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# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

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# Romance of the Comstock Lode:

# TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. | who dared woo to

## Hillionaires and Suicides.

(Ear Francisco correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

If it is true that the Comstock has "petered" at last, what a moral its history bas been! How it has made and unmade men, what collossal fortunes have been built in a month, and how soon they have been dissipated. Senator Sharon, who was sent to Virginia city, by Ralston, as the agent of the bank of California, got the nucleus of his for-tunia a few months, and is now among the richest men in the nation, his wealth being stimated all the way from \$10,000,000 to \$25,009,000.

### MACKAY WAS A CAR-MAN

in Ophir, at \$4 a day; then he went to work in Bullion as foreman, and then in Kentuck. One day as he, with a number of others, came off shift, J. M. Walker, who was superintendent of the mine, was talking to a knot of men about investing in a certain neighbouring mine-Imperial, I think. Mackay overheard the conversation. He had always been a sober and industrious man, and he had some money. He took Walker's advice and in-vested in the stock, and eventually made \$100,000, which he had on deposit in the Bank of California for several weeks before again entering the field. Time ran along. Fair and Mackay made two or three joint investments,

### AND ALWAYS MADE MONEY.

Then it happened one day they were down in Flood & O'Brien's "Auction Lunch" saloon, on Washington street. Flood & O'Brien were doing a modest business, but not enough to choke them with pride. Flood had made a few thousand dollars in stocks and was eager for points. It was nearing the time for the annual election of Hale & Norcross. Fair said if they could get a lot of the stocks and proxies for a lot more they could get the control of the mine away from the Bank of California. They resolved to do it.

Flood acting as broker, and bought all the stock possible. They secured proxies for enough more to control the election, but would have been beaten by Ralston in the Mackay, Flood & Co. They never forgot it, as he retired from business two years ago with \$2,500,000. This was the beginning of the reign. Having got control of Hale & Norcross they opened it up for what it was worth.

THE STOCK SHOT UP INTO THE THOUSANDS,

and they became millionaires in a few weeks. But this merely whetted their appetites. The Central No. 2 and Wnite & Murphy claim, just south of the Ophir, had always been considered wildcats. Mackay & Fair, who resided in Virginia, thought differently. They quietly gathered in all the stock at \$2 aud started in to develop the claims, first renaming them Consolidated Virginia and California. Everybody knows what these unparralleled mines have done. Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien formed a partnership. Mackay retaining two-fifths and the others each one-fifth interest in the partnership. Mackay and Fair attended to matters in Virginma, Flood manipulated the mark-t, and O'Brien, a broth of a boy if ever there was one, kept things moving among the saloons

and the first parties.

of moderate fortunes envied Flood & Co., and | play such a small part in the farce of the played against their game and drew disaster, ruin, insanity, death, while the masters of the situation counted their increasing gains in the whom Count Schouvaloff conveyed the Czar's Nevada Bank vaults, and pitied the fools royal promise in the Khivan affair; who rewho dared woo fortune without propitiating corded it solemnly as a promise on no ac-

IN THE PALMY DAYS OF THE COMSTOCK Virginia city enjoyed flush times. In the city proper there was a population of about 8,000 souls, consisting of miners, saloon keepers, merchants, teamsters, gamblers and courtesans; 15 faro banks and 200 courtesans at a less vigorous time of life—must be relent their attractions to the place in 1876, and garded by statesmen abroad. Mr. (iladstone, I remember the lavishness with which money was thrown to the dogs. Everyone had money, and everyone seemed to be on a glorious spree. But the scene changed in all the misgivings and trepidation in the ranks 1877. Darkness and despair camped under of all intelligent moderate Liberals as well as the shadow of Mount Davidson, and the glory of the Comstock seemed to have departed. But in 1878 Sierra Nevada gave evidences of a bonanza. Money was plenty, stocks booming for a few weeks, and then, the deal being ended, the town relapsed into a state of semi-bankruptcy. A joint effort was made to revive the lode last fall, and Union and Sierra Nevada were pushed up the scale. But the experts who saw the drifts

### COPPERED THE DEAL,

and it now looks as if the dog was finally and irrevocably dead. The Comstock has had an so modest: unprecedented history. In 20 years it has given to the world more than 300 millions of money, and employment to thousands of workingmen. It has developed some of the finest machinery in the world, and made a quartet of millionaires, who never hoped for more than \$100,000 between them. Its future for many days will be that of most miningcamps that have had their day. There is some low grade ore that may be worked by the Sutro Tunnel mills, to be constructed soon, but the day of bonanzas has passed.

