week of special tonic treatment becomes necessary.

There is one class, however, who should never think of taking less than four weeks' treatment, for their condition requires it. We refer to the periodical drunkard or dipsomaniacs. There exists a vast difference between a habitual and a periodical drunkard. "It should be mentioned that periodical drunkenness is more difficult to cure than habitual, and therefore great care and caution is necessary," says Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in his "Treatise on Drunkenness." Surely such words coming from the lips of the great discoverer himself should be sufficient to convince any periodical drunkard that a four weeks' course of treatment is none too long to accomplish in his case a complete cure.

When entering an institute do so with your mind made up that you will not only live up to the rules and regulations, but that you will abide by whatever the physician tells you, for he must certainly be a better judge of your condition than you are. Submit to his judgment as you would to your family physician in case of sickness. Do not leave his protecting wing until he pronounces you absolutely cured, and you will live to bless the day that you entered his class at the Keeley Institute."—*Golden News, October 10, 1892.*

In some way the impression has gone abroad that when a person goes through the treatment the constitution is enfeebled and the seeds of death begin at once to grow. This is an idea which was started and is kept alive only by jealous physicians, and is wholly false.

Our readers need have no fear of any bad result. Now and then a man dies who has been treated, but upon inquiry it will always be found that he was already far advanced in some disease that could not be cured, and that was certain to produce death ere long.

As a fact, figures show that when patients come from the treatment they are stronger and better in every way than before."—
Dr. I. E. Mooney.

The idea that the Keeley Cure involves peril to life, is entirely erroneous, but is fostered, not only by jealous members of the medical profession, but also by certain sections of the press antagonistic to the Keeley Cure. It is calculated by competent men that, upon a moderate estimate, thirty million dollars annually are now withdrawn from the liquor dealers by the men who have been cured at the various Keeley Institutes; what wonder, then, that papers devoted to the liquor trade should indulge in unlimited, malicious misrepresentation as to the perils to life involved in the cures. The great pecuniary inducement to a steady persistence in this kind of romancing, which is designed to deceive the unwary public is very forcibly presented by Monte Bennett in his long and very able article on The Keeley Cure, published in the *Superior Daily Call*, West Superior, April 9, 1892.

We subjoin the following extract:

WHERE MANY ATTACKS COME FROM.

"Aside from the enemies in his own profession Dr. Keeley's greatest foes are the liquor dealers. But in this instance the more antagonistic they are the more he will prosper. It would not be surprising to see a combine of liquor dealers who would put up money to malign and break down his business and close up his institute if that were possible. It is estimated in the bi-chloride of gold club at Dwight, that not a patient who has taken the Keeley treatment expended or squandered less than \$300 yearly in saloons, and in scores of cases from that sum up to \$3,000 to \$5,000. To take this away from them is a vast drain upon the financial support of the saloons. No wonder there were efforts made to cripple the treatment by legislative interference in New York, but this move was more than discounted by the adoption

of the treatment by the government for the soldiers' homes, national and State.

Two hundred thousand men have now been cured of the drink disease and turned away from courses of waste and profligacy, and others are being reclaimed at the rate of 30,000 a year, and next year the number throughout christendom will exceed 50,000, and possibly reach 100,000. Think of this vast army restored to sobriety, usefulness and good citizenship! The men will belong to The Associated Keeley Bi-Chloride of Gold Clubs, which, to say the least, will have nothing in common with the saloons or the liquor traffic. It is the only successful and practical temperance reform the world has ever seen. Those already reclaimed at the low estimate of an expenditure of \$300 each per year, represent the sum of \$60,000,000 taken from the saloons, but twice or three times this sum would be nearer the true figure. A fairer average would be \$600 a year for most of the patients of the class that visit Dwight or the branch institutes, and thus the vast total of \$120,000,000 a year is reached, with another \$50,000,000 to be added by those cured and reclaimed next year, and so on almost *ad libitum*, and the whole vast sum restored to channels of legitimate business, of home and property getting, of schooling, refinement and culture, while the physical and moral benefits to the human race arising from the Keeley discovery is inestimable.

The "whisky trust" is strong, but trust and faith in the Keeley Cure is greater and a much better investment. King Alcohol is mighty, but the gold antidote is mightier. Its influences now girdle the earth. It is the great reform of the nineteenth century—the new deliverance. It is of greater consequence than a war, because it establishes a great principle by reclaiming instead of slaughtering its adherents and volunteers, and it is of far more importance than even our national election, because it is more general and lasting in its results to mankind.

The press of the Pacific Coast as well as of the Eastern States, has generally been characterized by the most fair and honorable treatment of the Keeley Cure, and has given it the most unqualified and unstinted endorsement. There are a few exceptions of the baser sort.

On Sunday evening, May 15, 1892, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley accepted the invitation of Dr. Talmage to address his vast audience of 12,000 people at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Dr. Keeley being at that time *en route* to Europe.

“Prior to the address Dr. Talmage had announced that at its close he desired to ask certain questions of Dr. L. E. Keeley to clear up some doubts in the public mind, questions which had been suggested by prominent physicians and citizens. At the conclusion of the address he said:

“Doctor, are there any poisons in this cure—any atropine or strychnine?”

Dr. Keeley—There is nothing deleterious in the cure. There is nothing inimical to life or to health. I think it a physical impossibility for the cure to do harm in any way. A child might drink a barrel of it under proper restrictions, and every spoonful would do the child good instead of harm.

I know of nothing in the remedies that will injure in any way, and I do not think that anyone has ever been the least disturbed by taking the remedies, either mentally or physically.”

NO ATROPHINE OR STRYCHNINE.

“The reply to Dr. Talmage’s first question, whether the Keeley medicine contained either atropine or strychnine, was not direct enough to suit some of the editors of the New York daily papers, who accused the doctor, the day following, of evading a direct reply. He noticed the comments, and when he arrived at White Plains, N. Y., where he addressed the men under treatment at the branch institute there, he took occasion, once for all, to make a positive denial. He said there: “A lie has gone forth for the purpose of breaking down my remedies and their use to the effect that they contain atropine and strychnine, which are both inimical to mental and physical health. Now, I declare more emphatically that there is neither atropine nor strychnine in my remedies, and, further, I will say that if three reputable chemists, whose honesty cannot be questioned, will meet and analyze my remedies for either of these poisons and find them, making their affidavits to that effect, I will make my formula known to the world.”—*“Keeley Current Literature,” No. 2, June, 1892.*

So much has been said concerning the sad death of James G. Fair, Jr., it having been claimed that he was killed by the Keeley treatment, the following unequivocal and straightforward letter from ex-Senator Fair will be read with interest:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 25th, 1893.

