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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday June 20, 1886

HOW LEARNED DOCTORS  
DIFFER.

DR. LAWSON TAIT, an English surgeon, is hard at work endeavoring to apply to places the germ theory, as applied to wound-poisoning. The use of antiseptics in the treatment of wounds and in performing surgical operations has become general with the profession, and Lister, the great authority on antiseptics, is almost canonized. Listerism is an accepted dogma in advanced surgery, and the exclusion by means of sprays, washes and divers kinds of dressings, of the microbes, spores, and germs, and other low classes of organisms that are said to cause blood poisoning, has come to be thought nearly essential to success by the most skillful operators.

But how comes Doctor Tait, a missionary from over the water, and announces to the American surgical world that Listerism is a delusion. He has had a rough time of it in the old country in battling against the orthodox theory, for John Bull is a tough old fellow, and he is not easily convinced. He is very slow to take to anything new, but when he does adopt an idea or a system he is just as slow to part with it. Impatient with his audience, he considers "prudent and stupid." Dr. Tait turned his back on his too conservative countrymen, and has been talking to quicker minds and more ready experts on this continent.

This experienced practitioner has a thorough contempt for germs because he has no fear of germs. He uses, simply, blood-warm water as a wash and claims almost phenomenal success. In the British Medical Journal he reports one hundred and thirty-nine consecutive operations, each one involving the opening of the abdomen and the removal of organs, without a single death. He used no antiseptics, but simply filled the abdomen with blood-warm water, and repeated the washing till the water came away clean. He says of the dreaded germs: "If I could get them in sufficiently large quantities, and found them dry, elastic and absorbent, I would willingly stuff my pads with them instead of wool." The water he used in his operations was not boiled, and contained no drug or chemical substance of any kind, and on examination by a water analyst was found to contain thirty-four different kinds of spores and creatures supposed to be the cause of disease and death in wounded men.

That doctors are known to differ on many important issues need not be asserted. But this seems so unorthodox a doctrine in the present condition of surgical science that it is quite startling. It may be proven that Dr. Tait is right, and that the surgical world has gone wrong in following the famed Lister in his germ-destroying practice. For the dogmatists of "so-called science" have not been able to establish as the cast-iron creeds of theology, or such succeeding generation disprove some theory which, for a time, previously held sway as truth that was thought to be indisputable. The moral of this is, that people of all grades of intellect and experience should be modest in their claims of what they know, and careful in their immovable adhesion to other people's dicta. It is not a good thing to be "tossed to and fro" and carried about by every wind of doctrine," nor yet to hold on to a notion when its fallacy is demonstrable. Be sure you are right and then you may go ahead.

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That Mr. Garland did accept of a block of stock in a company that was worthless, except for probable action in Congress, which contention was expected to be able to influence, has been developed beyond doubt by the inquiry. But the question of his moral turpitude and of his actual interference in the affair is not by any means settled. We do not see where it is proven that Mr. Goode was to blame, and Garland will have to be given the benefit of the doubt that remains as to his share in the questionable transaction. The committee will try to make political capital out of the report of their four members of the committee; Democrats will reply by reference to the "indication" of their quartette; and so the game of party will be about even, and Pan-Electric will not get out very much solid material on either side.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session, at 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding. Bernard Springer and J. C. Bailey, committee appointed by Thomas B. McKean, presented a petition that they be allowed to celebrate on Monday, July 20, at Liberty Park, and to sell cream, cakes, summer drinks, etc., free of license. There was some discussion as to the advisability of allowing booths to be set up in the Park and Recorder Wells said the committee wished to meet their expense by selling refreshments. Mr. J. F. Wells asked "what Grand Army summer drinks" and the committee moved that that portion of the petition asking leave to celebrate be stricken out. The Mayor might see fit to impose regarding the portion of the Park to be occupied. It was decided that they should be allowed to sell harmless summer drinks outside the Park free of license.

Three retail liquor dealers' licenses were granted. Jesse W. Fox, city surveyor, in accordance with instructions from the Council, submitted the report and a walk profile of grade on South Temple street from 1st to Eleventh East. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

The committee on waterworks reported that they had examined and found correct the last quarterly report of the Superintendent of Waterworks. The committee on fire department reported that they had examined and found correct the last quarterly report of the Chief Engineer. The committee on municipal laws in reference to the city's petition for a reduction of license, reported adversely. Adopted. The committee on municipal laws and revision, with reference to the matter of revising the city ordinances, recommended that the city attorney be referred to the city attorney, with authority to set up in force to aid him, and that \$1,000 be appropriated to defray expenses. Adopted. Mr. Taylor advocated the letting of contracts to do work on the street, instead of having it performed by the city, and the committee on streets and alleys for their consideration. Carried. The Council then adjourned for one week.

