

FREE TRADE.

Now that the election is over we will not be suspected of discussing a political subject for partisan purposes. The late vote has established pretty thoroughly the fact that a majority of the people of the Northern States prefer Protection to Free Trade or to a "Tariff for Revenue only." The latter means imposing only such a light tariff as will not effectually prevent, or even seriously interfere with, the importation of the manufactures of other countries. Take for instance glass. A tariff of 25 per cent would bring in a revenue to our government, and not discourage foreigners from exporting it to our land: but a tariff of say 103 (which has been charged), will shut out all foreign competition, and furnish complete Protection to the manufacturers of glass. One of the best points made by the Grangers in their organization of the last few years, related to this point. They said that exorbitant tariff was only building up and making rich monopolists of the manufacturer, and positively bringing the country no income. A glance establishes this truth. If the tariff is not too high large quantities of goods will be imported on which the government collects a revenue; but an exorbitant tariff stops such trade, hence, no governmental income. Any reasonable person will thus probably admit that a "Tariff for Revenue only" possesses the advantage of increasing the country's exchequer.

Probably all acknowledge as a great underlying principle of our government, "the greatest good to the greatest number." There are probably seven million farmers in the U. S. to-day. Agriculture is the great unprotected industry. We venture the opinion that if farmers would study this matter carefully, 1st, with a view to their own interest, and 2d, to the interest of the country generally, that then each and every one would oppose high tariff. They would regard this question today as of greater moment to them than the more common one: to what party do you belong? We would just like to know why the farmer, who toils as faithfully as any other class, why he should have no protection, at the same time he is paying a bonus to nearly every other industry? The answer will be because he must export to find a market. Then if he cannot be protected, is it not unfair to compel him to nurture every other business because his own is healthy and self-sustaining? Protection formulated is then: "A tax on healthy industries to maintain weak ones." Further the farmers get no benefit in return. Those who favor Protection urge that manufactures in this country would die without it. This we do not admit or believe, as it is a position without proof. They then ask for a bonus to sustain an unprofitable business, according to their own showing. Now, who pays it? Not the manufacturer, for it is paid to him. Not the foreigner, for the duty he pays goes to the government. It must come from the unprotected industry, i. e. the farmer. It is quite evident that any business demanding protection is not capable of fostering any other unprofitable business, hence from the healthy vocation must come the sustenance. "But," says the Protectionist, "each business pays the tariff on every other, and thus all pay alike, just the same as does the farmer." Let us examine this and see if it will bear scrutiny. Simplify and suppose a community of a farmer, a tinsmith and a shoemaker. The tinsmith pays, say \$40 per annum to foster the shoemaker's business, and the shoemaker \$40 to foster the tinsmith's. This balances; neither is virtually out of pocket any. But how is it with the farmer? He pays \$40 to foster the shoemaker and the same for the tinsmith, being an outlay on his part of \$80. For which, mark, he receives nothing! Thus the farmer not only gets no benefit, but is also a positive and continual loser by the experiment.

(To be continued.)

The electoral vote of New York is still a question undecided. It would seem now from the attitude of the two parties, that Congress will have to decide the matter. It is to be deplored that elections cannot be so conducted as to obviate all this turmoil and uncertainty. Unless frauds are most palpable we doubt the wisdom of demanding investigation. Investigating committees and Commissions do not often better matters much.

We call the following pertinent and excellent sentiments from the *Willamette Farmer*. It is now in the quiet and absence of political turmoil that measures for securing fairness in the future elections should be discussed. There are few things more demoralizing to a republican form of government than a belief that fraudulent votes have affected or altered the political complexion of the honest vote.

"But a strict registry law is far more important than is generally believed. A man who is a stranger can swear his vote in at every precinct in the city, under different names, and can vote in as many other precincts as he can reach during the day, on the pretense that he is traveling and could not vote at home. It is freely charged that voters were imported from Washington Territory to vote in this State. We do not know that such was the case, but the charge is made at every election, and it is easy enough to be done. It is possible, and very necessary to prevent such illegality. Every man should be registered in his own precinct, and vote there or not at all. It is no hardship for a man to lose his vote if he cannot vote at home; for there are very few cases where a man cannot arrange his business so as to be at home if he wishes to, and there is no other way to secure a fair ballot and so preserve an honest government. This is a matter that especially concerns the people of the country, for the fraud attending elections are always perpetuated in the towns, and in that manner the will of the country can often be set aside, whereas, with an honest registry law, legal votes of cities can all be identified within their own precincts and the managers of political parties can easily satisfy themselves that the registered names represent only actual voters.

This, of course, is not a partisan view of this subject, for every good citizen will coincide with us as to the importance of honest elections. Unhappily, the dishonest efforts of politicians are not confined to any party. Fraud begets fraud, and the politicians excuse is that he must "fight the devil with fire." Unscrupulous men abound in all parties, and it is the duty of the people to do what self-preservation requires to prevent the possibility of corruption. There is the most urgent need in this State of a registry law, and without it we cannot have fair elections. It is also necessary that all polling places should be kept orderly, and not the least interference be permitted with the citizen who intends to vote. It is a disgrace to our country that our politics often degenerate into an unscrupulous struggle for power. It remains then, for honest men to insist on pure government."

