

# THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND TO EARN AN HONEST LIVING BY THE SWEAT OF OUR BROW.

WHOLE NO. 561.

EUGENE CITY, OR., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

\$2.50 per year IN ADVANCE.

## The Eugene City Guard.

A. N. ALEXANDER, W. H. ALEXANDER.

**ALEXANDER BROS.,**  
Publishers and Proprietors.  
OFFICE—In Underwood's Brick Building,  
over Express Office.

**OUR ONLY**  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements inserted as follows:  
One square, 10 lines or less, one insertion \$3;  
each subsequent insertion \$1. Cash required in  
advance.  
Time advertisers will be charged at the fol-  
lowing rates:  
One square three months..... \$6 00  
" six months..... 8 00  
" one year..... 12 00  
Transient notices in local column, 20 cents per  
line for each insertion.  
Advertising bills will be rendered quarterly.  
All job work must be PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

**POSTOFFICE.**  
Office Hours—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays  
from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.  
Mail arrives from the north and leaves going north  
3:30 a. m. Arrives from the south and leaves going  
south at 2:30 p. m. For Siuslaw, Franklin and Long  
Tons, close at 6 a. m. on Wednesday. For Crawford-  
ville, Camp Creek and Brownsville at 1 p. m.  
Letters will be ready for delivery half an hour after  
the arrival of trains. Letters should be left at the office  
one hour before mails depart.  
A. S. PATTERSON, T. M.

**SOCIETIES.**  
EUGENE LODGE No 11, A. F. and A. M.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays in each  
month.  
SPENCER BUTTE LODGE No. 9 I. O.  
O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.  
WINAWALA ENCAMPMENT No. 6,  
meets on the 21st and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

T. W. SHELTON, M. D., T. W. HARRIS, M. D.  
**Drs. Shelton & Harris,**  
**PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,**  
Eugene City, Oregon.

**CLEAVER & HENDERSON,**  
**DENTISTS,**  
Eugene City, Oregon.

**ROOMS OVER GRANGE STORE,** first  
door to the right, up stairs. Formerly  
office of C. W. Fitch.  
Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of  
teeth.

**Millinery and Dress Making.**  
**Mrs. S. A. McCain**  
Wishes to call the attention of everyone to her  
new stock of Spring Goods, such as  
**HATS, BONNETS, Etc., Etc.**  
Dresses of every style made to order on short  
notice. Give her a call before purchasing else-  
where.  
apr13th

**CENTRAL**  
**MARKET**  
**BOYD & MILLER, Proprietors.**  
will  
**KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,**  
**BEEF, VEAL, PORK AND MUTTON.**  
Dried Meats of all kinds. Lard, Tallow, etc. Will  
fill Beef in chunks from 3 to 3 cents.

**J. C. Bolon,**  
**DENTIST.**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**WEJLS & BOLON.**  
OFFICE—In Underwood's brick building, over  
the express office.  
Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extractions of  
teeth.

**A. W. PATTERSON,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Office on Ninth Street, opposite the St.  
Charles Hotel, and at Residence,  
EUGENE CITY OREGON.

**Dr. J. C. Shields**  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SER-  
vices to the citizens of Eugene City and  
surrounding country. Special attention given  
to all OBSTETRICAL CASES and UTE-  
RINE DISEASES entrusted to his care.  
Office at the St. Charles Hotel.

**DR. JOSEPH P GILL**  
CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE or re-  
sidence when not professionally engaged.  
Office at the  
**POST OFFICE DRUG STORE.**  
Residence on Eighth street, opposite Presby-  
terian Church.

**JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**J. S. LUCKEY,**  
DEALER IN  
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, etc.  
Repairing Promptly Executed.  
All Work Warranted.  
J. S. LUCKEY,  
Ellsworth & Co's brick, Willamette street.

**DR. JOHN HERRBOLD,**  
**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.**  
HAS REMOVED TO ROSEBURG, Ore-  
gon, where he respectfully offers his ser-  
vices to the citizens of that place and vicinity  
in all the branches of his profession.