Dr. G. E. Sussdorff, President of the Keeley Institute, Carson City, Nevada.—
DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of yesterday, I beg to say that after the death of my son, James G. Fair, three prominent physicians of this city, at my request, held an autopsy on his body. The result of that autopsy was to show the young man died of fatty degeneration of the heart, and that Dr. Keeley’s treatment of his case was in no way responsible for his death.

Yours truly,
JAMES G. FAIR.

An Interview With Ex-Senator Fair:

In an interview with ex-Senator Fair, that gentleman expressed his unqualified approval of the system pursued at the Keeley Institute, and warmly indorsed it as a tremendous power for good. Referring to the death of his son James, the ex-Senator said:

"I fail to understand what motive could have prompted the falsehood which made it appear that my son's death was caused by the Keeley treatment. So far as concerns this treatment, it was successful in curing my son of the liquor habit, and for several weeks after he left the institute he was in robust health. We knew that he had a heart trouble, and had feared serious consequences from that. But the Keeley treatment did not in any degree aggravate that trouble, and it was not in any manner responsible for his death, which was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart, as was demonstrated at the autopsy, and nothing else. My son Charles was also cured at the Dwight Institute. With him the liquor habit is certainly eradicated, and he is now a man, with every sense and faculty perfect. Nor has he shown since his cure, any unpleasant effects from the treatment, which has saved and restored him to me."

"Then I may say," questioned the reporter, "that you approve the Keeley treatment and recommend it?"

"You may," said Mr. Fair, "and you may also say that I fully indorse it, and believe it to be one of the grandest discoveries of our century. I believe it to be infallible in the cure of the alcohol habit. Several other cases than those I have referred to have come under my notice, and in no instance has a failure attended this excellent system of treatment.—*San Francisco Daily Report, July 30, 1892.*"

Many Quacks Are on the Rostrum.

It must not be forgotten that there are a great number of pretenders who claim to give the Keeley treatment. Among the questions asked at the Brooklyn Tabernacle was the following:

Dr. Talmage—"How many initiative institutions are there that you know of?"

Dr. Keeley—"I believe there are now some two hundred and seventy-seven. Of those two hundred and seventy-seven there is not a solitary one which has originated a single thought. They all imitate my methods. They all use my literature when they want to write up their establishments, and then use even my language."—*Keeley Current Literature, June.*

We are afraid to attempt to say how many there are on the Pacific Coast, but they are springing up as thick as mushrooms, and of course it is quite convenient to have their failures charged home to a Keeley institute. This is the experience east of the Rocky mountains, and it will most probably be found to be true here also.

Keeley Medicine Harmless.

From the Standard, Wellington, Kansas.

“It is usual to allude to all cures for the liquor habit as the “Keeley” cure. It is also customary when a person dies under treatment to say that he died while undergoing the Keeley cure. Now, there are a number of companies who advertise and try to cure drunkenness. The Keeley Company claims that no one has died while taking the Keeley cure in any one of their numerous institutes.”

The philosophic view is admirably presented by Dr. G. E. Sussdorff in his lecture already quoted:

“Another point should be noticed. Every death that occurs of a Keeley graduate is attributed to his treatment for drunkenness or the opium habit. The Keeley Institute cannot insure a man so that he can never die. A certain percentage of men die every year. I think in the case of men who drink it is larger than in any other class. Out of every thousand at least thirty die every year. The Keeley graduate goes home in better general health than he has enjoyed for many years, but a certain percentage of these die every year, of course, and are not exempt from paying the last debt to nature. Many other assertions prejudicial to this treatment have been made, one, for instance, that the treatment is administered alike to all, without first making an examination as to the presence of organic disease or other conditions contradicting the treatment. This last assertion, I am sure, you all know to be unjust and untrue.

Perhaps the only way—and the best way—is to attribute to the liquor disease those attacks upon the Bi-Chloride of Gold treatment. The influence of alcoholism is felt in every avenue of social life. Men cannot think and reason fully when their mentality evolves distorted conceptions of most things, especially when the appetite for intoxicating fluids is discussed. They resent in every way the idea that they are not able to control it, and the suggestion of the Keeley cure is felt to be an indignity. So, through ignorance or

self-interest they use every frivolous pretext to discourage and frighten men from undergoing a cure for drunkenness.

All this will right itself as the great work goes on. It will soon silence all enemies."

The respectable portion of the Eastern press is almost unanimous on this question. Such testimonies as the following might be published by the score:

BUT ONE RESULT FROM TAKING TREATMENT.

"There is circulated all over the country some mendacious reports in regard to fatal results that follow the Keeley cure that we desire to ventilate briefly for the benefit of the public. We hear wherever we go that a man having taken the cure who starts to drink again will most certainly die directly from the effects of the cure on the whisky. Now we have it from the highest authority that this is untrue, and is circulated by those who are using every means to prevent men from getting out of the ditch. It is also said that it will drive men insane. This, too, is false, and we say and can prove that there has never been one harmful symptom resulting from the cure in any one of the 200,000 who have taken it. It is perfectly harmless to the system and on the contrary it is beneficial, and builds up in almost every direction. Its enemies are in effect keeping men rushing to the shambles, and God will hold them accountable for the blood of their brothers. Men of intelligence, in the face of facts and results, cannot condemn the Keeley cure without assuming a fearful responsibility. Men of intelligence, who want to throw off their awful burden, and can go to Dwight, are committing deliberate suicide by staying away. There can be but one result from a man taking this treatment, and that is a cure. It is as sure as any acknowledged medical fact of the day. Its enemies are fast disappearing, or are compelled by facts to keep silence."—*Editorial in New Brighton, Ill., News.*

Testimonies of Eminent Divines.

Dr. Talmage visited Dwight in April and gave one of his eloquent addresses to the students, who at that time numbered from 10,000 to 12,000.

ADDRESSING THE PATIENTS.

"Treatment Hall" was crowded at 5 o'clock, when Dr. Keeley called the assemblage to order and said:

GENTLEMEN: We have to-day with us for a limited while Dr. Talmage, of whom you all know. It would be idle to introduce

him, or to say anything about him. The world knows Dr. Talmage. He to-day is one of the very few men of the world who can arrest attention. Even his lightest word is heard in forty-eight hours after speaking it, the world over. I need say no more. [Applause].

In the course of his address Dr. Talmage gave the following valuable testimony:

REDEEMED BY THE KEELEY CURE.