The marriage of the Czar of Russia with the Princess Dolgorouki is a topic of some interest to many newspaper correspondents now that there is a lull in events of great political importance. It is only about three months since the death of the Czarina, and several reports of the Czar's marriage have reached us some stating that the ceremony took place as early as the end of July last. The Czar's infidelity to his late wife was notorious and was said to not only embitter her life but hasten her end, and this Princess was the cause of all the trouble. There was something so shamelessly defiant of decency and morality in the Czar's conduct during his wife's lifetime that these reports of his doings immediately after her demise are not to be wondered at. The marriage in question is a moribund one—that is the left hand of the man is given and neither the woman nor any of her offspring can attain to his rank. It would be as well to leave the Czar and his doings unreported.

The tenacity with which our farmers cling to the production of wheat and barley to the almost exclusion of every thing else is a matter to be deplored. There may be nothing romantic or poetical in raising hogs; but there is money in it in this country. If our farmers would market their wheat in the shape of pork, bacon and hams they would realize a great deal more than 35 or 40 cents a bushel for it, and the freight would not be nearly so expensive.

The air is full of rumors regarding the location of the railroad across the Blue Mountains. The one that receives the most credence is that the road starts from a point two miles above Umatilla Landing, crosses Wild Horse about the mouth of Spring Hollow, up that hollow to the Umatilla river, up Meacham Creek, &c. &c. We have not learned positively the location, but would not be surprised if the above was nearly correct.

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Our correspondent from Heppner, "Ajax," whose opinion we respect, states that an impression prevails there that the formation of a county of the western end of Umatilla failed through the fault of the Hon. J. Q. Wilson. We have conceived a very different belief, considering that pertaining to the question of Division, Mr. Wilson did his duty nobly and well, even with difficulties to contend against of an unusual nature. If we are mistaken we want to know it; and if we are correct we desire to see Mr. Wilson set right before his constituents. The LEADER is open to information on this point from Mr. Wilson or any other reliable source, and we shall endeavor to get at the truth in this matter. There is *prima facie* evidence that Mr. Wilson supported Division in the fact that the *Pendleton Tribune* did not approve of his course in the matter. It did indorse the Hon. P. J. Kelly who voted against reconsidering the question. It spoke in praise of the Hon. Lawrence of Baker who opposed Division emphatically and ably. The *Standard* reported "one" member from Umatilla in the House, as supporting Division, and who was it, when it was not Mr. Kelly? We have watched the *Statesman* to see if Mr. Kelly would accept its invitation to explain his opposition to Division, but as yet he has not.

The formation of Garfield's cabinet, should it finally appear that he is really elected, is the subject of considerable speculation. From the tenor of the compact said to have been made between Garfield and the Grant managers it is evident that the "stalwarts" will hold the reins of government, and that Grant himself will have a seat in the cabinet, either as Secretary of State or of War. This is nothing more than Grant deserves. He did much to swell the Garfield vote. He broke through his famous tacturnity of a life time and made a political speech. Grant, Cameron, Logan & Co. could have defeated Garfield. That they did not do so, seems to be the result of an understanding, by which they can control the administration. Logan also aspires to a seat in the Cabinet, and will probably not be disappointed.

If a majority of the American people voted in favor of a "strong government," it is nothing but proper that we should have it; and from present indications the Garfield government will be startlingly "stalwart" in its character.

This is the way some of the British journals regard the tariff system in the United States. The *Orillia Times* speaks of it in this way:

There is a lesson for the people of this country here, in the fact that once manufacturers get a high tariff placed on goods coming from abroad they will do anything to sustain the party who thus enriches them at the country's expense. In no country are fortunes made so quickly as in the State simply because the people are taxed heavily to enrich those who embark in manufacture, and it is only because there are plenty of broad acres to be had for nothing that its evils in pauperizing the working classes are not felt.

Official Vote of Umatilla County.

Precincts.	Hancock.	Garfield.
Pendleton,	309	222
Umatilla,	93	55
Meadows,	35	33
Greasewood,	45	88
Centerville,	149	180
Weston,	209	163
Milton,	172	188
Alta,	70	67
Lena,	5	10
Upper Butter Creek	21	21
Lower Butter Cr.	17	12
Heppner,	197	138
Mountain,	18	18
Blalock,	27	26
Vansycle,	26	24
Lower Willow Cr.	47	19
Camas,	24	20
Cottonwood,	44	26
Total,	1535	1250
Hancock's majority,	285.	