If you wish to buy your goods cheap, you must  
go to the store of  
**LURCH BROS.,**  
COTTAGE GROVE.  
They keep one of the largest stocks of  
**General Merchandise**  
Outside of Portland, and they sell goods cheap-  
er than it can be bought anywhere in the Wil-  
lamette valley.  
The firm of Lurch Bros. consists of Aaron  
Lurch and Ben Lurch.

## EUGENE CITY

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALEXANDER, J. B.—Justice of the Peace  
South Eugene Precinct; office at Court House.  
ABRAMS, W. H. & BRO.—Plumbing mill,  
Eighth street, east of mill race. Everything  
in our line furnished on short notice and  
reasonable terms.

BENTLEY, J. W.—Private boarding house,  
southwest corner of Eleventh and Pearl sts.  
BAUSCH, P.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette  
street, second door south of A. V. Peters  
& Co.

BAKER, R. F.—Wines, liquors, cigars and  
billiards—Willamette street one door north  
of St. Charles Hotel.

BOLON, J. C.—Surgical and Mechanical Den-  
tist, Underwood's brick, over Express Office.  
BOYD & MILLER.—Meat Market—beef,  
mutton, pork, veal and lamb—Willamette  
street, between Eighth and Ninth.

COLEMAN, FRANK—Wines, liquors, cigars  
and billiards, Willamette street, between  
Eighth and Ninth.

CLEAVER, J. W.—General variety store and  
agricultural implements, southeast corner of  
Willamette and Seventh streets.

CHAPMAN, E. F.—Gunsmith—repairing  
promptly done and work warranted, Eighth  
street, between Willamette and Olive.

CHRISMAN, SCOTT—Track, hack and ex-  
pressman. All orders promptly attended to.  
Office at express office.

CRAIN BROS.—Dealer in Jewelry, Watch-  
es, Clocks and Musical Instruments—Wil-  
lamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

CALLISON, R. G.—Dealer in groceries, pro-  
visions, country produce, canned goods, books,  
stationery, etc., southwest corner Willamette  
and 9th Sts.

DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in Stoves and Tin  
ware—Willamette street, between Seventh  
and Eighth.

DURANT, W. M.—Meat Market, beef, pork,  
veal and mutton constantly on hand—Wil-  
lamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

ELLSWORTH & CO.—Druggists and dealers  
in paints, oils, etc.—Willamette street, be-  
tween Eighth and Ninth.

FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods,  
clothing and general merchandise—Wil-  
lamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

GUARD OFFICE—Newspaper, book and job  
printing office, corner Willamette and Eighth  
streets, up stairs.

GRANGE STORE—Dealers in general mer-  
chandise and produce, corner Eighth and  
Willamette streets.

GILL, J. P.—Physician, Surgeon and Drug-  
gist, Postoffice, Willamette street, between  
Seventh and Eighth.

HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general mer-  
chandise—northwest corner Willamette and  
Ninth streets.

HYMAN, D. V.—Variety Store and dealer in  
furs and skins, Willamette street, between  
Eighth and Ninth.

HODDES, C.—Lager beer, liquors, cigars and a  
fine pigeon-hole table, Willamette street, be-  
tween Eighth and Ninth.

HARRINGTON, FRANK—Barber, Hair-dress-  
er and bath rooms, east side Willamette st.,  
second door north of St. Charles Hotel.

HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith. Rifles and  
shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale.  
Repairing done in the neatest style and war-  
ranted. Shop on 9th street.

JAMES, B. H.—Stoves, and manufacturer of  
Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Willamette street,  
between Eighth and Ninth.

KINSEY, J. D.—Sash, blinds and door fac-  
tory, window and door frames, mouldings,  
etc., glazing and glass cutting done to order.  
LYNCH, A.—Groceries, provisions, fruits, veg-  
etables, etc., Willamette street, first door  
south of Postoffice.

LAKIN, E. R.—Saddlery, harness, saddle  
trees, whips, etc., Willamette street, between  
Eighth and Ninth.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and Jeweler;  
keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-  
ette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.

MCCLAREN, JAMES—Choice, wines, liquors,  
and cigars—Willamette street, between Eighth  
and Ninth.

MELLER, M.—Brewery—Lager Beer on tap  
and by the keg or barrel, corner of Ninth and  
Olive streets.

MCCLANAHAN, E. J.—Truck and Draying;  
all orders promptly attended to. Head-  
quarters at Robinson & Church's.