"I have now in my mind a young man who had broken his father's heart, his mother's heart—as splendid a young fellow as there is in this land to-day; fine cerebral development, fine education. As lovely a mother as has any man in all the earth. He was bolstered up and he fell, and put in inebriate asylums and he fell, and everything tried with him possible. He became a converted man and joined the church. Don't let anyone scoff and say he was not a Christian. He was as much a Christian as any one in this house, but this awful habit drew him down and down, *and there seemed to be no cure*; and after a while I said: "Where is So and So?" and they said: "He is trying the Keeley cure," and to make a long story short, *he is redeemed and as fine a man in business as there is in New York. The Keeley cure saved him, and nothing else under Heaven would.* So I extol the grace of God and at the same time extol the *common-sensical, scientific, earnest aid, experiment, effort, discovery!* *But there is no resisting it—we cannot read it down, we cannot talk it down—it will become triumphant and be recognized in all the land, and all the lands of earth. It has on it the mark of the approval of the Lord, God Almighty. That is my opinion, and I wish you all to be of good cheer.*

"Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night,
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God and do the right.

[Applause].

Some will love thee,
Some will hate thee,
Some will flatter,
Some will slight,
Cease from man and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right."

—*Banner of Gold, April 30, 1892.*

Dr. Talmage has stated that before he visited Dwight, Ill., he had made a careful investigation of the Keeley system, and was thoroughly satisfied. Six months later, after abundant evidence of the efficiency of the Keeley cure, Dr. Talmage writes in *The Golden News*, October 24th:

THE WORK HAS ONLY BEGUN.

"Gentlemen, I am mightily impressed with this whole Keeley cure. I believe it has just begun its work in comparison with that which will follow—which it will yet achieve, and there will not be a neighborhood in the United States, or in the world that will not be finally blessed with it."

DR. TALMAGE.

We might print many pages from the speeches and writings of the eloquent doctor, but no additions could make his testimony more unique and perfect. When Dr. Keeley gave a lecture on the Keeley cure, December, 1891, at the invitation of the Press Association of Chicago, among the many eminent guests were: The Rev. Frank M. Bristol and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas. They are briefly reported as follows (*Chicago Tribune*, December 19, 1891):

INTERESTS BOTH RICH AND POOR.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol Discusses the Benefits of the Cure.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol was the next visitor. He said: "There is not a cottage so humble in all this land that is not interested, vitally interested, in the subject that brings us together this evening. To-morrow eyes accustomed to tears will read the daily papers to find in the utterances of this man of science some degree of hope. Abraham Lincoln once said, "All rational men are agreed that intemperance is the greatest evil that inflicts humanity." Upon that we are all agreed, and a remedy for it is the only question. I have stated before that an ounce of cure is worth a pound of prevention at a certain stage. We want something practical. We want a cure. I believe in theories, but they are like eggs—good things if they hatch before spoiling. There are many temperance theories spoiling from age. Our consciences have been trying to hatch something from nothing. It is to be expected this discovery should be met with opposition. A sermon was preached against it, and I venture that minister, were he alive to-night, would regret his utterance. Some of the preachers of Chicago will yet live to take back some of the sermons they have been preaching against the Keeley cure."

Getting Down to Practical Sense.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas Thinks the World Is Improving.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas followed Dr. Bristol. He said: "When Brother Bristol and I were young we used to hear a great deal about the world being lost. Now we are getting down to practical sense in talking about the world being sick, being

diseased, and seeking out a remedy, the best cure, and we are on much nearer and more practical grounds.

Man is built upon the principle of an engine. He must stop at stations for food and drink, and then moves on to the next station, where he must again eat and drink. Life is sustained by some forms of eating. I suppose the medical men present will agree with me that life is brought into existence by stimulation and is sustained by food. It is a law of nature. But man with chemistry in his hands has changed nature—has changed the world. Man has taken it to pieces and recombined it. Man has gone through all the different kinds of fruit and grain and by chemistry has produced alcohol. This is the bottom of the temperance question. This is an age in which we have produced amazing forces. Nature has gone further in some forms of stimulation. There is the tea plant, the coffee berry, and the weed of tobacco. All these, are in some sense, termed stimulants, and it is a singular fact that most people like them. Why? I suppose it is because in some way they quicken the action of the system; that they in some way assist the great reserve powers to go long distances and carry greater loads. It lifts them up into physical ecstasy and the next day take a little more. This is the rising and falling of the tide which finally breaks every vow and every resolution and sweeps on to the sea. They are not strong swimmers and the perilous waves ultimately engulf them.

Dr. Keeley, proposes to fight chemistry by chemistry he proposes to antidote one poison with another. It looks as if he had accomplished it and if so, let us say, "Praise the Lord," and when we say this we do not mean to undervalue the other remedies.

It is better never to drink, but if we become drunkards let us bring in our chemistry, the chemistry of this cure. That is all the argument there ever was for all the good there may be in religion. Let me say to you in this age of chemistry we have called upon the physical forces of heaven and earth, electricity, dynamite, and gunpowder, and we must handle them safely. It is more difficult to live now than a hundred years ago because we have brought these greater forces to bear upon our daily life. Dr. Keeley has been studying, praying for years; has been working for something to cure this terrible disease of intemperance. The medical profession is a progressive profession and instead of antagonizing him, while they would like to know the remedy, they are pleased at the discovery of the cause."

It Has Proven Itself.

The fact that Dr. Keeley can remove the appetite for strong drink at once and forever from the drunkard is to-day attested by tens of thousands of men and women. It is no longer a theory nor to be questioned. It has proven itself.

REV. P. E. HOLP.

A Welcome Endorsement.

Andrew Wilson, F. R. S. E., Etc., the Editor of "Health," Invites
Dr. Edmund's Opinion.

From the issue of *Health* (London), for 23rd September Dr. Keeley's admirers will be gratified to read the following comments by the editor in introducing a letter from Dr. Edmunds upon the cure of inebriety by Dr. Keeley's methods and medicines.

"I have taken up the dual position that Dr. Keeley, of "Inebriety Cure" fame, has a perfect right to use his knowledge for his own personal profit, and that on account of the secrecy he thinks it right to maintain in the matter of his remedies, he cannot expect medical men to accord him their support. Medical use and wont are entirely against the employment of "secret" remedies; hence it is useless for Dr. Keeley to invite medical co-operation so long as he refuses to make known the exact *rationale* of his treatment. This much is admitted on both sides, I believe, Dr. Keeley is within his rights in keeping to himself the details of his method, and medical men are within theirs in refusing recognition to his views and opinions.

This is the "professional" view of things. The scientific view (to which personally I cling) is, that for the satisfactory investigation of any results we must have a knowledge of data and causes. It is with Dr. Keeley's cure for inebriety as with, say, astronomy, physics or biology at large. I may see certain results and recognize them as true and valid; but, scientifically I want to know how these results are produced. I cannot be said to know enough to warrant fair and just conclusions on my part until I know the means which are used to produce the results in question. This also is fair reasoning, I think, to which Dr. Keeley, as a trained medical man will not object."