Suit Against Bondsmen.—Pursuant to instructions received from the Department of Justice at Washington, District Attorney Dickson has commenced suit against James Lowe, Matthew T. Glaberson and R. B. Mackie, for \$1,500. The suit is for recovery of the amount which Moses M. Bang, late Receiver for the Territory, was short in his accounts, those against whom suit is brought having been his bondsmen.

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France laid out \$20,000,000 in acquiring Tonquin besides the expenditure of 10,000 lives, which did not count much with the principals in such transactions, and she is now casting covetous glances toward Panama. Germany has laid hold of the Caroline Islands but cannot retain them. Italy has managed to occupy a point in Africa on the Red Sea. Russia is pushing toward the South Sea and East Asia, and wants a strip along the coast of the Adriatic, for which she has lusted for twenty years.

But England has, with great complacency and greedy but quiet impudence, taken possession of Egypt, Cyprus, Borneo, the Red Sea coast of Africa and her pickings of places along the South African coast. Whenever an unappropriated point becomes important in any part of the globe, England swoops down upon it like a bird of prey, without a scruple of her wide-spread wings, and lays upon it her tenacious claws. The map of the world shows more spots that come under the head of British possessions than can be counted by all the other Great Powers combined. The more a nation extends its grasp upon outside territory the less it is inclined to let go its grip of any portion of its dominions. In this respect it is like a land-lubber, who is not willing to part with a piece of the landless. So poor, suffering Ireland must remain in bondage, for fear that a little liberty might result in her complete emancipation from the ownership of the great seizer of land and monarch of the sea.

WHERE IS THE WRONG?

THE PEOPLE, Illinois, Journal, a smart and racy paper, has an occasional fling at the "Mormons," who are, as the Journal says, "a little different." We have objected to some of the laws, and more particularly to the manner of their administration, but we do not consider that to be defiance. If we are not mistaken, the

BY TELEGRAPH.  
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
AMERICAN.  
LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

NEW YORK, 20.—Money 92 1/2; 2 1/2 bar silver, 77 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2; 27 1/2; 4 1/2 coupon, 11 1/2; Pacific 60; 27 1/2; Central Pacific, 41 1/2; Burlington, 35; Rio Grande, 35; Northern Pacific, 35; Northwestern, 35; New York Central, 5 1/2; Navigation, 8; Transcontinental, 10; Union Pacific, 35; Panama, 95; Rock Island, 35; A. & N. W., 35; St. Paul, 45; Texas Pacific, 10 1/2; Union Pacific, 35; Fargo Express, 24; Western Union, 64 1/2.

A Protective Tariff Address by the Republicans.  
HARRISBURG, Pa., 20.—The tariff address adopted by the Republican convention to-day reviewed the history of the tariff since 1820, to show that the Democratic party "has for the last 50 years legislated against the best interests of the American people." The address directed attention to the great question of free trade, and the great question of American protection. The address was made by the Republican speaker, and was a most able and comprehensive review of the tariff question.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SYM-PATHY.

A good argument in favor of the power in all men to conquer the appetite for strong drink, is afforded by the fact that of the twenty thousand persons who have been confined in English prisons in a year, for offenses attributable to the influence of the demon of drink, and who from the day they were landed in prison were left to their own devices, not a single one was known to be injured by the deprivation, although most of them had been common drunkards. This shows that no matter how strong the desire may be for the fiery stimulant, or how much the bodily condition may seem to demand it, there is no real necessity for it in the system. Total abstinence is enforced in jail without serious consequences. When once the effects of the deprivation are overcome, the compulsory sobriety is a benefit without an injury. If a man can do without intoxicants for three months, he can do without them altogether. There is no need to return to the old habit. The body will be better without it. The individual will be on a higher level of life. It is no longer to be exercised when in freedom, and too often that is weaker than the appetite. But our point is, the supposed necessity for the deceptive dram does not exist, and that the most confirmed addict may be deprived of what some might think essential to his life, and yet without material detriment to his system.

It should be felt for the hereditary victim to the disease of alcoholism, sympathy should take the form of helping him to overcome the tendencies of his perverted nature, instead of pandering to desires that linger in the body only to lead to its destruction.

PAN-ELECTRIC DOES NOT PAN OUT.