OSBURN & CO.—Dealers in drugs, medicines,  
chemicals, oils, paints, etc.—Willamette st.,  
opposite St. Charles Hotel.

PERKINS, H. C.—County Surveyor and Civil  
Engineer. Residence on Fifth street.

PENNINGTON, B. C.—Auctioneer and Com-  
mission Merchant, corner seventh and High  
streets.

## FOETAY.

The following is supposed by an Idaho editor  
to be about the correct translation of the beauti-  
ful poem entitled, "Mary had a Lamb."

A Chinaman gives it—  
Was gall name Moll had lamb,  
Fleas all same white snow,  
Evely place Moll gall walkey  
Ba, ba, hopee long too.

The Irishman says—  
Begorry, Mary had a little shape,  
And the wool was white entirely,  
And whaveer place Mary would stir her  
strumpus,  
The young shape would follow her  
complecty.

The Dutchman thus puts it—  
Mary had von little sheeps,  
It vleece white like wool,  
Varever place vat Mary goes  
Dot dam leedle sheeps he been come  
too.

A "Big Injun's" opinion on the subject in  
Chinook:  
Tah! Boston clutchan Moll  
Had tenas tileum sheep  
Sross okoke clutchan elatwaw yayah,  
Tenas lemote hyak too.

## THE GREAT COW CASE.

The facts in the case of McGlue  
versus Rollins, were these:

Rollins's cow, it seems, while feed-  
ing on the common got through a  
place alleged by the defendant to  
have been purposely left open in the  
fence of McGlue's garden. She did  
some damage, but was driven out,  
and when McGlue remonstrated with  
Rollins about the predatory and in-  
dignified tendencies of his cow, Rol-  
lins replied with declamatory and  
unparliamentary language. There-  
upon, McGlue went up and sued him  
for trespass, and swore to push the  
case to the last extremity. McGlue's  
lawyer, Poddery, went right to work,  
and when Rollins heard about it, he  
got his lawyer, Hopkins, to bring a  
counter suit for conspiracy to entrap  
the cow.

McGlue then told Poddery to open  
out a second suit for damages done  
to eight fence railings and a post by  
Rollins's cow, and Rollins also made  
a fresh start in another suit against  
McGlue, in which he claimed fifteen  
dollars for the ruin of his cow's corn  
by McGlue's gray carbtor. This seem-  
ed to McGlue so audacious, that he  
ordered Poddery to include in his  
claim the market price of four cab-  
bages and a bunch of parsley that the  
cow ate. He said he would have let  
them go as of no account, if Rollins  
hadn't proved himself such a scound-  
rel.

But this movement exasperated  
Rollins to such a degree that he went  
over and got Mrs. Muldooney to  
make affidavit that she saw McGlue  
milking the cow, while it was on his  
grounds, in the wash-boiler. Armed  
with this affidavit, Hopkins had Mc-  
Glue arrested, and he was held in se-  
curity to answer a charge of petty  
larceny.

McGlue was furious. He got Pod-  
dery to open out a new suit, based  
upon the fact that Rollins's cow had  
scared one of his children into fits,  
injuring the constitution of the child,  
and involving large expenditures for  
medical attendance. But just as the  
constable was going to serve the  
notice, Rollins came in and swore out  
a fresh process against McGlue for  
damages done to the cow by McGlue's  
setter pup biting her in the hind leg  
just above the ankle.

Poddery then told McGlue that  
the time had come for decisive ac-  
tion; that, unless justice was a mock-  
ery and human rights a hollow sham,  
he must settle this man Rollins at  
once. So McGlue ordered a new  
suit against Rollins for destruction of  
property, in permitting his cow to  
rub the white wash off of the corner  
of McGlue's pigsty, and McGlue said  
he would carry the case to the Su-  
preme Court, if it should be neces-  
sary.

Rollins met this assault by putting  
in a demand for compensation for  
the hair lost by his cow by coming  
into collision with McGlue's pigsty,  
and, at the suggestion of lawyer Hop-  
kins, he added a sworn item, in which  
he swore that the digestion of the  
cow had been permanently ruined by  
the litch of the pigsty, which was so  
loose that it came off when the cow  
squeezed it, and was swallowed.