Dr. James Edmunds, one of the founders of the London Temperance Hospital, however, has publicly queried the application of the rules set by the Royal College of Physicians, and has so far been true to his faith in Dr. Keeley's cures (as witnessed by him-

self), that he has placed the fact on record of his belief in the efficacy of this method of curing inebriety. I have lately had the pleasure of a long interview with Dr. Edmunds, and have shown the records of cases (professionally investigated by and known to him), in which the alcohol habit has apparently been cured by the Keeley system, as now practiced in London. Dr. Edmunds knows more than I do, of course, about Dr. Keeley's cure (in fact, I know nothing at all regarding the composition of the remedies), but I think I am within the mark in saying that Dr. Edmunds himself would not venture to say he is acquainted with the nature of the drugs used in the course of the cure. Be that as it may, Dr. Edmunds is content to assert that he has seen results in the cure of alcoholism and of the morphine habit, such as have hitherto been effected by no other system; and although, as I have said, this is (scientifically) an unsatisfactory declaration, Dr. Edmunds pins his faith firmly by the results he has witnessed.

I have asked Dr. Edmunds to give some account of what he knows regarding the Keeley cure, and he has kindly consented to do so. He has supplied me with the following details, which, if only on the principle of keeping my readers abreast of the latest doings of medicine, will be perused with interest. For my own part, I await with something of scientific impatience a knowledge of the exact means used in the Keeley system. I may never succeed in getting this information, it is true, but what Dr. Edmunds has to say should impress his fellow physicians deeply, as the record of an honest and fair-minded man, who has set aside professional custom in so far as it would cause him to refuse to investigate any cure the *rationale* of which may be unknown. It might cause somewhat of a reform in medical matters did some of Dr. Edmunds' colleagues follow his example. The following is Dr. Edmunds' letter:

"1. I have been asked by Dr. Andrew Wilson to say a few words on the Keeley Treatment of Inebriety, and I cheerfully respond to his invitation.

"My excuse for venturing to speak on this subject is that I have been an active medical worker in temperance for thirty years; that for eighteen and a half years I have worked as senior physician at the London Temperance Hospital, and that I have more cases of inebriety referred to me professionally than any other physician in London.

"3. On this subject I have never written until I wrote in *The Lancet* of July 30, (page 285), and then I wrote because I felt that a rude and untruthful attack had been made upon an American physician. The reason why, with all this experience, I have never written anything on this terrible subject is simply that I

had nothing to say except to repeat that "the cure of drunkenness is to leave off drinking." The real question is, how to make an inebriate leave off drinking? This we have hitherto failed to accomplish, when once the drink-crave is firmly established. These cases so sickened me that I was tired of advising about them; and the only thing the inebriate asylum doctors have done is to persistently clamor for greater and readier powers, to incarcerate their inebriate patients.

"4. Of late it has been forced upon my attention that inebriates from all parts of the world were making pilgrimages to Dwight, Illinois, U. S. A., and that morphia users and alcohol drinkers, with whom no method had ever been useful, were coming back cured. It became my duty to my patients to investigate the facts which came before me, and those investigations convinced me that there was really 'something' in the Keeley treatment. I can produce in London now such cases for professional inspection, and I have advised inebriate patients to go to the Keely Institute, which is now available in London at 5 Portland Place. I cannot, of course, give names, unless by explicit permission on the part of patients, but I am allowed by Lord Graves to give his experience. Lord Graves, in April last, was taking by hypodermic injection, twenty-five grains of morphia every day—a quantity which would kill any ten ordinary people. He could not live without this perpetual drugging, and with it his life was a burden to him. He had been a slave to the morphia habit for many years, and no treatment had ever helped him to shake it off. He went to Dwight, and in thirty-five days (being a very bad case) he was cured of the morphia habit. From the commencement of the Keeley treatment he never took more than twelve and a half grains in all of morphia. On returning to London he came to see me, and he has been well ever since, and is now a new man. Last evening (September 18th), I saw him again, and had a long conversation with him. He still tells me that he has entirely lost his morphia crave. Lord Graves allows me to say that he will be glad to see anyone upon this subject, if they will call upon him or write to him, at 34 Duke street, St. James.

"5. Other cases, equally remarkable, of the cure, both of inebriety and of the morphia-crave, are within my personal knowledge.

Crocroft Library

"6. Dr. Keeley, instead of locking up these unfortunate inebriates for long periods, 'cures the drink crave' by remedies which act as arsenic or quinine acts in curing an ague. This is a new line of thought. It is one which has helped me immensely in my own work on these cases; while careful watching and study of Dr.

Keeley's results have convinced me that Dr. Keeley knows more about handling morphia men and alcohol drinkers than all the rest of the profession put together.

"7. There is now to be seen at Dwight, the most wonderful clinic in the world. Twelve hundred inebriates, on an average, are congregating at that agricultural village to march through the hall of the Keeley Institute four times a day, for the inoculations which are administered by Dr. Keeley's assistant physicians. These patients stay from three to four, or, sometimes, as with Lord Graves, five weeks. Four times a day these patients form into four lines—first week men, second week men, third week men, fourth week men—and march past the four inoculating physicians at the rate of six a minute. Among these men are physicians, lawyers, clergymen, journalists, and men generally who do the brain work of the world. The great bulk of these men, like Lord Graves go home cured, and send all their inebriate friends off to Dwight.

These facts are not even disputed by anyone who is worth listening to, and there is no need for me to cite evidence in their proof. Some 120,000 such inebriates, including 2,000 inebriate physicians, have journeyed to the Keeley Institutes in America, and have submitted themselves to this treatment. Great newspapers, like the *Chicago Tribune*, knowing of the work done in its own district, vouch in strenuous leaders for the good which is being done by this treatment."

"JAMES EDMUNDS,

"M. D., M. R., C. P. Lond."

Neal Dow and Dr. Keeley.

An Interview About the Cure With the Famous Old Maine Prohibitionist.

"I called upon Gen. Neal Dow at his residence, in Portland, Maine, on Tuesday morning last, bearing a letter of introduction from his daughter, Mrs. Emma Dow Gould. The General was seated in his library reading the newspaper as I was ushered in. There was something more than the ordinary welcome accorded to an ordinary reporter in the manner in which this hero of Prohibition battles, and ex-Governor of the State of Maine, arose and took me warmly by the hand. His handsome face glowed with genuine pleasure as he read his daughter's letter telling him that I wanted to talk with him about Dr. Keeley and the great Keeley cure.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

It was almost impossible to imagine that that happy, genial face represented eighty-eight years. The General, however,

assured me that such was the fact. Even when he looked very serious, which was the case when speaking of the evils of the liquor traffic, he appeared twenty years younger than he really is. Surely God blesses this grand old man.

BELIEVES IN KEELEY.

"Do you believe in the Keeley treatment for inebriety, General?" I asked.

