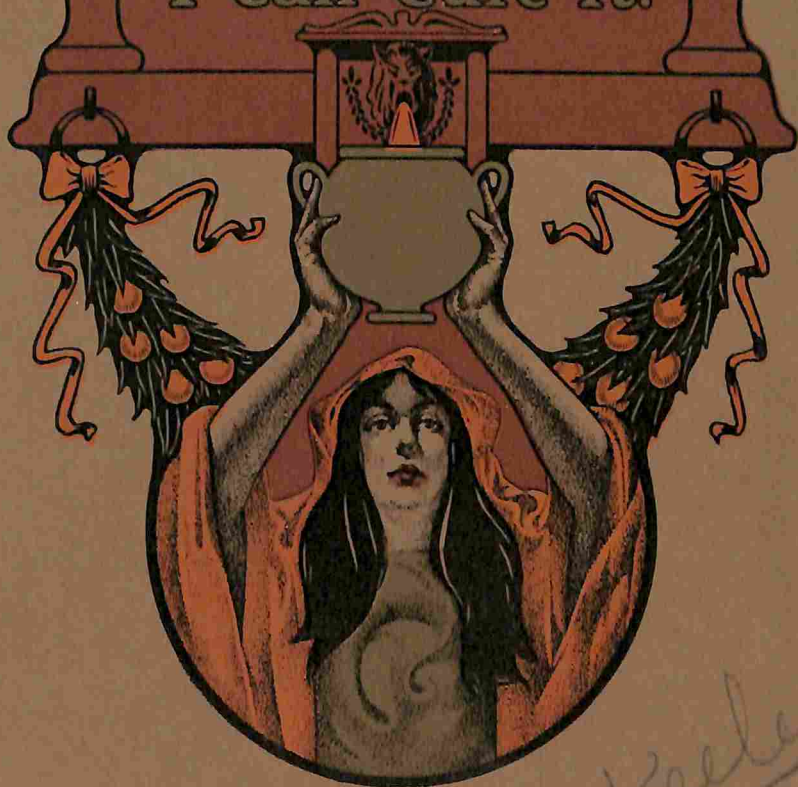


Temperance *Alcohol*
Drugs *Drugs*
Effects

**"Drunkenness
is a Disease and
I can cure it."**

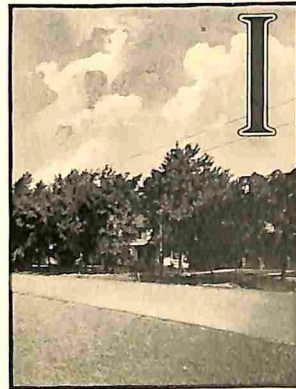
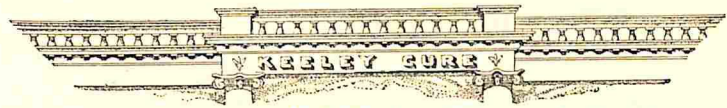
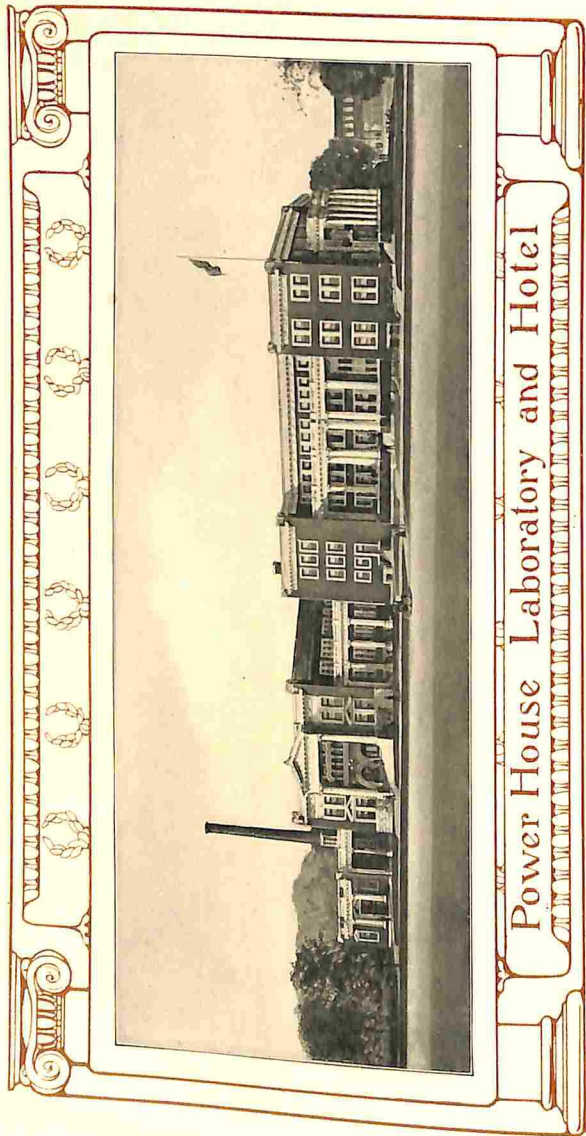


