

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

THE VOTE BY STATES—THE POSSIBLE RESULT.

The table following shows the number of Electoral votes to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College which shall determine who the next President of the Republic shall be:

New York.....	35	Maryland.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	29	South Carolina.....	7
Ohio.....	21	Maine.....	7
Illinois.....	21	Connecticut.....	6
Indiana.....	11	Arkansas.....	6
Missouri.....	15	California.....	6
Massachusetts.....	13	Kansas.....	5
Kentucky.....	12	Minnesota.....	5
Tennessee.....	12	New Hampshire.....	5
Virginia.....	11	Vermont.....	5
Georgia.....	11	West Virginia.....	5
Michigan.....	11	Florida.....	4
Iowa.....	11	Rhode Island.....	4
North Carolina.....	10	Delaware.....	3
Wisconsin.....	10	Oregon.....	3
Alabama.....	10	Nebraska.....	3
New Jersey.....	9	Nevada.....	3
Louisiana.....	8	Colorado.....	3
Mississippi.....	8		
Texas.....	8	Total.....	369

Necessary to a choice, 185.

Certain States being granted to either candidate almost beyond conjecture, the doubtful States, then, are New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and, in the opinion of some, California. These five States have electoral votes:

New York.....	35	Indiana.....	15
New Jersey.....	9	California.....	6
Connecticut.....	6		
		Total.....	71

If Hancock can secure 47 of these 71 electoral votes they will elect him, for that would give him 185 out of the total electoral votes—369—or a majority of one. New York and Indiana together have 50 electoral votes. If he can make sure of these two States he will succeed. New York, Connecticut and California combined have just 47 votes. If he can carry these three States even losing Indiana and New Jersey, he will win. The four other doubtful States have but 36 votes which is 11 less than the requisite number. These States voted at the last Presidential election: Majorities for Tilden—New York, 32,742; New Jersey, 12,445; Connecticut, 2900; Indiana, 5515. Hayes carried California by upwards of 2000. If Garfield can carry New York his chances are best for success.

CLATSOP'S CURIOUS CLAIM.

The large per cent. of apparent gain in Clatsop county's population is owing to the taking of the census during the fishing season up there. At such season Astoria swarms with transient people.

To demonstrate the fictitious and temporary character of the 6025 population returned by the census enumerators for that county, it is only necessary to compare the number of her children of school age with that of other counties with but a third of her apparent population. For instance, Columbia county has only 2045 inhabitants, with 733 children of school age, while Clatsop county, claiming about 6000 souls, has but 878 school children. Benton county, with but a fraction above 6000 population has 2387 school children—nearly four times the number in Clatsop.

Lake county was organized since 1870, and has a population of 2807.

THE CENSUS OF OREGON.

Complete returns at the office of Mr. Suksdorf, Census Supervisor for Oregon, are in. The following table shows the population by counties for 1870 and 1880, together with the gains in each county:

(It is possible there are discrepancies in some of the numbers—will reinsert with all corrections as soon as official tabulation is received.)

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.	Gain.
Baker.....	2,804	4,631	1,827
Benton.....	4,583	6,354	1,771
Clackamas.....	5,993	9,287	3,274
Clatsop.....	1,255	6,025	4,770
Columbia.....	863	2,045	1,182
Coos.....	1,614	4,849	3,235
Curry.....	504	1,236	732
Douglas.....	6,966	9,560	2,594
Grant.....	2,251	4,304	2,053
Jackson.....	4,978	8,160	3,182
Josephine.....	1,204	2,492	1,289
Lake.....		2,807	2,807
Lane.....	6,423	9,376	2,953
Linn.....	8,717	12,711	3,974
Marion.....	9,965	14,801	4,836
Multnomah.....	11,510	28,148	16,578
Polk.....	4,701	6,513	1,712
Tillamook.....	498	808	400
Union.....	2,552	6,703	4,151
Umatilla.....	2,916	9,481	6,565
Wasco.....	2,509	10,228	7,719
Washington.....	4,261	7,091	2,830
Yamhill.....	5,012	7,951	2,929
Total.....	90,923	175,535	81,344

SUMMARY OF CENSUS SUGGESTIONS.