# ENGLAND.

### THE MEN IN THE NEW CABINET.

What the Places are Worth Financially.

London, June 3, 1880.

The new Cabinet and that of the last Liberal administration approach closely to iden-tity. It may be said, indeed, that if Mr. Gladend if Col. Fair had not proved his integrity stone had formed it with the express object of in the presence of the most glittering temp-tation Raiston could offer. Fair had proxies emphasizing his claim to regard the late that represented the balance of power, and he election as a direct reversal of the condemnathrew them, as he had promised, in favor of tion pronounced upon him by the constituencies in 1874, he could have taken no better means to that end. Of the eleven ministers whose appointments have now been made, two only-Sir William Harcourt and Lord Northbrook-were without seats in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet; and both of these were members of his Government, without Cabinet office. A pause, however, has now taken place in the process of construction, the delay being caused, it is understood, by a question as to the modes in which one or more of the few remaining rosts are to be filled.

The most significant appointment, and that which is most objected to by the Conservative organs, is the appointment of Lord Granville as Foreign Minister. As soon as it appeared certain that Mr. Gladstone would become Prime Minister, the attention of the English public again reverted to foreign affairs, for it is sufficiently understood, even by cockney grocers, that results of great importance may depend upon the relations of the new Government with the continental the new Government with the continental Springs and the properties of a boy if we there was come of an at the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Cliff Hong Windshe field in the Common and the Co powers. Now, even though Mr. Gladstone, backed by Mr. Bright and other powerful re-

count to be broken : and who, within a few months afterward, took no notice of its complete falsification. These and similar other things are, of course, not forgotten; and when they are remembered all doubt disappears as to how Lord Granville's return to the foreign office under Mr. Gladstone-and then, is not only Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, but, virtually, Foreign Minister too, and this is what is now causing

of Conservatives. It may be interesting to some of our readers at the present moment to enumerate some of the principal offices which have to be filled by a new Prime Minister, and the salaries attached to the same. When I am at home in America I often hear complaints made, that this or that Government official's salary is too high; but I think my reader, after examining the subjoined list of salaried offices, will be inclined after all to congratulate himself on living in

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# THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Reply to the Lord Mayor's Appeal

DEAR SIR.—I find in the European news of this morning a cable message from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, "addressed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada." The Lord Mayor says:—

"I regret to say that more funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by the small farmers, who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else till the crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period."

Not a single dollar should be sent from America to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in response to this appeal;—not because the Irish reasantry do not need further aid, but because the Mansion House Committee of Dublin, and the Lord Mayor himself, deserve American condemnations instead of American contributions. I refer to the real committee, not the ornamental members of it. For the active members of the Mansion House Committee represent a class of irishmen who never hestiate to disgrace their country before the world rather than to relieve their suffering countrymen by their own individual contributions. America has given more than all the rest of mankind to relieve their dittress of the Irish tenantry—a distress created for the most part by the exactions of the Irish landlords—and yet instead of appealing to these rich landed proprietors to have pity on the victims of their avarice, and holding them up to the scorn of Christendom if they refuse assistance, the Lord Mayor of Dublin uses the Atlantic Cable as a beggar's dog to catch a few more pennies for the paupers whom these merciless and mercenary miscreants have created!

I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthier class

merciless and mercenary miscreants have created!