"Most assuredly I do. I have seen instances which have thoroughly convinced me of its efficaciousness." (Here he proceeded to relate the condition of several men who were well known, not alone to him, but who were prominent characters, and prominent drunkards, too, in Portland and other places, but who had been surely saved from a miserable existence by the Keeley cure).

HE TALKS OF THE KEELEY CURE.

"Have you ever mentioned the Keeley cure in your public addresses?"

"Yes, indeed, I have. I have felt impelled by what I have seen to speak in favor of Dr. Keeley and his remedies whenever I had the opportunity, either in public or private. I am not at all influenced against the treatment by reading of the antagonism of some medical men. Medical men are banded together to support each other. They establish certain rules for their professional behavior, and call it a "Code of Ethics," but, in reality, it is a sort of "Trades Union," the practical object being to keep up prices and keep out innovations which may in any way effect their pockets or prestige. This same medical fraternity, in days gone by, discarded the theories of Jenner and other great discoverers. Dr. Keeley is passing through a similar experience. He is sure to triumph, however, in the end. Truth is on his side. The clouds of ignorance, doubt, envy, hatred and malice will soon be dispelled by the touch of science."

The interview with the distinguished leader of the Prohibition Party is reported in full in Keeley's Current Literature, October, 1892. Copies may be had upon application to the Keeley Institute, Carson City, Nev.

Casting Out the Devil.

John V. Farwell Explains in What the World is Indebted to Dr. Keeley.

John V. Farwell, the great Chicago dry goods merchant was an interested spectator at the convention of the Keeley League throughout, and is a man of broad ideas and believes in practical

things. We make the following brief extracts from his eminently practical speech .

“It must be very interesting to you to look into each other’s face, and have these recollections and realize that to-night you are not slaves, but free men ; free by the grace of God through His providence in giving you Dr. Keeley and his wonderful cure. (Great applause.)

“I remember several years ago seeing in the newspapers something about the Keeley Cure, in favor and against, and as I remember how ‘chincona’ was introduced to the public through the newspapers a few years previously, I said to myself, ‘Oh, well, this is another humbug—a fellow blowing his own horn for profit and pay.’ Soon after this I went to London and met Dr. Keeley for the first time, and I found that the newspapers there and the Knights of Medicine were opposed to Dr. Keeley. And I said to myself, I guess if he is worthy of the notice of the medical journals and of the great medical men of London, if they oppose him, he is worthy of somebody’s notice and I think I will make some inquiries and see whether he is a humbugger or not. And so my inquiries were instituted in London, and on returning to Chicago, some years ago, because it is some years ago that this occurred, I made some inquiry. But, as I said before, I was prejudiced against it, coming to me as it did through the newspapers.

“But I see in your faces to-night a different story. I have found in all the inquiries I have made in London and here and New York that all my impressions have been wiped out. (Applause.)

“Yes, friends and fellow citizens, another name has been added to the list of public benefactors, and that name is Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. (Great applause.) In due time he will be cannonized for having cast out the largest devil that ever afflicted Christendom. (Applause and cheers.) I am glad the day has come when men like Francis Murphy preached the doctrine of leaving out hard names after a man had got the appetite fixed on him, and treat him kindly, that it has come to be understood as a disease, and there is no other name for the big devil.”—*Current Keeley Literature, October, 1892.*

Francis Murphy and Dr. Keeley.

"I Prayed For This Discovery," Said Francis Murphy.

The Keeley League Meets at Pittsburg—Ras Wilson and Francis Murphy—The Grand Opera House Crowded—A Grand Reception—Would Advocate the Keeley Cure. They Are Crying "Crucify" Him—The Grace of God and Science of Keeley. "Here Is a Keeley Man"—One of the Brightest Omens—A Word From John J. Flinn—The Grandest Temperance Oration—From Ras Wilson—Pledges of Support—A Keeley Day—Hospitable Major Moore.

The meeting of the Executive Board of the Keeley League, in Pittsburg, has been one of the greatest events in the history of the movement. It so happened that Francis Murphy, who had been absent from Pittsburg for two years, returned to that city last week. It was in Pittsburg, sixteen years ago, that Francis Murphy made his first appearance as a temperance lecturer. It was in Pittsburg that he won his spurs as a great temperance evangelist. He was discovered to be a sincere and able advocate of temperance by Ras Wilson, of the *Commercial Gazette*, whose name is dear to every Keeleyite on this continent. Ras Wilson reported the first meeting presided over by Francis Murphy, and gave him the first favorable report he had ever received from a newspaper. Ras Wilson believed in him from the start, and stayed with him from that time on. He saw the name and fame of Murphy grow until the Murphy movement became a household word throughout America and in many of the countries of Europe. Murphy, through all the years that have followed, has grown upon the people of Pittsburg until he has become, in the true sense, a favorite son of that busy and prosperous center of industry. Upon his return, after an absence of two years, the people of Pittsburg decided to give him an ovation at the Grand Opera House, one of the largest theaters in the country. The Murphy meeting was announced for Sunday evening, October 16. The meeting of the Executive Board of the Keeley League was announced for Monday evening, October 17. One of the first questions put to Mr. Murphy by Ras Wilson, after the former's return to Pittsburg, was, "What do you think of Keeley?" Murphy's reply was, "Keeley, God bless him; I am with him." He then informed Mr. Wilson that he would put himself on record at the Opera House meeting as a friend of the Keeley cause. This information reached Mr. John M. Kelly, who immediately sent telegrams to members of the Executive Committee, announcing the fact that Murphy would say a word for Keeley on Sunday evening, and asked them to be present. Mr. John J. Flinn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, on receipt of the telegram

immediately set out for Pittsburg. So did Captain Mattox, of Cleveland. Both of these gentlemen arrived in time to attend the meeting. Other members of the committee, with the exception of Hon. Walter Young, of Missouri, arrived on Monday evening, too late for the Murphy meeting.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE CROWDED.

Before seven o'clock on Sunday night the immense auditorium of the Grand Opera House was crowded to overflowing, and the daily papers of Pittsburg agreed in estimating that fully 2,000 persons were unable to obtain admission. There were between 3,000 and 3,500 persons in the opera house when the meeting opened.

The opening address was made by Capt. Robert Hunter, one of Murphy's pledge-signers, and now a thorough friend of the Keeley movement. He made an eloquent speech, reviewing the career of Francis Murphy from the time he had entered upon the temperance work, at Pittsburg, an almost unknown man. The audience was enthusiastic, and at every reference to Murphy broke out in the heartiest applause.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

When Francis Murphy stepped forward, the man was so overcome by the magnificent reception he received, that it was some minutes before he could command his voice. He stood before the audience with tearful eyes and trembling lips, incapable of giving utterance to a syllable. The audience remained in perfect silence. At length the white-haired apostle of temperance got control of his feelings, and for a few minutes there poured out from his heart words of love and gratitude for the kindness which has always been shown him by the people of Pittsburg. Before he could go on with his talk some gospel hymns were sung, and after his peculiar manner of conducting a meeting, he called from the stage a number of those who had taken the Murphy pledge, and several gentlemen bore testimony to the fact that they had been induced to lead sober lives by Francis Murphy. Many of these have gone on from five to fifteen years. All of them, without an exception admitted, that it was still a fight—that the battle was not yet won.