Coos county's gain during the decade was 3205. This gives her the largest per cent. of bona fide gain of any county in the State, excepting only Wasco and Umatilla.

Umatilla county comes next to Wasco, or second in the State in per cent. of bona fide increase of population during the decade from 1870 to 1880.

Columbia county steps forth with 2045 population from a nucleus of 863 in 1870.

The population of Josephine doubled since the date of the last census.

808-408—Tillamook county had a population in 1870 of 408; in 1880 she had swelled the sum total to 808.

Jackson, probably, all things considered, the best county in Oregon, doubled her population during the last decade, besides, meanwhile, setting Lake county up in business with a population closely approximating 3000.

Clatsop county returns over 6000 population, while her school census gives her but 878 children of school age, while Polk county, with 6513 population, has 2540 school children.

The complete census reduces the number we some time since estimated Oregon would fall short of the population entitling us to a separate Supreme Court to 25,000. Our figures were good for the time the Court was created—40,000 short.

Oregon City, Eugene and Corvallis contain nearly equal numbers—a fraction over 1100 each.

Portland, exclusive of Chinamen, is set down in the census at 16,049 population.

Salem, exclusive of her outlying burgs of South Salem, North Salem, etc., has 4100 population.

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The New York Times correspondent was on the scene of the great Gettysburg battle—an engagement destined to rank as one of the most fierce, destructive and determined—recorded in ancient or modern times. Of Gen. Hancock's part in that stupendous conflict, the correspondent says:

Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg, and seemed the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade when the rebels concentrated the fire of one hundred and fifty guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that the light breast-works afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of rain drops or the beat of hail stones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war had never seen anything like that cannonade, and the oldest soldier began to feel uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on, and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest heart began to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever seen by an army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock with his staff—Major Mitchell, Captain Bingham, Captain Parker, Captain Bronson—with corps flag flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered, and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets; but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

Stormed at by shot and shell, Boldly he rode, and well.

Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his General and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line, the rebel batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, eighteen thousand strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. So inspired were the troops at the brave conduct of their gallant commander, that it only needed the word from him, "Do your duty men," and the charge was repulsed—signally—and the day was gained. In that charge Hancock was seriously wounded.

When Berson, the Lieutenant General of Artillery, gave his coffee plant to the Jardin des Plantes, in the last century, he little dreamed that 600,000,000 pounds of the fruit would be one day produced from plantations, which all had their origin in the sample given by him to the Paris Museum, of which a shoot was carried to the West Indies. Nor might his surprise have been unreal had he been told that at no very distant date as much as 5,000,000,000 francs worth of the beverage made from the berry would be sold at the cafes of the boulevards, and that in 1878 the estimated production of coffee throughout the entire world would be set down at 1,080,000,000 pounds.

A Diphtheria Specific.

Mr. George Osborne, in a letter recently published in the Illawarra Mercury, (N. S. W.) describes the following alleged cure of diphtheria:—"Mr. John Newson, bricklayer, in my employ at the new public school buildings, Charcoal, a few weeks since lost his eldest child, owing to diphtheria. Another child in the same family became seriously affected, and, although under skilful treatment, the disease had spread so rapidly that no hope was entertained for its recovery. A few days ago, while the father of the child was slacking lime in my presence, he was describing to me the suffering his poor child had to endure, especially while brushing the throat, a suggestion accidentally occurred to me that if it were possible to have the patient held over the steam ascending from the lime while under the process of slacking, probably good results might be produced. The father, anxious to do anything to save the child's life, adopted the suggestion, and took a lump of the unslacked stone lime to his residence, put it in a basin, slacked it in the bedroom with boiling water, and held the child over the steam to inhale as much as possible, until it had got in a state of perspiration, after which, when it felt thirsty, he gave it a drink of lime water. It immediately discharged from the mouth a quantity of matter obstructing the throat, and in a few hours partook of a hearty meal and slept well during the night, and has now quite recovered. No doubt the medical profession will poo-hoo such an idea, and attribute the recovery to some other cause. Be that as it may, here is a case in point, that all the argument or language in the English tongue will not convince your humble servant or the parents of this child that any other remedy than that above stated saved its life."