I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthier class of Irishmen in Dublin. Their spirit of casts is so strong that they do not seem to suspect that in the eyes of the world, outside of their own social circles, whatever degrades the Irish peasants degrades the Irish gentry; that to the world at large Ireland is a unit, and that their petty Lilliputian factions are of no greater interest to it than the fights of kites and crows in the county Donegal.

In the last report of the Mansion House Committee, I find that Australia and New Zealand contributed £55,570 to relieve Irish distress; the United States, £5,658; Canada, £2,818; India, £3,750; the people (Not the Government) of Engiand and Scotland, £10,46; but I can find no account of the contributions of Irish landlords or of the Irish gentry.

Neither could I find any record of the contributions or the Irish gentry in the reports of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

Now, I don't know a single Irish girl in

butions or the Insh landlor s and Irish gentry in the reports of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

Now, I don't know a single Irish girl in America who has not given one dollar, at least, to the relief of Irish distress; and thousands of them have supported their parents in Ireland since the present distress began. After I lectured in Boston, the other week, a poor seamstress who refused to tell her name-saying only "God knows my name"—contributed \$50 to relieve the Irish distress: a sum that represented the savings of at least six months' incessant toll. The dollar subscription represented two days' wages. How much did the Queen of England give? One days' wages! How much did the Prince of Wales give? One thousand dollars. How much did the Lord Mayor of Dublin give? £50, I heard—but I also heard that he spent £700 for the bull given to the officers of the Constellation: not to honor America but to procure a knighthood! £50 for famine: \$3,500 for a feast!

The Duke of Edinburgh, the other day, was invested with the Order of St. Patrick by his thrifty mother, in "recognition of his services" in distributing the food—sent from America—among the starving peasants of the West of Ireland. Now what did this stripling do? He has a large income, as one of the Queen's sons, besides his pay as an officer in the British navy. How much did he give for the relief of Irish distress? Not one penny. But it has been herafaled by "reverend" and other parasites of royalty that the Duke put certain gunboats at the disposal of the American Committee. He did not do so, originally: for two of the gunboats, to my personal knowledge, had also been put at the disposal of absence iandiords to send over the constabulary to evict starving peasants on Clare Island in the county Mayo. The Duke of Edinburgh did not go to Ireland to help to distribute the American supplies. He was there, when I was in Queenstown, in the line of his regular daty, as a naval officer, and spent most of his time fishing and sporting, and dining out.

Why do I rec

spent most of his time fishing and sporting, and dining out.
Why do I recall these facts?
Because it is time for an indignant outcry from America against the shameless and heartless indifference of the wealthy classes of England and Scotland to the sufferings of the Irish

ber, and then go in and seize the crops (that foreign bounty enabled them to raise) from your rack-rents now due!"

America has earned the right to criticise English dealings with Ireland, and therefore I protest against a ringle dollar being sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

American contributions should be sent to Mr Prince, the Mayor of Boston, Massachusse is. For the distress in Ireland is great, and it is increasing, and it cannot diminish till the last of August, when the crops will be ready for digging. The fact that "the crops promise splendidly" will not feed the people in the meantime. As every dollar of the money sent to the Mayor of Boston will be expended in relieving distress—not one dollar of it in supporting a staff of sixteen clerks, such as the Lord Mayor of Dublin supports,—I recommend that an American Mayor be made the almoner of American charity.

I know that the Mansion House has made itself the instrument of executing landlords' spite against honest prices who have spoken too freely of these, the real oppressors of the Irish poor. As long as such men as the nominally "noble" manufacturer of "Guinness's stout" are honored in the Mansion House, and such men as Father Coyne, the really noble priest of Roscabill, are punished by it, America cannot afford to contribute to its funds.

New York, June 11, 1880.

New York, June 11, 1880.