Keely

Drunkenness is a Disease
and I can Cure it



The Leslie E. Keeley Co.
Dwight, Illinois

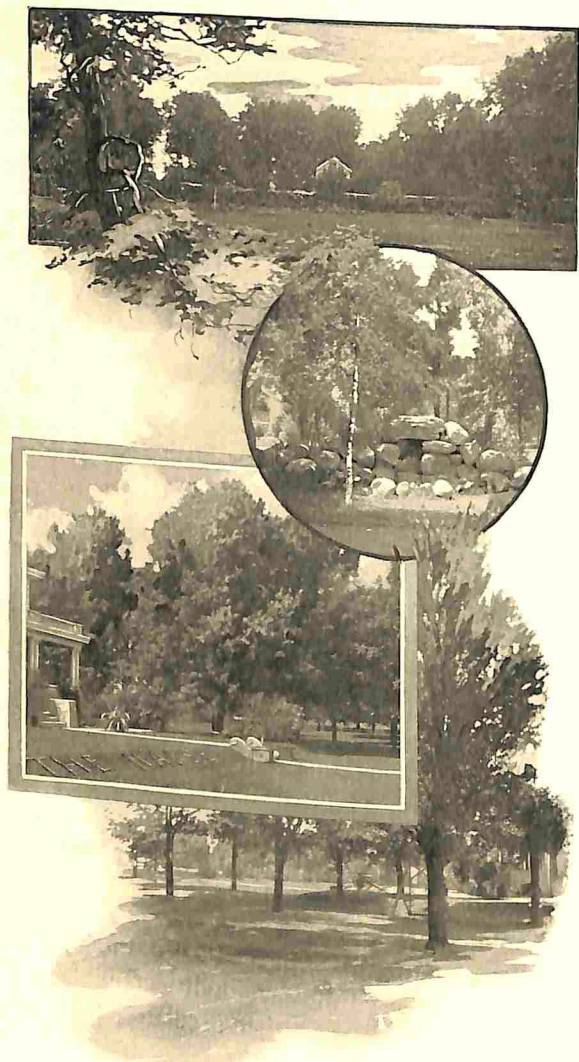


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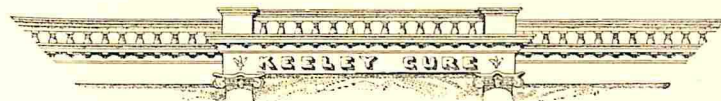
N 1880 the Village of Dwight occupied but a mere speck on the map of the State of Illinois; to-day Dwight is known from one end of the land to the other, and its reputation has even penetrated remote foreign countries, although it has not attained to metropolitan proportions. The reason it has become famous in marked contrast to all modern experience is that it is the scene or

locality of great usefulness rather than of great material prosperity; there are no more railroads here than formerly and the population does not exceed three thousand. It cannot be inferred from this that Dwight is not progressive or that its citizens are not up to the usual standard of Americans. The exact contrary is the case, and yet it must be admitted that Dwight owes its fame principally to one of its citizens rather than to what it has accomplished as a community.