Railroad Extortion.

The testimony furnished by the New York Board of Trade concerning the Central Pacific and some Eastern roads, shows that they tax shippers all they can bear and live, in many cases. Instances are given where mining companies are made to state what the yield of ores will be and then the company takes for freight, what it thinks will leave the miner enough to keep him at work. So, at the East, railroad officers say their whole duty is to get all they can for their stockholders, and their system is to tax products of the soil all they can demand without crushing the producer. Instead of this piratical course, those railroads should be satisfied with reasonable profits on their cost, and it is for their own interest not to drive the people to attempt extreme measures against them.

As they who for very slight sickness take physic to repair their health do rather impair it, so they who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character do rather weaken it.

California's increase in population during the decade just closed, is equal to nearly double the total population of this State, though the per cent. of gain in Oregon shows nearly double that in California—the former's per cent. being 93, and that of the latter 54.

Roseburg has a population of 822, and Jacksonville has 839, showing that the large increase in population of Douglas and Jackson counties had gone to swell the rural census. This result speaks well for the diversified resources of the two counties.

J. B. TICHENOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT

COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS.

Port Orford, Curry County, Oregon.

Taxes paid, Collections made and Proceeds promptly Remitted.

The following choice bargains are now booked:

FARM for sale—situated on Sixes river, 9 miles from Port Orford. 60 acres of bottom land; 23 acres under cultivation, which is planted in peas, corn and potatoes; also 28 head of hogs; 7 stands of bees; together with farming implements. A good house and barn on the place. 50 acres under fence, and a good Orchard. Price \$1000. Terms cash.

SHEEP ranch for sale—together with 100 head of sheep; good dwelling house; 1 acre in garden; 6 acres of pasture under fence; 12 acres suitable for cultivation; 616 bearing strawberry plants. This ranch is situated on Floras creek, 12 miles from Port Orford. Price \$300. Terms, cash up.

160 Acres, 135 acres up land and 25 acres bottom; 1 1/2 miles from Port Orford. U. S. title; terms, cash.

160 Acres on Sixes river, six miles north of Port Orford, 5 acres suitable for cultivation; 12 head of cattle—cows, steers and heifers. U. S. title. Terms reasonable.

RANCH of 160 acres, on Elk river, 8 miles from Port Orford; 30 acres fit for cultivation; 16 acres bottom land; 10 under fence. Good Garden, together with hogs and cattle. Terms cash.

160 Acres on Elk river, 3 1/2 miles from Port Orford; 20 acres under cultivation; a good orchard containing 100 bearing trees—apple, pear and plum; also, 25 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 30 head of cattle and 7000 feet of lumber. Terms cash.

160 Acres choice land, situated on Crystal creek, 7 miles north of Port Orford, 80 acres bottom land, 5 acres under cultivation, 4 acres seeded in timothy and one acre in garden, 45 acres under fence, 8 head of cattle, plows, harrows and other farming implements.

160 Acres 1/2 mile south of Euchre creek, on the Coast. One half bottom; the balance upland easily cleared; 15 acres well seeded in velvet grass, and 3 acres in garden; dwelling house pleasantly located near the beach; 11 head of cattle; 12 head of hogs; several stands of bees; farming implements, etc. Also 1500 feet good beach mining ground fronting land claim, with ditches, fluming, together with mining implements. A good chance for a practical miner.

John Fitzhugh, COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Fees Must be Paid in Advance.

J. B. TICHENOR, Notary Public,

Port Orford, Curry Co., Or.

F. H. HAZARD, Attorney at Law, EMPIRE CITY.

Coos County, Oregon.