## THE YELLOW DOMINO.

### An Amusing Incident in the History of the Famous "Irish Brigade" in Paris.

Among the adventures recorded of the brigade, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honor of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was a high-class affair; tickets were a double louis d'or for each; all the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled around the Regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. While the entertainment was proceeding, one of the Prince's suit approached and whispered to him: "It is worth your Royal Highness' while to step in to the supper room; there is a yellow domino there who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed; he is a prodigy. your highness; he never stops eating and drinking, and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for some hours." His Royal Highness went accordingly, and sure enough there was the yellow domino laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously if he had only just begun. Raised pies fe'l before him like garden palings before a field piece—pheasants and quails seemed to fly down his throat in a little cover—the wine he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be the next viutage.

After watching him for some time the Duke acknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow domino again, and as actively at work as ever, devastating the dishes everywhere and emptying the champagne bottles as rapidly as they were brought to him. Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not restrain his curiosity. he asked a je that insatiate ourseth threatens such annihilation to all the labors of our cooks?" Accordingly one of the suite was despatched to him. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Ofleans desires the yellow domino to unmask." But the domino begged to be excused, pleading the privilege of masquerade. "There is a higher law," replied the officer; "the toyal order must be obeyed." "Well, then," answered the iucognito, "if it must be so, it must;" and unmasking exhibited the ruddy visage of an Irish trooper.

"Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" exclaimed the Regent as he advanced to him. who and what are you? I have seen you eat and drink enough for a dozen men, and vet you seem as empty as ever."

"Well, then," said the trooper, "since the saveret must come out, place your Royal Highness, I am one of Clare's Horse-that's the guard of honor to-night-and when our men were ordered out we clubbed out money to buy a ticket and agreed to take our turn at the supper table, turn and turn about.

"What!" exclaimed the Duke, "the whole troop coming to supper?"

"Oh it's asy, plase your Highness. Sure, one domino would do for all of us, if ache tuk it in turn. I'm only the eighteenth man, and there's twelve more of us to come."

The loud laughter of the jovial Duke, probably the heartiest had for a long time, was the response to this explanation, followed by a louis d'or to the dragoon, and a promise to keep his "saycret" till the entire troop had supped.

## THE LOUTH ELECTION.

Return of Mr. A. M. Bellingham.

On Friday week Mr. Allan Henry Bellingham was returned without opposition for the seat vacated in Louth by Mr. A. M. Sullivan. M.P. In the course of a speech delivered by Mr. Bellingham after the declaration of the return, he said, according to the Dundalk Democrut :--

Democrati:—

He could understand being attacked by a Liberal or a Tory, for he was not one or the other, but meant to give an honest and a decent support to the Irish party, as stated in his address. If there was one thing more than another which Englishmen said of our countrymen, it was that we cannot agree. That was a most unfortunate state of things, and anything he could do to remedy it he would do—to prevent any disunion in the national ranks. He had spent a length of time in England, and he knew the state of opinion there against Ireland. The English party hated the name of Ireland and everything connected with it. They don't know or care to know about us. They won't listen to what you talk of to them. The only course for Irishmen was to put their shoulders to the wheel and be agreed. They all knew his political views. These he would stick to. The land question was the question of the hour, and the best bill that would be brought forward for the amelioration of the condition of the farmers would have his best support. His idea of what should be the sourt of the legislation on the the amelioration of the condition of the farmers would have his best support. His idea of what the should be the spirit of the legislation on this question would be this—some sort of law to compel the bad landlord to do what the good landlord is willing to do of his own accord [cheers.] The existing state of the land laws was most unsatisfactory, and any person who brought in a bill that would benefit the tenantanticity opposed to the schemes of emigration that were in existence. He did not want that emigration should be carried on, or that the country should be depopulated owing to the state one Imperial gallon, at \$1.50, is equal to one fitted measure. Absencedism was the rulu of the country should be depopulated owing to the times. Absentcelsm was the rulu of the 245 Notre Dame street. country.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

THE PRENCH LOAN.

The following resolutions have been adopted:— Resolved, That the Lieutenant

Governor may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to contract a loan, and for that purpose to sell and negotiate bonds or debentures in the name of the province, to an amount not exceeding \_\_\_\_dollars.