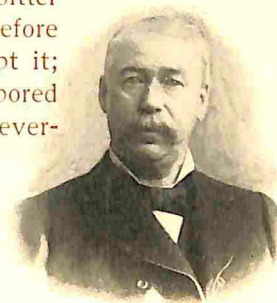
It was at Dwight that Doctor Keeley made his famous declaration, "Drunkenness is a disease and I can cure it," which startled the medical profession, aroused the incredulity of millions of people and at the same time kindled hope in the



GLIMPSES OF DWIGHT



hearts of thousands of despairing wives, mothers and victims of drink and drug habits themselves. It is not the design of this pamphlet to detail the growth of this idea or detail the bitter experience of Doctor Keeley before the public was prepared to accept it; it is enough to say that he labored patiently, intelligently and perseveringly, and finally reaped his reward, not alone in the financial success, but in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen and in the gratitude of hundreds of thousands whose lives he had made happy.

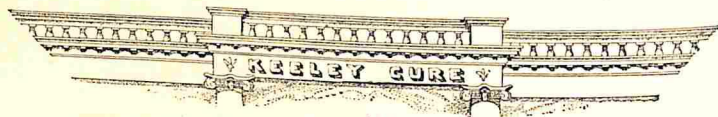


LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

The story is familiar, how the work of Doctor Keeley attracted the attention of the late Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who determined to investigate it. Doctor Keeley was prepared, not alone to enunciate his belief, but also to give good reason for the faith that was in him, and demonstrated to Mr. Medill that his theories were correct by curing five drunkards and drug users selected by him and sent to Dwight for treatment.



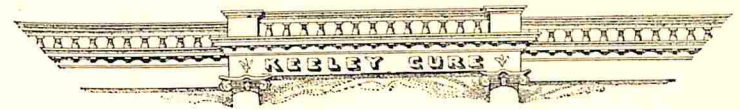
HOME OF THE LATE DR. KEELEY



HOME OF C. L. ROMBERGER

It is needless to say that the endorsement of Mr. Medill and that of the powerful newspaper which he controlled soon spread the tidings far and near, and the capacity of the village of Dwight was taxed to its utmost in caring for the patients who came for

treatment. Citizens of Dwight remember well when more than one thousand strangers, some of them with attendants, relatives or friends, bore down upon the little village, occupying every spare room, and putting up with all sorts of inconvenience, caring nothing for physical discomforts, if only they could obtain relief for the trouble which had heretofore been considered hopeless. Men with coonskin coats from North Dakota and Montana stood side by side in the line with the summer-appareled man from New Orleans or the West Indies. Doctor Keeley, with that sagacity which always characterized his actions, saw the need for relieving the congestion here, and Institutes were established from time to time, until there is now at least one in nearly every state in the Union, while England, Canada,



Australia and South Africa also figure in the list.

The Keeley Cure for drunkenness, drug addictions, neurasthenia and the tobacco habit has now stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century, and well-informed persons know that these troubles can be relieved

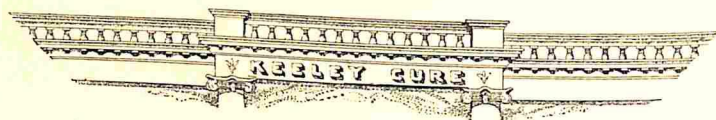


HOME OF J. R. OUGHTON

at Dwight or other Keeley Institutes, as well as it is known that quinine, calomel or any other medicine mentioned in the pharmacopœia produces its own peculiar physiological effects. In other words, it has passed the experimental stage and the medical profession, as well as the public generally, accepts now as true what was formerly received with incredulity, namely, that drunkenness is a disease and that it is curable.

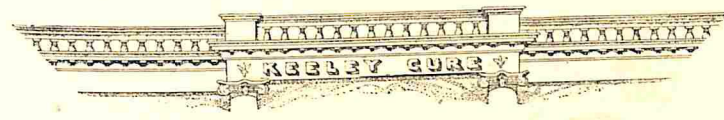
NO MIRACLE OR MYSTERY

Doctor Keeley constantly asserted that while he refused to make his formula public, there was nothing mysterious about his treatment. He claimed and proved, for instance, that drunkenness is a disease caused by the excessive use of alcohol, which excessive use resulted in establishing in the patient's system a necessity for repeated