When McGlue called to ask Pod-  
dery what should be done now, that  
 eminent lawyer was out buying a  
house with the fees that had already  
accrued from the great cow case.  
Hopkins, that moment, was paying of  
an old mortgage with his fees.

When Poddery came in, he said  
that things had now reached a crisis.  
McGlue's clear duty was to throw  
himself upon his country, and to  
stamp out this fiend who was pursu-  
ing him with malignant fury.

After talking it over for an hour,  
Poddery took out the papers in an-  
other suit in which McGlue accused  
Rollins of breach of the peace in per-  
mitting his cow to wake Mrs. Mc-  
Glue's baby in the very crisis of the  
mumps, by its "mooving," and still  
another, in which McGlue claimed  
compensation for the brick which he  
beated at the cow, and for the man-

## EVERY "FREEDMAN" IN THE SOUTH GEN- ERATES A TRAMP IN THE NORTH.

From the New York Day Book.

Every "freedman" in the South  
generates a tramp in the North. What  
a stupendous and awful truth—a truth,  
simple, obvious, demonstrable, unes-  
capable, and yet the great mass of "ed-  
ucated" people are so utterly blind to  
it that they dream of a "revival of  
business," and even the restoration of  
commerce as things probable and close  
at hand! True, for five years past  
they have seen things steadily getting  
worse. Every year more deplorable,  
both in the number of bankruptcies  
and the numbers of poor suffering un-  
employed working men and women,  
but utterly ignorant of the cause, in-  
deed worse than ignorant, for the  
great metropolitan journals invent or  
imagine a thousand absurd and far-  
fetched causes, the belief that the  
worst is over goes on hand in hand  
with the actual increase and intensity  
of the public suffering. There are a  
hundred thousand people in this city  
who are not sure of bread for their  
children for a single week, whose con-  
dition is worse than it was a year ago,  
and vastly worse than it was in the  
"panic" year, and therefore, the cause  
continuing must necessarily be worse  
next year; but ignorant and foolish  
daily journals repeat all the time their  
parrot cry that the "worst is over,"  
and especially when their peculiar  
specific resumption or other foolery  
looks promising, the revival of  
business is now certain.

What is true of New York is gen-  
erally true elsewhere, and as every  
man's experience tells him the times  
are worse, have steadily got worse for  
the five years past, and therefore, un-  
less the cause of all this boundless  
human woe is removed must in the  
nature of things get worse until it col-  
lapses into a tremendous social cata-  
clysm, the end of which or the out-  
come from which no one is permitted  
to see or predict. And that cause, as  
we have said, is simple, obvious, and  
demonstrable as it is transcendent and  
terrible in its consequences. It is the  
overthrow of the industrial system of  
the South from which, with the com-  
merce that grew out of it, came two-  
thirds of the annual surplus or national  
income from 1800 to 1860. The over-  
throw of the industrial system of the  
South recoils in the ruin of the indus-  
trial system of the North, or to in-  
dividualize it, every "freedman" in  
the South generates a tramp in the  
North! Of course the enormous  
debt and taxation adds immensely to  
the evil, and the holding of that debt  
abroad adds still further to the evil,  
but if there was not one dollar of  
public debt the Southern ruin would  
involve that of the North just as  
necessarily and inexorably as we now  
witness. A few brief words should  
render all this plain to the common-  
sense reader. All wealth is the pro-  
duct or surplus of labor beyond what  
the laborer himself consumes—if he  
earns a dollar a day and consumes  
for food, clothing, etc., ninety cents,  
there is only ten cents of property,  
wealth, capital created. But if he  
earns a dollar and consumes only ten  
cents for food, clothing, etc., then  
there is, of course, ninety cents of  
surplus or wealth created. Now, this  
basis substantially presents the dif-  
ference between the industrial sys-  
tems of the North and South—that of  
the former produced the smallest and  
that of the latter the largest surplus  
in Christendom, or indeed in all human  
experience. At the opening of the  
century, as shown by a late speech in  
Congress, of Speaker Blaine, the entire  
wealth of all the States together was  
less than five hundred million dollars.  
But now, Jefferson acquired Louisi-  
ana, that vast tropicoid territory adapt-  
ed to the labor or service of negroes,  
and from 1800 to 1860 American  
wealth expended from five hundred  
millions to seventeen thousand mil-  
lions. Indeed from this point—this  
acquisition of territory adapted to the  
nature and wants of negroes, began  
not only material wealth, but our real  
progress and the grandeur of our  
Democratic civilization.