WOULD ADVOCATE THE KEELEY CURE.

Francis Murphy then stepped forward and for the first time mentioned the name of Keeley. The name was received with applause and cheering. The orator was unable to go on for several minutes. He then, in unmistakable terms, proclaimed to

the audience that he was a believer in the great physician at Dwight, and that henceforth, wherever he might be, he would advocate the Keeley cure as the most practicable and the surest means known by men for the reformation of the drunkard. This announcement was also followed by an outburst of applause lasting some moments. Francis Murphy then went briefly over the history of the Keeley movement.

THEY ARE CRYING "CRUCIFY" HIM.

He spoke of the sneers which came from the medical profession; of the obstacles Dr. Keeley had to contend with from religious people; of the difficulties which beset every man who gave birth to a new idea. "Jesus Christ," said Mr. Murphy, "was sneered at as Keeley was sneered at. He found it necessary in order to heal men to give them medicine, and his name has come down to us as a physician—the greatest physician that ever lived. The Scribes and Pharisees denounced him as a fraud, as they are denouncing the great doctor at Dwight, to-day. It has always been so in this world. It is all a man's life is worth, all a man's character is worth, to be the father of a new discovery in science, or a new idea in religion. They are crying 'crucify' him when we speak of Keeley to-day, as they cried crucify Him, when Christ's name was heard eighteen centuries ago." "Oh" said Murphy, "how many times have I prayed for this discovery; how many thousands might I have saved had this man's medicine been at my hand; how many thousands of homes might I have made happy, had I known how to cure as Keeley cures."

GRACE OF GOD AND SCIENCE OF KEELEY.

It will be impossible to describe the sensation created throughout the vast audience by these words. Every mention of Keeley's name was followed with applause, and when Francis Murphy declared finally that henceforth, having on his side the grace of God and the science of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the temperance movement would assume a magnitude such as it has never reached before, he was compelled to stop because of the continued applause which greeted the declaration.

He is no Doubter.

A New York Medical Man Who Sees the Facts as They Are.

"Dr. Ira C. Brown, the well-known West Side physician, is a enthusiast on the Keeley cure. He has used it in his practice and speaking of the manner in which it is spreading all over t

country, remarked to me the other day, that there were 200,000 people in the United States who have been cured of all taste of liquor by the treatment. "I highly approve of the suggestion made by the *Times*, that every man or woman sentenced to prison for drunkenness, should be compelled to take the bi-chloride of gold. It does not depend on the will power of the patient, and will cure the "sot" of his taste for rum whether he likes it or not. Of the 100,000 cases successfully treated, 70,000 are from the parent institute at Dwight, and the remaining 30,000 from branch institutes throughout the country. The success obtained officially has been recognized by the introduction of the bi-chloride of gold cure into the soldiers' home, at Quincy, Illinois, and a number of other soldiers' homes throughout the United States."—*Buffalo N. Y., Times*.

Governor Francis' Testimony.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, wrote the following letter which explains itself:

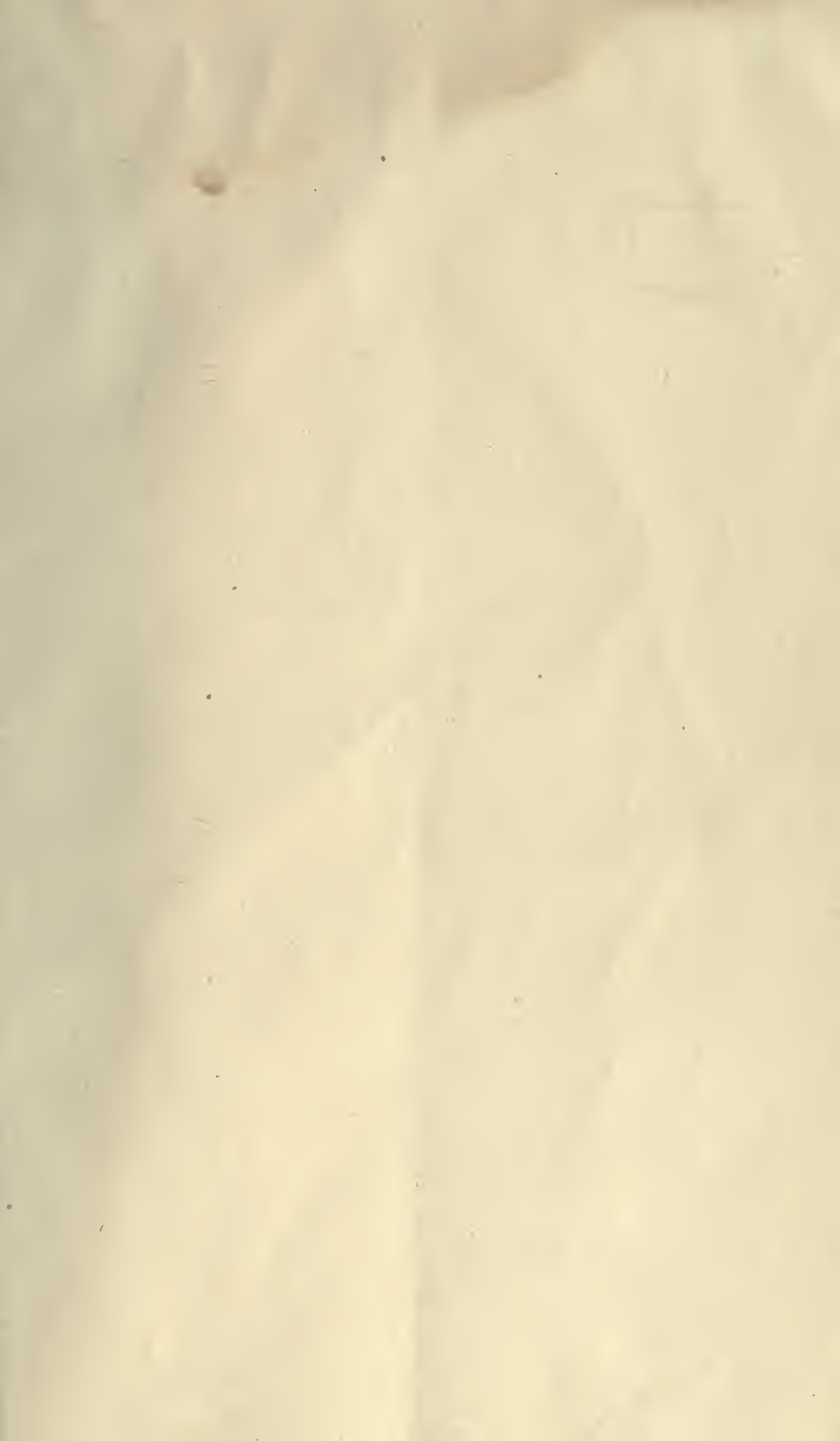
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 16.