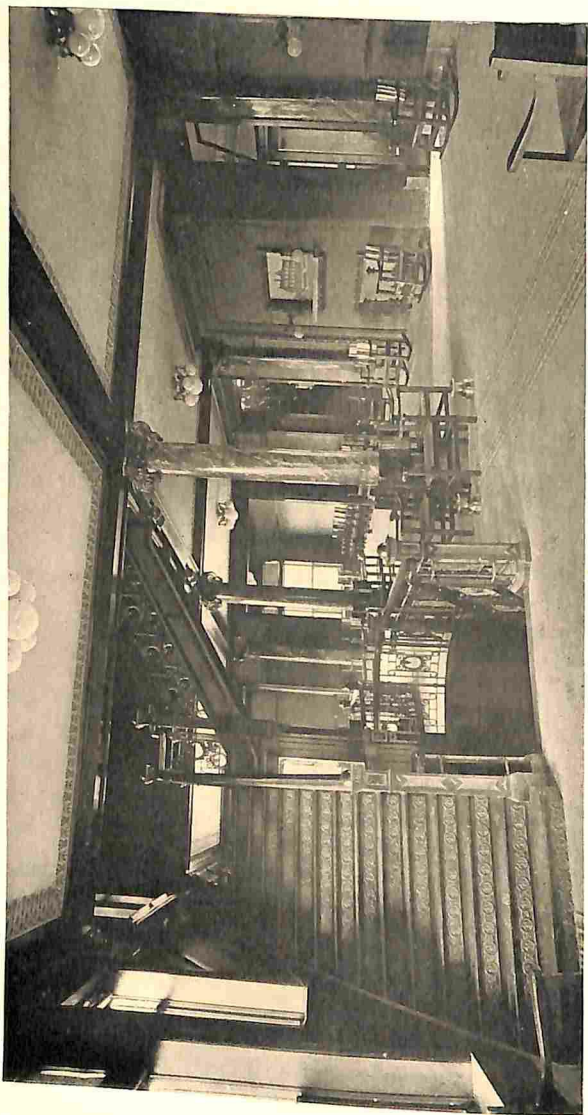
doses, that when such necessity was established the patient was beyond the power of self-control as far as indulgence was concerned and could not by will power abstain. Drunkenness, therefore, he defined to be "a condition wherein the nerve cells have become so accustomed to performing their duties and functions under the influence of alcohol that they are dependent on it and will no longer perform those duties and functions properly and painlessly except when under its influence." The treatment of opium, morphine and other drug addictions is also strictly within the scope of the Keeley work, and what is said about drunkenness or inebriety applies to these cases also, except that the time required to effect a cure may be longer.

Dwight, then, is famous, and it is the Keeley Cure which has made it so; in this little village has been relieved more pain and suffering than in any other place in the world, and not only this, but the system has grown so that these benefits are not solely to be ob-

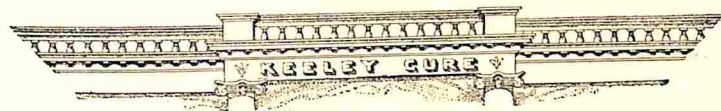


tained at Dwight but in other establishments as well, opened under the authority of The Leslie E. Keeley Company, each of which is known by the uniform name of "The Keeley Institute." It is at Dwight, at The Leslie E. Keeley Company laboratories, that all the remedies used in these establishments are manufactured, such remedies being administered by physicians specially instructed at Dwight. It is not within the scope of this pamphlet to furnish any but a brief account of the Keeley Cure, but facts and figures are easily obtainable.

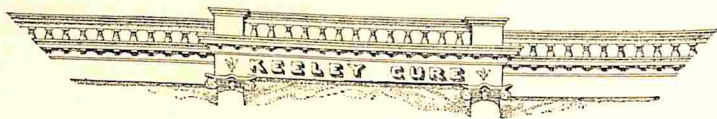
The Village of Dwight is located on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, 73 miles from Chicago, 36 miles from Joliet, 81 miles from Peoria, 52 miles from Bloomington, 111 miles from Springfield and 209 miles from St. Louis. The Peoria branch has its terminus here, and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, which connects with a large number of other railroads, also passes through Dwight. It is an up-to-date village in every sense of the word, having an abundant supply of excellent artesian water, a drainage system, thoroughly equipped electric light plant, beautiful homes and substantial busi-