The white man north of a certain  
latitude needs all or nearly all he pro-  
duces, thus absolute despots—like  
Russia and Prussia—all northern Ger-  
mans are unable to accumulate wealth  
and wring from their subject serfs only  
a pittance of their earnings. They  
must eat, they must have clothing,  
and after carrying their families and  
stock through the long winters there  
is little left in the way of capital. So  
in Canada, so in New England, if it  
was not for the Union—getting its  
first great start in the "slave trade"  
—and so to a certain extent in the  
Middle States, they consumed all or  
nearly all they produced, for while  
they produced much larger, without  
taxes or privileged classes, they also  
lived vastly better than a Russian,  
etc. But the South proper without  
any winter, both sexes working in  
the fields, with the simplest clothing,  
food, etc., and the planter himself  
consuming but little, there was, say  
ninety cents surplus on the day's

work, and most of which were ac-  
tually realized in the North. Mr.  
Kettel's tables, in "Southern Wealth  
and Northern Profits," demonstrates  
beyond doubt or room for doubt that  
two thirds of the actual Northern  
wealth came from this source; but, in  
truth, he left out a multitude of things  
which would make it larger three-  
fourths, perhaps. And now think,  
great and merciful heaven, think! at  
one fell blow, all this mighty source  
of wealth and human well-being is as  
absolutely blotted out, annihilated  
abolished, as the poor mad creatures  
say, as if there had never been a negro  
on this continent. We might show that  
not only all history and all human ex-  
perience demonstrate the incapacity  
of the negro to be a producer of his  
own volition, but by his physical  
organization, which forbids it; but it  
is enough to say that he dies out in  
"freedom," and therefore does not  
produce even sufficient for his own  
life. In conclusion, we repeat the  
awful truth at the head of this article:  
"Every 'freedman' in the South gener-  
ates a tramp in the North," and things  
left to drift to the inevitable conclu-  
sion, a few days, months or years  
hence it matters little who are million-  
aires or who are tramps, for they  
must all be swallowed up in the same  
horrible doom of despair and desola-  
tion.

What the investigation is doing is  
not fastening guilt on any person not  
hitherto suspected, or revealing any  
flaw in the President's titles, remarks  
the *Nation*, but letting the world  
know what kind of people they were  
who had charge of the State Govern-  
ment and worked the political ma-  
chine from 1868 to last year. To say  
that their manners and morals, and  
stories they tell of each other, read  
like a chapter of jail yard gossip, and  
that every one of them ought to be  
in the penitentiary, is putting the case  
mildly. It is no exaggeration to say  
that it was an awful thing to have  
left the government of a civilized com-  
munity in such hands so long, and  
lamentable and alarming that the  
scamps should have been able to palm  
themselves off so long on good people  
as the North as suffering friends of  
the black man.

The *Bodie Standard* says that Bish-  
op Whittaker of Virginia city has  
been paying pastoral visits to the un-  
godly towns of Tybo and Ward, Ne-  
vada. At Tybo he could secure no other  
place for divine worship but a gam-  
bling hell. In response to the litany,  
in place of "Amen," an excited indi-  
vidual, with his pants in his boots, ex-  
claimed "Kenoi!" At Ward, a horse-  
race had been appointed for the after-  
noon, and the reverend gentleman  
would have been quite deserted but  
that the head men put off the race  
until after the "preaching," in conse-  
quence of which considerable action  
the Bishop had a good congregation.  
The hardy miners enjoyed the preach-  
ing very much. It was to them quite  
a feast, but the subsequent horse-race  
was the dessert.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says: From  
the first the Democrats were the Union  
party. From the time summary  
emancipation as a war policy was be-  
gun in 1863, and from the time it was  
made a condition as in Lincoln's letter  
of credence to Greeley for G. N. Sar-  
ders in 1864, the Republicans were a  
disunion party. Retrospect proves  
this clearly, just as the facts since  
have proved that not until the Demo-  
cracy returns to power will the Union,  
which the advent of a sectional party  
disrupted in 1861, be in reality of fact  
and heart restored.

