

Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabasha Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1. NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER. One Year, payable in advance, \$8.00. Six Months, payable in advance, \$5.00. Three Months, payable in advance, \$3.00. Per Month, .25. SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID.

SUNDAY GLOBE. By Carrier—per year, \$2.00. By Mail—per year, postage paid, \$1.50. WEEKLY GLOBE. By Mail—postage paid, per year, \$1.15.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul Globe is located at 1424 New York avenue. Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

NATIONAL HOTEL, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The Globe has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The Globe office at Chicago is located at room 11, Times building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the Globe office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, July 31, 3:55 p. m. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named. UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. St. Paul, Minn., 29.85 67 N Fair. La Crosse, Wis., 29.87 66 N Clear.

ARMY AND NAVY JEALOUSY.

The end of the Greeley Arctic expedition is not yet a row of very serious charges is brewing, and there will be charges and counter-charges without end. The animus of the difficulty is in fact that Greeley, who was rescued, is an army man, and the man who rescued him is a navy man. It is even said by the adherents of the latter that Greeley was not very grateful to Schley for rescuing him for the reason that the latter is a water instead of a land soldier. It appears that such is the amount of feeling between the two branches of service that either of them would prefer to starve to death rather than to save salvation to the other. One can fancy Greeley turning his fading vision on Schley, and entered his tent where the dead and the dying lay, and saying the next day to his soldier, turning over freely, and saying, "Send me a shoulder strap with the bars, or let me die."

Democratic Congressional Convention, Third District.

A Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District of the State of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in the Village of Glencoe, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall be elected a member of Congress from and for said district at the next general election.

RESIGNATION OF BISHOP GRACE.

In yesterday's issue of the Northwestern Chronicle the Rt. Rev. Thos. L. Grace officially announces his resignation as bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul. The pope has given his sanction to the retirement of a man active duty of Bishop Grace. The resignation assigned by the bishop for asking to be relieved from the onerous duties of the Episcopal office as his advanced age and his increasing infirmities. The Rt. Rev. John Ireland, by virtue of his appointment, in 1875, as coadjutor of Bishop Grace with the right of succession, assumes the title and office of bishop of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were quiet and steady with but little activity. At Milwaukee wheat declined 1/8 cent. At Chicago wheat was weak, and at St. Paul advanced 1/8 cent. Oats closed at 27 1/2 cents. There was nothing doing in pork. The stock market was buoyant and active; prices steadily advanced throughout the day with but a slight reaction before the close, which was followed by a rally, the market closing strong and with a 1/2 per cent higher than on Wednesday. There was but little of interest in the mining market; business was small and prices firm.

HON. JAMES M. SMITH, of Kentucky, a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, as Attorney General, regulates Blaine and will vote for Cleveland.

NEW YORK JOURNAL SAYS, there is general concurrence in the opinion that the original publisher of the base and false Buffalo scandal should be prosecuted, and the matter thus laid at rest.

REPUBLICANS LEADERS assume that their party emboldens all the religion and intelligence of the land. Senator Hoar loudly says Mr. Blaine's nomination is the "nomination of the church and the school houses." We pity the church, of which Mr. Blaine's moral life is a disgrace, and school houses whose moral...

sons of integrity and morality are gagged by Blaine's formulas. Blaine needs to be relegated to the Sunday school to learn, and put in practice the first principles of morality and integrity.

HON. A. G. RIDDLE, formerly member of congress from the Cleveland, Ohio district, but now a resident of Washington, and Corporation Attorney of that city, has been invited to take the stump for Blaine, but refused. He dropped Blaine when his peculiar railroad transactions were exposed.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "We are sorry to hear that Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has 'made up his mind' to support the Republican ticket this year. It has been said that his mind is 'made up' and is more impressive than his mental 'make up,' and this conclusion gives his enemies a pretext to believe it."

AN APPEAL FOR "SOAP."

The grand old party magnates are in deep concern, and estimating that the cohesion of plunder is the only source upon which they may rely to reach even the semblance of success, every nerve is being strained to bring the struggling forces into battle array. From Pennsylvania comes a frantic appeal for money aid. Thos. V. Cooper, chairman of the Republican state committee has addressed a Circular letter to all the employes in the government departments at Washington.

Mr. Cooper is very well aware that his call for money, is, in spirit and in letter, a violation of the civil service laws of which Republicans pretend to be so fond. His request is put in the form of a demand—he is "compelled to call upon all friends of the cause who interests or inclination it is to give &c."—in plain Saxon he says to the government clerks from Pennsylvania, "your money or your place," "it is for your interest to pay me money, and your inclination is to protect your interest." If the clerks do not voluntarily respond, off go their heads. This is the sincerity of the Republican civil service reformers. Law is no stumbling block when Jim Blaine's desperate chances need the bolstering of money. Mr. Cooper has been guilty of a flagrant indecency in his circular to the Pennsylvania clerks. But that of it is not for the salvation of the grand old party!

PARASITIC DISEASES.