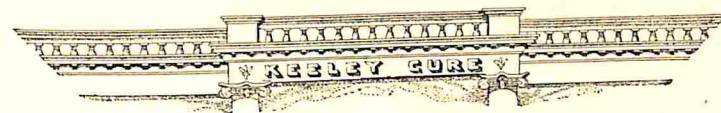
OFFICE AND ENTRANCE HALL OF THE LIVINGSTON



ness establishments. Visitors frequently declare it to be the most attractive village they have ever seen, while those from the East pay to it what they consider the very highest compliment in saying that it resembles an Eastern town. There is no manufacturing within the corporation limits which offends either the eye or the ear, and there is no floating population either to care for or to work havoc with the morals and good order of the community. The citizens accept the Keeley Cure as a matter of course and have ceased to have any curiosity as regards the personal history of patients, merely considering them as temporary visitors at a health resort, not viewing them with any of the pity, to say nothing of other feelings entertained towards drinkers and drug users by uncharitable persons unfamiliar with the causes for such things. It is a peculiar feature of the Keeley system of treatment that those taking it are not considered invalids nor is the establishment where they are treated considered as a hospital or sanitarium; there is an air of business about the Institute which soon has its effect upon the patients themselves, and the almost

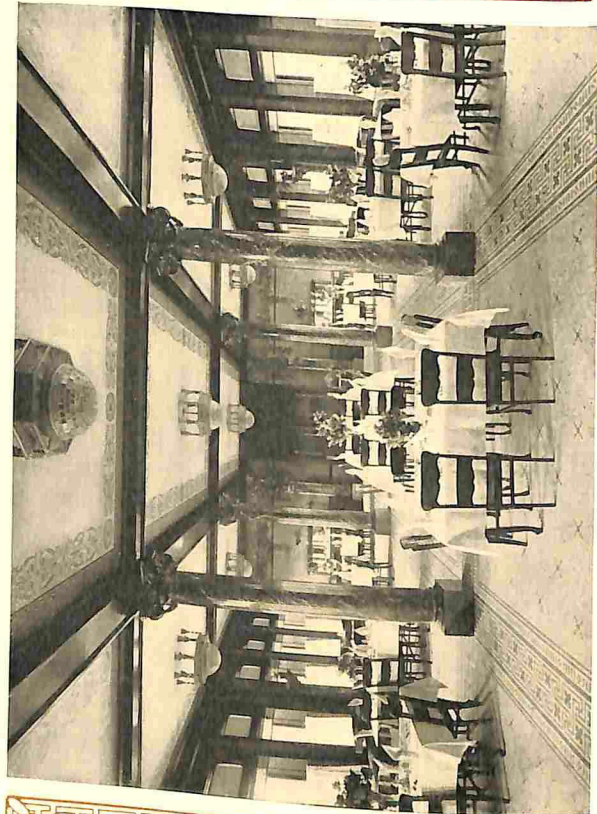
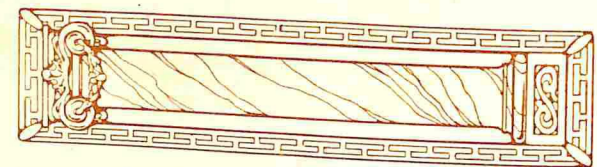


absolute freedom accorded to patients is apparently the best safeguard against the abuse of such liberty, judging by the results produced. They are seen coming and going at all hours of the day, taking exercise, chatting, driving or otherwise amusing themselves; in fact, there is nothing in their appearance to distinguish them from the well-to-do people to be seen upon the streets of any city. Of course, they are required to take remedies and treatment with the utmost regularity, but there is little occasion for the exercise of vigilance, although it is never really relaxed. The health of the patient improves perceptibly from the be-

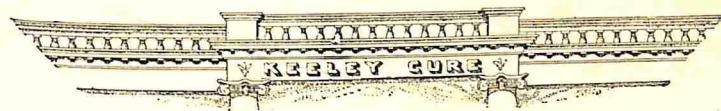
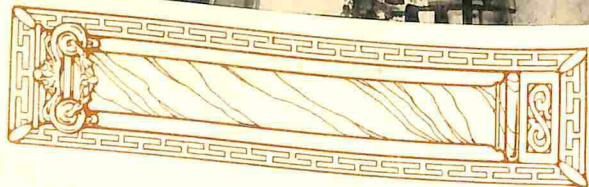


ginning and the distressing conditions apparent on arriving invariably disappear before the end of a week. The question is frequently asked of those who reside in Dwight or are connected with the Institute, "How are patients controlled when you have no facilities for restraint or confinement?" The answer is that such things are wholly unnecessary in connection with the Keeley treatment. There is no place of confinement of any sort, no padded cell, no opportunity for isolation, nor are such things ever necessary. It is a remarkable circumstance that in the twenty-three years' experience at Dwight, during which time tens of thousands of patients have been treated, that there is yet to be recorded a single instance where any dispute between patients reached the point of an altercation; there has never been a blow struck under such circumstances at Dwight, nor a quarrel begun which was not ended the same day. Sometimes it is said that patients at Dwight get all the whiskey they want;