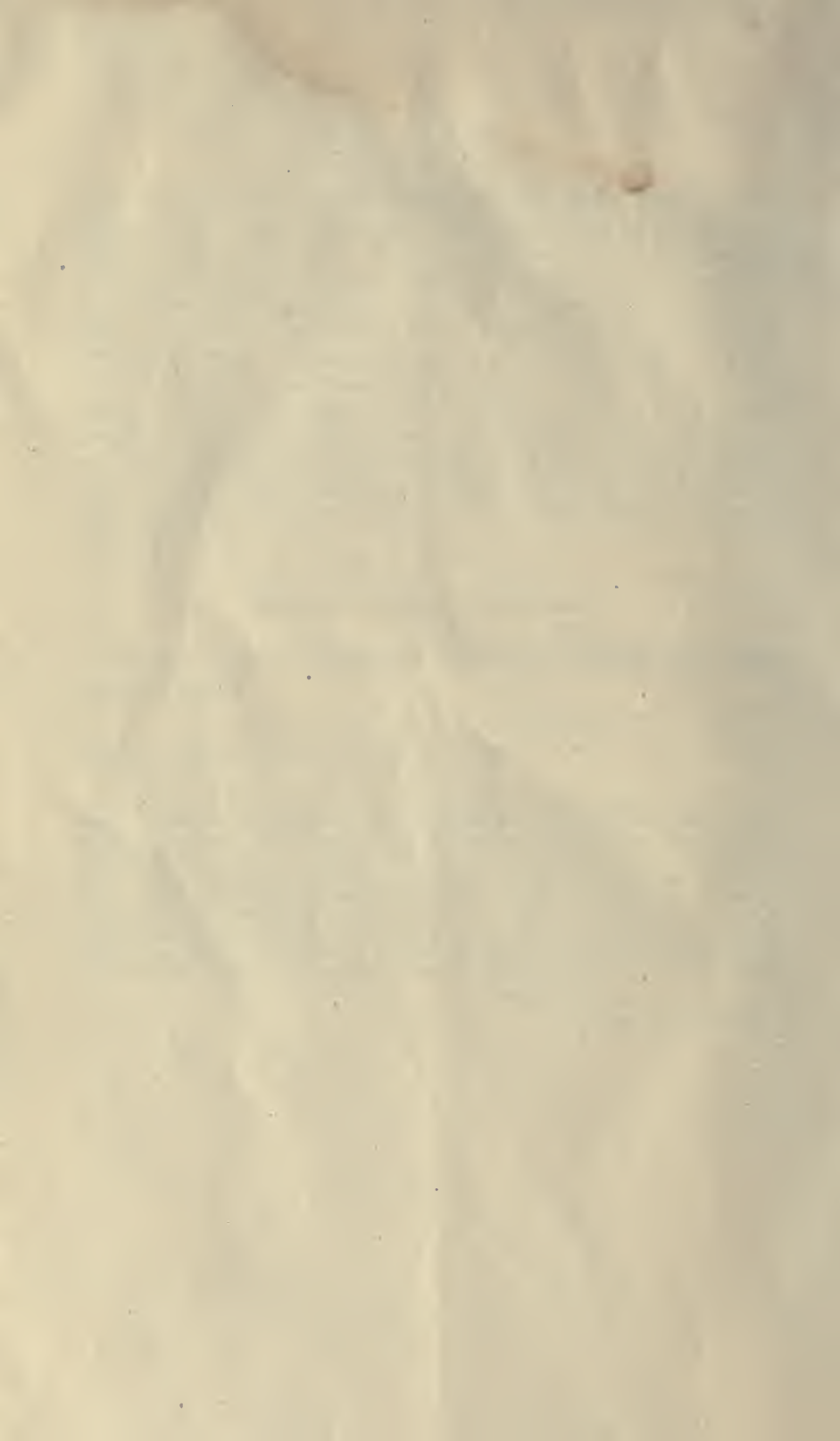
Mr. Fritz Nisbet, Secretary and Treasurer St. Louis Bi-Chloride of Gold Club, St. Louis, Mo.

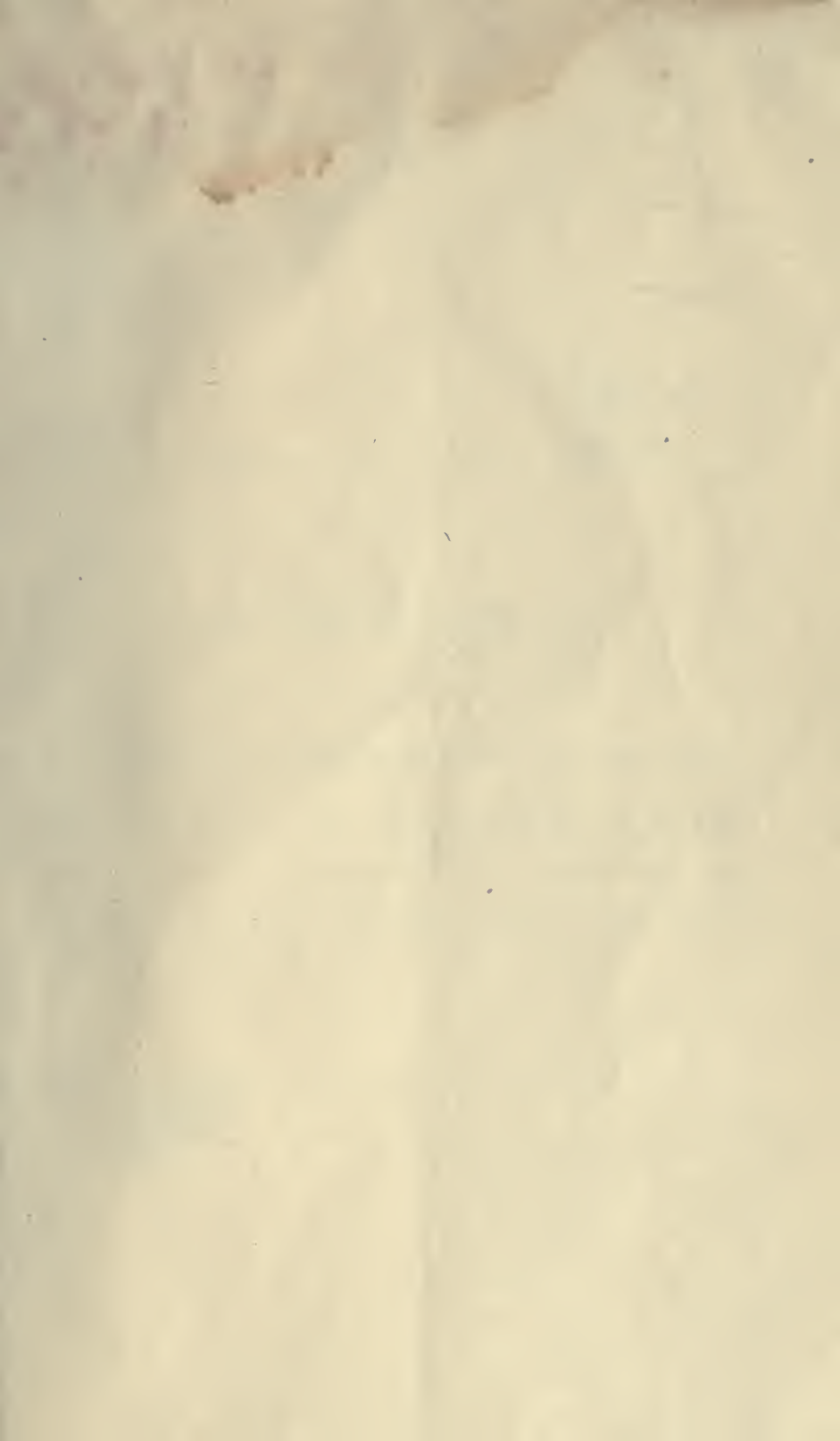
DEAR SIR: "Your circular letter, dated July 5, was received on the 14th inst. I consider the objects of your organization commendable and worthy of encouragement and material aid. Within the circle of my acquaintance are several men, and at least one woman, who through the aid of bi-chloride of gold cure, have been enabled to conquer appetities which seemed incurable. They are now useful members of society, and if others can be reclaimed through the instrumentality of your club, as I have no doubt will be done, a great blessing will be conferred upon those who enjoy the benefit of your aid. We are our brother's keeper. I enclose my check for \$10 and regret that the frequent calls made upon me will not admit of my contributing a larger sum."