STANDARD GAUGE ROAD.—Col. J. Richardson, formerly President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, left San Francisco Thursday morning on the Oregon. He brings the important information that Jay Gould and associates of the Union Pacific Railroad have raised all necessary funds and completed arrangements for building a standard gauge railroad from Ogden, Utah Territory, to Boise City Idaho Territory, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. The narrow gauge road already built from Ogden to a point forty miles north will be utilized by laying a third rail. The road will run through the Malade country and will be completed within eighteen months. The Grande Ronde branch of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's lines to Baker City, Oregon, will be completed about the same time and there will then remain only one hundred miles to complete another trans-continental railway.—*Standard*.

Judge E. B. Taylor is chosen as the Republican candidate to succeed Garfield in the House.

WATER.

Mountain vs. Valley.

WESTON, Nov. 16th, 1880.

Editors Leader:

GENTLEMEN:—If it is true, as physiologists inform us, that water constitutes in the human subject, between two-thirds and three-fourths of the entire weight of the body, it is not difficult to conceive how much influence the kind of water an individual drinks may have upon his sanitary condition. Those of us who found, "back in the States," that the best and purest water issue from mountain springs or wells, and that the water in valleys was too apt to be impregnated with substances deleterious to good health, are prone to fancy that the same condition of affairs ought to exist here. But "back in the States" the richest soil is usually confined to the "bottoms" or valleys, and the hills are frequently rocky, while here the opposite obtains; it is our high hills that carry the deep soil, and our canons that betray the presence of the bedrock. The springs on our mountains are too apt to contain nothing but surface water, holding in solution too frequently the product of animal and vegetable decomposition, than which nothing can be more injurious to the promotion and maintenance of good health. On the other hand the water that makes its appearance in the springs and wells of the valleys has been purified by a long process of filtration. In support of this idea I find it a subject of remark among intelligent and observing physicians that diseases on the mountains have more of a tendency to assume a low, typhoid type than the same ailments in the valleys. The atmosphere ought surely to be clearer and purer in the elevated regions, and if there is this difference in disease it must be attributed to the vitiated condition of the water. Perhaps we do not sufficiently estimate the value of pure water. It is a subject worthy of attention and if there is any ground for the suspicion that the water on our mountains contains enough organic matter to make it have a deleterious influence upon the human system, it would be for public good to have this point made the subject of investigation. It is a mistake to suppose that because water is clear, cool, and palatable, it must of necessity be pure and wholesome. It is in fact the presence of salts in solution that renders water so agreeable to the taste. Without these salts it would be unpleasantly insipid. But the impurities in water which we have most cause to dread are not those of an inorganic nature. On the contrary many of these are beneficial. It is decayed vegetable matter that most frequently renders it active in the production of disease. Where then, in this country, are we most apt to find the water holding this poisonous product of decomposition?

If this is of sufficient public interest, by giving it space in your paper, you will oblige, Yours truly, CHUCK.

Tobacco.

It may not be difficult to write against the use of tobacco, but it is difficult to induce persons to abandon the use of it. Every slave to its use admits that it is a filthy and injurious habit, but clings to it as tenaciously as man clings to life. There is little hope of reforming such men. The most that can be done touching the evil is to try to prevent the young from forming the habit. However I have persuaded a number of conscientious persons to give up the practice. I am aware that anyone now urges anything in favor of the use of tobacco. Those who want to use it stuff their mouths full of the vile drug, or begin smoking the nose of the world with the fumes of tobacco smoke regardless of anything that may be said in its favor. Tobacco is a food, but is a rank vegetable poison; and in the unaccustomed animal produces vertigo, faintness and sickness, young men persevere in the use of it until they can endure it, and then until they love it. It's a medicine. No competent physician recommends it as such, not even for the toothache. A good dentist is a good prescription for this common malady. The use of the drug in no way benefits any one, there is not only no good reason for its use, men do not desire any reason for using it. It not only paralyzes the nerves of thousands, but it blunts the conscience and sensibilities also. They become indifferent to this question. They do not care. The slave of tobacco invariably admits all that one can say against it, and then turns this serious matter into a joke and fills his mouth a little fuller of the stuff, or puffs away at his short six. It is strange what particular pains young men and boys will take to learn that which will make them miserable, ruin their health, render them disgusting to their friends, and damage their reputation. This suffices for the present. OLIVER MOSIER.

AT HOME, Nov. 8th, 1880.

We like the editorials of the *Portland Standard*, but are obliged to say that somebody has got charge of the local department who does not do honor to the position. The evident design of an item last week was to urge parties in Couch precinct to "tar and feather" Harvey Scott of the Oregonian. Such a tone is very disreputable, it is simply rowdism. No matter if Scott called them "thieves and cut-throats," or said any of them "could be bought for \$2.50." If true they should not resent it; and if false and they stand above suspicion or reproach, then the calumny will react on its author. We deprecate the sentiment, as also the utterance of the *Oregonian*, but we particularly dislike to see a leading democratic journal descending to such a course.

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And in all its departments it will be up with the

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