THE DINING-ROOM



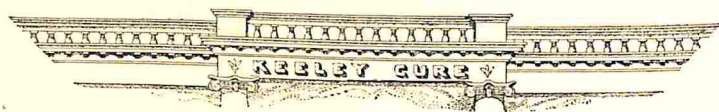
this is a mistake; they do get all they need. Whiskey is given to patients merely to prevent suffering, and in exactly the same manner as it would be permitted in any well-regulated hospital. The patients themselves soon feel an awakening of pride, which, to a large extent, governs their conduct and begins the process of rebuilding character and self-respect so desirable in after-life.

DAILY ROUTINE

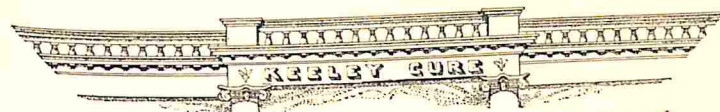
Perhaps it would be of interest to describe at this stage the daily routine of a patient at Dwight. Drink patients are required to remain four weeks, and if in a debilitated condition upon arrival, five weeks may be required; the treatment of drug patients is always from four to six weeks. If the pa-

tient, upon arrival, is intoxicated and incapable of understanding directions, an attendant is placed in charge until he is so-





ber; he is then given a bottle of Keeley remedy, which is designated as bottle No. 1, of which he is directed to take doses properly diluted eight times daily at intervals of two hours; this bottle should last for six days, after which he is given bottle No. 2, with similar directions, and so on to the end of the four weeks or end of treatment. In addition, all patients, except ladies, are required to report at the treatment hall four times daily, namely: at 8 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 7:30 P. M., for hypodermic treatment; ladies, it should be stated, are always treated in their own apartments. The remainder of the time each day is at the patient's own disposal, but he is urged to take plenty of exercise, to observe hygienic conditions in all respects, and is required to retire not later than 10:30 each night.



Once each week one of the physicians delivers a lecture to the patients for the purpose of instructing them as to the effects of alcohol upon the human system and why a drunkard is beyond the power of self-control as far as drink is concerned. The opportunity is also seized to give general directions or reiterate the same as to the conduct of

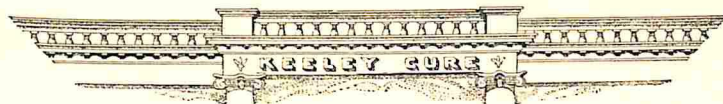
the patient under treatment, and why certain requirements are made; neither is the opportunity lost to fully instruct all as to the things to be avoided and the things to be done in after-life, the object being to not only cure the addiction, but to give graduates an upward trend and higher aims and ambitions.



LADIES' PARLOR



THE LIVINGSTON



THE LIVINGSTON

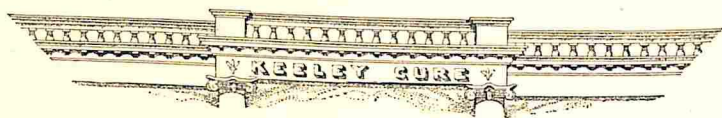
The new Livingston was completed on June 3, 1903, and on that day President Roosevelt, passing through Dwight, graciously performed the ceremony of opening



