

BLAINE'S DOCTRINE.
SEN. JAMES G. BLAINE ON THE LIVE BOSTON OF THE DAY.
SENATOR BLAINE, MAY 21.—At the Republican mass meeting here to-day, Hon. James G. Blaine delivered the principal address. It was substantially as follows:
FELLOW CITIZENS.—A new administration of the National Government is actually underway in its first year, except by the impermissibility and the disapprobation of its own supporters. The people at large give small heed for the time of public affairs and the discussion of party issues is left as a somewhat perfunctory task to opposing parties in Congress. This season of apparent indifference is caused in part by the natural ebullience of the tide which flowed so high in the preceding national election, and in part also by the American instinct of fair play, which demands that the party freshly installed may have free opportunity and full time to lay out its program and mature its measures. This period of popular inactivity is thus not only advantageous for our rest, but it prepares those who are the ultimate arbiters on all matters of public concern to give patient hearing to fair argument when the time arrives for their discussion.

Speaking of the tariff policy, Mr. Blaine said: "At the last session of Congress a measure known as the Morrion Tariff bill, designed to weaken and to ultimately destroy the protective policy, was resisted by so compact an organization of Republican members that it failed to pass. New York and two or three votes from Minnesota were all that broke the unanimity of the party. And this was rendered still more striking by the fact that the organs of Republican opinion in New York and Minnesota declared that these exceptional votes were added to the wishes of a large majority of those who elected the dissenting members. On the other hand the vast majority of the Democratic members supported the Free Trade side of the question, but a small minority uniting with the Republicans found themselves able to defeat the measure."
The hostility of the Democratic party to protection has been established on the contrary to fact, and has in many ways obstructed the progress and development of certain sections. Confidence once shaken is hard to restore, and the schemes of improvement which have been abandoned within the past ten years on account of the uncertainty of our revenue laws, constantly reticulated by the Democratic majority in Congress, would have caused prosperity and happiness in many communities which have felt the discouraging influence of dull times. The Democratic party is constantly using the comparative dulness in business which their course in Congress for twelve years has largely developed, as an argument against the policy of protection. But it is worth while to compare the condition of the country in this year of grace with its condition the year before the Republicans succeeded in enacting their first Protective Tariff.

"In the nine States which still do the larger amount of manufacturing for the country, and which did it nearly a quarter of a century ago, it is interesting and instructive to compare their financial condition at the beginning of 1861 and at the beginning of 1886. The States referred to are the six of New England, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1861 the country presented a deplorable condition brought about by nearly an entire generation of Free Trade, and the aggregate amount which the people had accumulated in the savings banks during that long period, was less than one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. In the same States on the first day of January, 1886, the aggregate amount in the savings banks was over one thousand and twenty millions of dollars. And yet another comparison may be made still more embarrassing to the Free Trade doctrine, and more diffiding for the nation. While the American workmen in nine States, working under a Protective Tariff, have over a thousand millions of dollars in savings banks, the vast greater mass of workmen of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the whole United Kingdom, all working under Free Trade, have less than four hundred millions of dollars in the aggregate, both in savings banks and postal banks. These figures and these dollars are the most persuasive of arguments, and the conclusion they reach is plain that the running man may read.

THE LABORING MAN.
"The leading feature in the industrial field of 1885 and 1886 is the discontent among the men who earn their bread by skilled and by unskilled labor. Unpleasant and uncertainty are found on all sides; there are wise aims among many, and with not a few there is aimlessness with its inevitable result, disappointment and discouragement. The men who could by any prescription remove this discontent and at once restore harmony and happiness would be philosopher, patriot and statesman. I have no new nostrums to offer for the cure of labor troubles. I have no quick remedies to propose. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of the Protective Tariff, and I look back with serene satisfaction to my record in Congress as never blotted by a single act that was not friendly to the interests of American labor. I have never promised anything when I was a candidate for a public office, and now as a private citizen I have no temptation to flatter any man, or state anything else, but the simple truth as I see it. It is in this spirit that I offer some suggestions which seem to me worthy of attention under the existing situation of the labor question."

Mr. Blaine then drew a comparison of the wages paid the laboring men with those of the Northern workmen. "Do you suppose," he continued, "that you can permanently maintain in the Northern States one scale of prices when that beyond an imaginary line on the south of a far distant scale of prices is paid for labor? The machinery of the South is not so skillful a workman nor so intelligent a man as you are, but if he will lay his hands on a cotton factory in South Carolina at half the price you are paid if he will plant and plow in the same low rate, he is in the same way erecting an industry which will be maintained through the generations, and will drive you out of business or lead you to the gates of his own poverty."

"From this Mr. Blaine draws the following conclusions: "If the Democratic party shall be able to hold control of the National Government, the colored laborer in the Southern States will remain where the Southern Democrats have placed him, politically, subject to the will of the white man and unable to fix the price or command the value of labor. The colored man will, therefore, under these conditions, remain in a state of pauperism in the labor market, receiving inadequate compensation for his own toil and steadily crowding down the compensation of white labor, if not to his own level, yet far below its just and adequate standard."
THE FISHERY QUESTION.
Of the fishery question Mr. Blaine said:

He contrasted at great length the attitude of Mr. Bayard with that of Secretary Webster in 1852. "The humilitated of our situation," the speaker declared, "has been gratuitously increased by a vote of the majority of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives to throw open the markets of the United States to the British and Canadian fishermen without duty or charge, and without securing to American fishermen the right to fish in British and Canadian waters. This is an act of such unaccountable sacrifice to the interests of our country as to be almost incredible. It is difficult even to comprehend its motive. John Randolph so hated the wool tariff that he felt like walking a mile to kick a sheep. Do the Northern Democrats feel such determined hostility to the fishermen of New England that they will sacrifice a great national interest in order to inflict a blow upon them?"