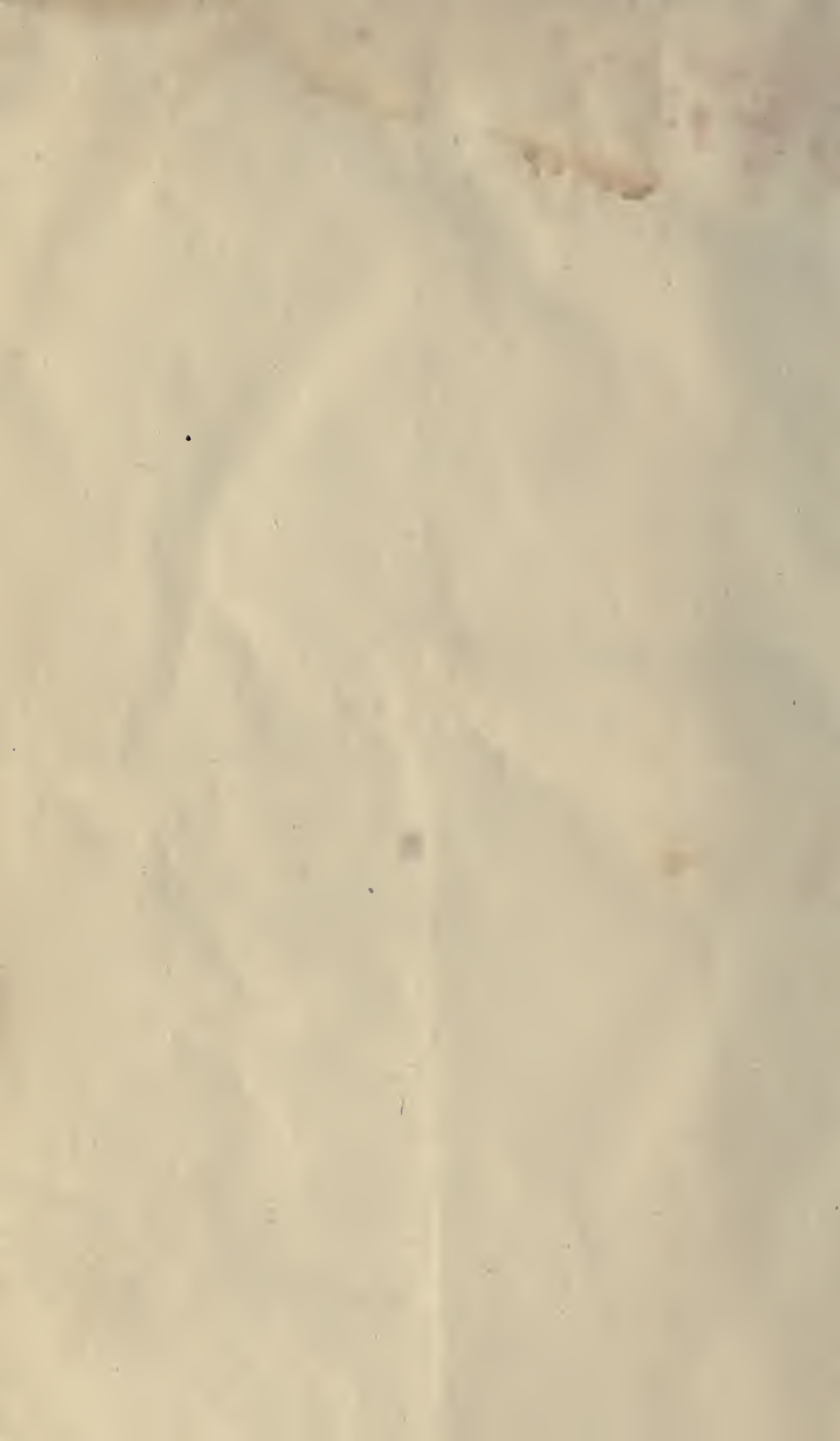
Respectfully,

DAVID R. FRANCIS.











TERMS.

Medicine and Medical attendance for three weeks,
One Hundred and Five Dollars, payable in advance.
Twenty-five Dollars per week will be charged thereafter
for persons requiring more than a three weeks' course.





DON'T FORGET that the KEELEY TREATMENT has stood the test of more than thirteen years. It has been given to more than two hundred thousand persons, and of this number not more than five per cent. have relapsed into their former habits. The treatment is harmless and no person was ever injured mentally or physically by it, and the patient is entirely free from all physical restraint while at the Keeley Institute. Consider these facts if you are in need of treatment.

Yours truly,

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE OF NEVADA,

CARSON CITY.