The *Boston Globe* declares that  
John Sherman stands before the coun-  
try in this attitude: He made a cor-  
rupt bargain, hired men to commit a  
crime against the ballot, and since his  
installation in a high and responsible  
Government office has paid the will-  
ing tools which he used by giving  
them fat places under him. His im-  
peachment and removal from office  
should follow the expose of his crime.  
His case is settled. He is guilty.  
Let proper punishment follow.

It is noticeable, remarks the *Chic-  
ago Times*, that the hurrahing for  
Grant is done entirely in Iowa and  
Illinois, good-sized States, doubtless,  
but not enough in themselves to carry  
a National Convention. There is  
no Grant craze East or South, or  
much of anywhere, save in the "whis-  
ky rings," aided and abetted by their  
attorneys.

In the lobby of an inn the following  
inscription is painted on the walls in  
conspicuous letters: "No person will  
get credit for whisky in this house but  
those who pay money down."

It is hinted that Jesse Grant will  
soon write a book entitled "My Aw-  
ful Dad"

Paris letter writer says: Much  
curiosity has been excited in the Amer-  
ican section for a few days past by a  
beautiful case containing three works  
of art from California, representing a  
value of over \$50,000. One of them  
is a jewel case made entirely of gold  
and the gold quartz rock from Califor-  
nia, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho, a d  
required the steady work of five skill-  
ful artisans for six months. The cas-  
ket is about 15 inches long, 10 inches  
wide, and 12 inches deep. It rests on  
four supports of solid gold, each of  
which represents the symbolic female  
figure that adorns the coat of arms of  
California, with the bear at her side.  
The figures are in full relief, and eleg-  
antly formed. The sides and ends  
of the casket are composed of solid  
slabs of gold quartz, highly polished,  
cut in spheroids, and inlaid in gold  
with ornamental surroundings. The  
four handsomely wrought pillars upon  
the sides are of Roman-Doric style.  
The base is ornamented with graceful  
foliations repeated upon the mould-  
ings on the lid. The top is of solid  
gold, inlaid with gold quartz in the  
finest mosaic work, hundreds of pieces  
being required for the construction.  
Within the cover is a very exquisite  
piece of workmanship, representing a  
buffalo hunt on the plains. The trees  
are in bas relief. In the foreground  
is a railway track across which two  
buffaloes are dashing, hotly pursued  
by Indian hunters. All of this is in  
alto relieve, and great expression is  
conveyed although the figures are ex-  
tremely minute. This costly *lijou*  
attracts almost as much attention as do  
the diamonds of the Queen of Eng-  
land. The other works exhibited are  
a porte monnaie and card case com-  
bined, made of solid gold and quartz  
rock, beautifully designed, in mosaic  
interspersed with gold; and the other  
is a ladies' powder-box and puff. This  
latter box is made of quartz rock from  
all the leading mines of California,  
Idaho and Oregon; its shape is round,  
and it is made to resemble a Greek  
dome, the top or cover being support-  
ed by eight columns of solid gold  
rock, polished, and each capped with  
pure gold. The cover forming the  
root of the dome, is inlaid with quartz  
rock of variegated colors filled with  
the precious metal, and is bound on  
the edge with a rim of gold, the inside  
being lined with the same material.  
The body of the box is made from  
one large mass of quartz rock, bored  
out and highly polished on the exte-  
rior, while the interior is lined with  
gold, and rests on an ornamental base  
of quartz polished to perfection. The  
whole is surmounted with the emblem  
of California, the grizzly bear, who is  
turning with his usual amiable expres-  
sion of countenance, to contemplate the  
invading railway. These caskets and  
others, exposed by Tiffany, make the  
Europeans open their eyes.

Mont Halsand says: There can  
be no doubt about it that if the Re-  
publican party were this day repre-  
sented in a National Convention, the  
old Grant "rings"—railroad plunder-  
ers and whisky swindlers, land grab-  
bers and army and navy contractors,  
timber-thieves and carpet-baggers,  
the machinists in politics, and man-  
agers in elections for the sake of the  
spoils of office—would be in posses-  
sion, and that they would nominate  
Grant.