For some time the country has been hearing of a disease in cattle known as "Lumpy Jaw," and within a couple of days it is announced that a woman in Chicago, has been taken to the hospital who is suffering from the same disease, having, it is asserted, caught it from eating beef infected with this peculiar distemper. The diagnosis of "Lumpy Jaw" shows that it is caused by the lodgment in the jaw of the animal of a parasite which is found on grain, although its origin has not yet been discovered. It is asserted that there have been many cases of it among human beings, and that it is caused by the parasite gaining entrance to the person through diseased teeth. The parasite that does all this is named actinomyces. This case is another of the many diseases which modern science is attributing to the existence of parasites. It has apparently been demonstrated that consumption is due to the work of minute parasites known as bacilli, which obtain a lodgment in the lungs, and produce the most horrible of all diseases, and which does wood rotting. In the later diagnoses of cholera, the microscope of the scientist has discovered a germ which is also an animal parasite, and which is believed to cause the malady. In certain very destructive diseases among sheep, Pasteur has discovered a parasite at the bottom of the difficulty in every instance; and in scarlet fever, small-pox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, it has long been suspected, if not positively known, that they are parasitic in their origin, and that they are communicated by the passage of the germ of one of them to a vulnerable portion—termed the nidus of the body of human beings.

This parasitic theory is spreading to an alarming extent. Already it is responsible for cholera, consumption, hydrophobia, and possibly yellow fever. It is known that it is the most of the most horrible of all diseases, and the latest discovery of the microscope to demonstrate that it will produce "Lumpy Jaw" in the human subject. It will not be long, at the present rate of progress, before it will be concluded that all human diseases are parasitic in their origin, and with this will come a revolution in the diagnosis of the filth that flesh is heir to. All the race of doctors will be supplanted by helminthologists, and the diseases of all animals, human and otherwise, will be limited to the discovery of the worms that cause them and the method of their destruction.

Man, as he sees himself under the development of this parasitic theory, cannot be well pleased with the conclusion which is forced upon him. He finds that as a matter of fact, he is but little more than a peripatetic caravanserai for the accommodation of a score or more of different kinds of parasitic guests, who live on him from first to last of their lives, and who as in the case of bacilli do not hesitate to utterly destroy the habitations which afford them shelter and sustenance. They inhabit every part of the body. There are Cestodes, or tape-worms, several kinds of which recognize the human body as their regular habitat; there are half a dozen kinds of the distoma which occupy from choice the liver, and according to Van Beneden, there are nine or ten kinds of Nematodes which inhabit the digestive passages and the flesh. According to the same competent authority there are also four kinds of cestodes which reside in man all their lives, and which, of course, means as long as the man himself lives. These cestodes are high-toned boarders, no back room suits them. They insist on the very best to be had in their respective countries, and are lodged, snugly in the eye-ball, the lobe of the brain, the heart, or the connective tissue. Professor Van Beneden also states that we, meaning we men and women, "we also provide a living for three or four kinds of lice, for a bug, a flea, and two acarides, without mentioning certain inferior organisms which lurk in the tartar of the teeth, or in the secretions of the mucous membrane."

In the view of this state of things the much-mooted question, "Is Life worth Living?" presents itself from a new point of view. It would appear that man is but little more than a July sort of a larva for a half a million parasites, each of which, under a microscope, has more hooks, claws and mandibles, than the worst creation of a night-mare. Men apparently think they are born for some great good; to establish empires, and rule the world. This is man's own idea, but such is evidently not the plan of nature. She has constructed him a convenient and comfortable abode, and she has provided for his sustenance and transportation of food, drink, and other microscopic monsters. When some inmate, a bacillus, for instance, does not like his human host, he proceeds to tear it down, and the world calls this act of revenge, and vandalism, "consumption."

A CAMPAIGN OF FIRE.

A corrupt party, putting in nomination as its national candidate a man personally corrupt, a bribe taker, who exchanged political influence for "a consideration," who grew rich on railroad stocks for which he never paid a cent must necessarily make a lively campaign, if not a "red hot" one. A party and a candidate thus surcharged with moral and political rottenness, will as a matter of course, to meet their own delinquency, charge their own conscious guilt and vices upon their opponents, the honest and indignant repelling of which will of course make the fire fly.

Mr. Blaine, unfortunately, is too vulnerable every way, personally, politically, not to make a truthful rehearsal of his various modes and arts, deeply and extensively astonishing to those who have honestly placed confidence in him. If the public life only, and not the private life of candidates should enter into a political canvass, as some contend, the Republicans have set a very scaly example, in arranging public character from a low and festering source to be adopted and endorsed, by a large portion of their journals.

It is perfectly natural that where there is crimination there should be recrimination, and if the character of Mr. Blaine is painted, he has only to thank his unscrupulous and overzealous sycophants, for the inauguration of a campaign of lies. When lying fabrications are met by stubborn facts the fire will fly.

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Showing the Acreage and Yield of the Principal Cereals.

The following statistical statements of the acreage and yield of the principal cereals of the state compiled by Assistant Secretary of State Nordine was issued yesterday. It embraces the acreage and yield of the principal cereals for 1883 and also the acreage for 1884, as made up from official returns from the several counties.

By these tables the acreage in wheat of 2,508,922 acres in 1883 has increased to 2,706,020 acres in 1884, showing a net increase of 200,098 acres.

The acreage in corn in 1883 was 531,388 acres, and in 1884 it was 497,399 acres, a decrease of 33,989 acres planted.

In 1883 there were 259,805 acres of barley planted, against 278,712 acres in 1884, making an increase of 18,907 acres.

In 1883 there were 788,675 acres of oats planted, against 794,013 in 1884, giving an increase of 5,338 acres.

A valuable table is also appended, showing the loss of the several cereals by storms, bugs and other losses in 1883.