Resolved, 2nd. That such bonds or debentures shall be payable in thirty years from the date of the issue thereof, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, with a sinking fund of one per centum per annum for the redemption of such bonds, and such bonds or debentures shall be issued in the form and according to the mode and condition and in such currency, and payable in the place or places which, in the interest of the Province, the Lieut.-Governor in council shall deem expedient to prescribe.

Resolved, 3rd. That the Treasurer may, under order-in-council, arrange for the payment of the said sinking fund annually to the holders of the debentures, for such a number of years as the investment thereof at compound interest from year to year will suffice to redeem the principal of such debentures at maturity, and in such case such debentures shall be fully paid at the expiration of the time when the said sinking fund and annual investment thereof from year to year will suffice to redeem the debentures issued under the authority hereof.

Resolved, 4th. That the amounts raised by such loan and issue of bonds or debentures shall be employed in the payment of the balance due to any railway company upon any subsidy granted by the legislature of this Province for the completion of the Q. M., O&O. Railway, and for reimsbursing the consolidated fund of this Province for moneys heretofore paid therefrom for railway purposes.

### THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

We are enabled, says the London Morning Post of the 13th inst, to publish the following letter of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte to an English friend, which sets forth distinctly the difference between the headship of the family and of the dynasty and of the order of succession of each :-My Dear Friend-You wish to know from

me who are the persons of the musculine sex who, according to the laws of the second Empire, are legally entitled to bear the name of Bonaparte. I can hardly refuse to satisfy this curiosity of yours were it only for the sake of preventing talse notions about the persons of my family. Of the four brothers of Napoleon I., Lucien, my father, and Jerome are the only two who are represented by living descendants. Cardinal Bonaparte being Charles Lucien's eldest son's son, and Lucien being Jerome's eldest brother, the cardinal is in controvertibly, whatever may be pretended to the contrary, the sole and real chief of the Bonaparte family in the ordinary sense of this word. Prince Napoleon Jerome, and after him his two sons, thanks to Napoleon III., and according to the constitution of the second Empire, whose fall the Prince now accepts by his adhesion to the Republic, was, undoubtedly, the immediate heir of the Emperor. and after his death and before his adhesion to the new rule, the chief of the Imperial dynasty. This fact, however, can by no means entitle him to the qualification of "chief of the Bonaparte family," given to him by his political friends, who ignore, or pretend to ignore, the difference existing between what is dead, although capable of being revived by the grace of the Almighty, and the national wish, as the imperial dynasty is, and what is still in all the vigor of life, as the Bonaparte family. The Cardinal, I repeat, is the only chief of my family, and all its other members can only succeed to him in this qualification in the following and no other order :- 1. Napoleon, commonly called Napoleon Charles, brother of the Cardinal; 2. Louis Lucien, the eldest living son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon 1.; 3. Pierre Napoleon; his youngest brother; 4. Jerome, son of Jerome, eldest son of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon 1.; 5. Jerome, his son; 6. Charles, uncle of the laste; 7. Napoleon Jerome, the only living son of the first Jerome; 8. Victor, his eldest son; 9. Louis, his youngest son. Sincerely yours.
LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

\*The Bonapartes marked 4, 5 and 6 have been recognized as such by Napoleon III.

Some smart boy has been sitting up late

nights when all the rest of the family thought him sound asleep, and has produced an essay on corn, from which we take a few extracts: Corns are of two kinds, vegetable and animal. Vegetable corns grow in rows; animal corns grow on toes....It is said that gophers like corns; but persons having corns do not like to go fur" if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some Colonels have corns.... Another kind of corn is the acorn; this kind grows on oaks; but there is no heax about the corn .... Folks that have corns sometimes send for the doctor, and if the doctor him selt is corned, he probably won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctors say that corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is prob ably the reason why, when a man is tight, they say he is corned." There is a considerable more of this essay, but we have only selected enough to show that the lad has a corne on the corn question, and has doubtless been

feeding on corn cakes, corn dodgers, etc., or

reading about that fabulous horse-like animal

eow17-G