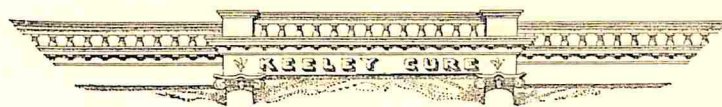
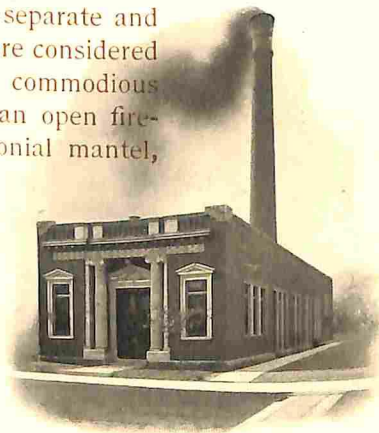
it by pressing a button which started the machinery and turned on the lights. It is built upon the site of the old Livingston, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1902. Although no one was injured and no patient lost either a garment or a meal on account of such fire, The Leslie E. Keeley Company determined that no similar accident should occur and hence the new Livingston is thoroughly fire-proof, more so,



perhaps, than any other building occupied as a hotel in the country. This statement is made advisedly, because the whole struc-



ture is made of brick, stone and steel, and the only wood used is that in the doors, door frames and other finish. There is not a wooden floor in the whole house, those in the office and public rooms being mosaic, while in the sleeping and other rooms they are of monolith, a substance which is at once clean, sanitary, almost noiseless, as well as fire and water proof. The Livingston is thoroughly equipped with private baths en suite, as well as general bath-rooms and similar accommodations. The rooms are all light, well ventilated, and, it is needless to say, well furnished in every sense of the word, having an eye to the comfort and convenience of the patient. In the basement is a barber shop, as well equipped as any in the country, adjoining which are bath-rooms for the accommodation of people living outside the hotel. There are bath-rooms for the guests on each floor, separate and apart from those which are considered private. The office is commodious and elegant, containing an open fireplace, a handsome Colonial mantel, lounging-chairs and other appointments. On the west is a large, light and beautifully decorated room termed



the amusement-room. At the opposite end of the hall is the reading and correspondence-room, also beautifully decorated. Adjacent to the office is a library of well-selected volumes which are loaned to patients as they may desire on the plan of a circulating library without the accompanying charge.

There is a separate entrance for the ladies, for it must be known that many wives, mothers, and sisters accompany patients to Dwight and remain with



LADIES' RECEPTION-ROOM

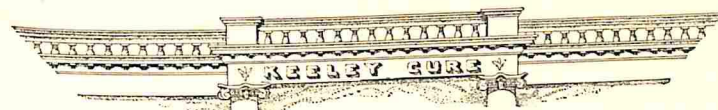
them during the whole course of treatment. Directly opposite the ladies' entrance is the ladies' reception-room, while at the head of the first flight of stairs, on the floor above, is the ladies' parlor, both tastefully and conveniently arranged and adapted in every particular to the purposes for which they are intended.

The dining-room, which is also on the first floor, is unsurpassed by any in the country. Of course, there are larger hotels and necessarily



THE LAUNDRY

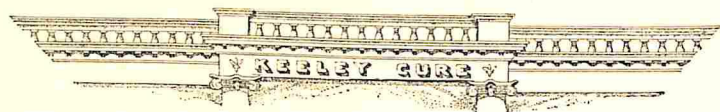
larger dining-rooms, but for elegance of appointments, completeness of equipment, tasteful and artistic decoration, light and furniture, it cannot be surpassed. Imposing columns of verde antique effect support the ceiling, which, after the Colonial style, is crossed by heavy oak beams. Similar columns are also in the office and adjacent rooms and their beautiful color and high polish attract the admiration of all. The equipment of the dining-room, as far as tableware, etc., are concerned, corresponds with the rest of the appointments. The linen was made to order, while the china is of tasteful pattern and bears the monogram of the Company. The silverware was manufactured to order by a leading firm in that business, is similarly marked and is of most tasteful pattern and design; in fact, it would be impossible to point out a single feature of the dining-room which does not conform to the magnificent ensemble.



The kitchen is equipped with every modern convenience, and sanitary conditions prevail here as well as elsewhere, the floor being of monolith, and there are no cracks or crevices anywhere. The cuisine is in charge of a chef of experience with trained assistants, and hence guests are assured that the table will in all respects be worthy of the establishment; only the best materials are purchased and care and taste displayed in the cooking and the service. Artesian water only is used at the Livingston Hotel, and it is absolutely pure, being filtered by the Pasteur process. There is an apparatus in the hotel for cooling the same and for furnishing an abundant supply at any hour of the day or night.