The Mexican difficulty was disposed of by the speaker very briefly. "For the United States to attack Mexico," he said, "without giving her an opportunity to be heard before an impartial tribunal of arbitration would be for a great nation of unlimited power to put herself to open shame before the world. * * * I recall any part of my own participation in public affairs with special satisfaction it is that I endeavored and almost succeeded in having the American Republic assembled in a permanent Congress, in order that war between nations on this continent should be made impossible. War in any direction would prove a great calamity to the United States, but war forced on Mexico would be a crime, marked in an especial degree by cruelty."

arrived at that the cooking is an injurious process so far as its use for fattening animals is concerned. The experiment to determine which is the better feed for beef-making, corn-meal or corn-and-cob meal, was repeated, and again resulted in favor of the corn-and-cob meal; but until Prof. Shelton can find a machine that will economically reduce air corn to the condition of a fine meal he will prefer to use the clear corn meal as a stock feed. When the right mill is found he is perfectly confident that he will use the corn-and-cob meal.

Prof. Brown, of the Canadian Agricultural College, in selecting a dairy cow prefers a long face, especially from the eye downward; also a wide nostril. He likes a cow with a face that will hold water when brought to a horizontal position, but would avoid a dish face as a bull. He likes a flatfish or oval horn rather than a round one, but likes far better to see no horns at all. Horns are not needed on cattle kept in domestication. He does not want our animals to fight each other. A cow's neck should be slender and long, not heavy and muscular. The main central purpose of a cow is in a measure absurd, yet there is something in it, he thinks.

If a heifer calf has a head and neck like a young buffalo, a skin covered with shaggy hair, and milk veins that are conspicuous by their absence, don't keep her, even if her pedigree is as long as from Dan to Beersheba, says a Kansas stock breeder.
Dr. Lyon, President of the American Pomological Society, says that the most popular so-called hairy blackberries—Snider, Taylor, Stone, and others—failed of a crop last season from injury by the provision of a cold, while those which relied upon the confessedly tender Lawton and Wilson, by protecting the plants at a slight expense, reaped a heavy and highly remunerative crop. From this and other experience he has become thoroughly convinced that a strictly hairy blackberry is yet unoriginated, if not in fact, at least in name. The woolly, downy covering that the woolly fruit was abandoned such expectation the better for all concerned.

Wool growers are discovering that too fine a quality of wool is not so profitable as something coarser. A sheep grower in Montana gives his experience as follows: The wool from the pure bred Merino is not so valuable as that of a cross of coarse wool, and Montana must produce the most marketable article. The heavy, woolly fleece of pure Merino is not desirable to grow. This class of wool can be imported from Australia at much less cost than it can be produced here, and this may be, in a measure, true of all grades of wool, but as long as there is a desirable staple that is not produced abroad, there is an excellent field for work in Montana. The wool-grower has hit upon a happy combination by crossing the Cotswold onto the Merino—that produces a wool that is becoming very popular, and brings good prices, and so long as they continue to produce so desirable an article the success of the wool-grower will be assured. This scientific breeding has not yet been able to bring forth a sheep that bears the required staple that will reproduce itself, there is great danger of drifting out of the proper line. The completion of a flock of sheep may be done entirely in a few years, and unless great care is taken it will change to a different kind. Growers must, therefore, be on the alert, and keep up the proper cross. Do not allow your flocks to get too close to the pure Merino. Keep them with at least one-quarter of the long-wooled blood in their veins. The flock that will average seven or eight pounds is pretty near right. Of course the more weight the better, if it is obtained by the use of the desirable quality of the wool. Montana is one of the finest wool-growing regions of the world, and if our growers breed judiciously the time is not far distant when Montana wool will bring the top prices paid for American wools.

American Short-Horn Cattle, and their Characteristics.
The number of breeders of thoroughbred pedigree short-horns in the United States, its Territories, and Canada can be safely estimated at full four thousand, with herds of half a dozen to several scores of cattle each. They extend all over North America between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and to the lower Southern States, Texas, and New Mexico, wherever climate and soil are suitable and proper forage is produced for their sustenance, and in numbers too large for accurate estimate. Although considerable numbers of other good flesh-producing breeds for several years past have been imported from abroad and successfully bred in this country, yet short-horns, in competition with the short-horn breed, the demand for short-horn blood is greater than that for all other breeds, to cross upon and elevate the quality of common cattle, not only in their own localities, but also for extensive grazing ranches of the further West, to improve the best quality of the country stock long existing there. Many hundreds of young short-horn bulls are annually taken to the ranches for breeding purposes.

The quality of the flesh of short-horns is superior. When not fattened to excess, it is distributed all over the carcass, finely marbled in combination of fat and lean. They mature to profitable slaughter at a very early age, and are more rapid in growth than any other breed of cattle. They are more numerous than any other breed of cattle, and are more numerous than any other breed of cattle, and are more numerous than any other breed of cattle.

One or two things must be done in this country. Farmers must spend money to educate their children, or the land will pay taxes that will penalize them to punish crime.

In order to deserve a true friend you must first learn to be one.

In Europe, cocaine has been found of great use in the treatment of asthma.

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