On the second floor are sleeping-rooms exclusively, except the ladies' parlor. These rooms are elegantly furnished with brass or other metal bedsteads, substantial and tasteful furniture, all having been made to order, pictures, rugs and everything which can add to the comfort of the



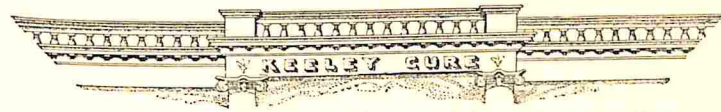


occupant. The third floor is similarly equipped in every particular. The hotel building consists of a broad front and two deep wings nearly parallel. These wings, however, are separated by a very wide court, so that there are no dark rooms; indeed, those that may be designated as inside rooms are fully as light as the others.

Some illustrations are given herewith to show special features, and which give such idea of the whole as is possible from photographs of this size. A view of the exterior shows that the architecture is Colonial; the material of the building is dark vitrified brick, while the columns and trimmings are light in color, a combination which produces a very pleasing effect. There is at both the ladies' entrance and the main entrance a large and well shaded porch or veranda made by these columns, which indicates that their office is not merely ornamental but to be useful as well. Good taste has also been displayed in relation to the lawns and flower beds, which contribute much to the general pleasing effect.

LABORATORY AND OFFICE

Adjoining the Livingston, on the south, is the new laboratory building. In the illustration shown they appear to be connected, but it is merely by a peristyle and there is no direct communication between the two.

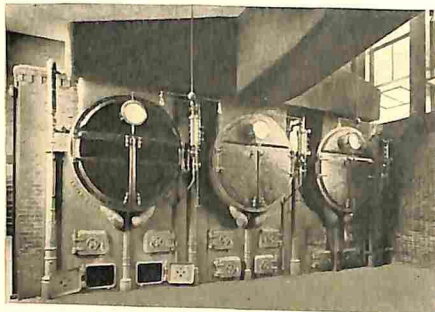
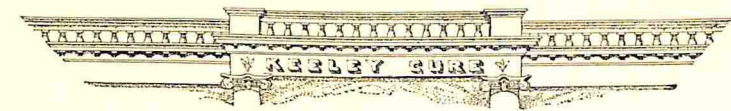


In this building besides the laboratory, are the well arranged business offices of the Company, shipping apartment and treatment hall. In the second story are club-rooms, reading-room and ladies' parlor, all admirably equipped. The building is in every sense on a par with The Livingston in all its appointments.

Adjoining the laboratory building, still further to the south, is the power house, heat and light plant. This structure is of the same material as the Livingston, contains three dynamos, engines, pumps and all machinery necessary to furnish steam heat, power, electric light and hot water for the Livingston Hotel, laboratory and office building. When Doctor Keeley began the treatment of patients, more than twenty-three years ago at Dwight, the entire business establishment consisted merely of a one-story structure. The growth of the business can be understood if readers will appreciate the fact that not only does the establishment exist which is described here, but numerous branches also, as



THE DYNAMO-ROOM

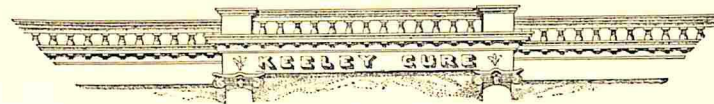


THE BOILERS

herein set forth; that the shipments of remedies from the Keeley Company's laboratory go to every part of the world and that the name "Keeley" has a significance

which is understood wherever it is heard. The business management of this Company is conservative, wise and liberal; that it is successful need not be stated, as the results prove such fact.

This Company does not publish testimonials from cured men and women, although there are thousands of them in its files; references by permission are made to such, but the publication of their letters is objectionable for more reasons than one. There are, however, two pamphlets, entitled "Evidence and Proof," and "Catholic Clergymen and the Drink Evil," which contain endorsements by well-known men throughout the country, some of whom enjoy even national and international reputations, commending the Keeley Cure; these men have not taken it themselves, but have had unusual facilities for observing this work and



the testimonials are of such character as attest their genuineness and preclude the possibility of their having been issued from improper motives.

Any person desiring fuller information in relation to this great work, which has now been before the public for nearly a quarter of a century, will find it easy to obtain. The Leslie E. Keeley Company is prompt to respond to requests of this character and persons having business with it always find that all inquiries and other correspondence are strictly confidential.



