

Charles Stewart Parnell still continues to have the steady adherence of the Irish, and he is the only man that has done so since O'Connell, and it is believed that not only the land question, but that more difficult one of Irish independence, in some form, will eventually be worked out through his persistent efforts.

The year 1884 will be long remembered in the stock market as one of persistent decline in values. In a schedule of prices published in the New York Herald, it appears that out of the 152 different stocks on the list only 19 advanced from last year's quotations, and of these only four rank among the important stocks of the street. The total sale of stocks during the year was almost identical with that of 1883, being in each case between ninety-six and ninety-seven million.

The cotton spinners of Fall River Mass., seem to have right and justice on their side in resisting further reductions in their wages. They claim that since 1874 their pay has been cut down 50 per cent., and that they now receive 20 per cent. less for the same class of work than the operatives of Oldham, England, where fifty hours constitute a week's work, against sixty-six hours in Massachusetts. It is shown further that any additional reduction in pay will mean insufficient food if not starvation.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States providing that all railroad corporations heretofore or hereafter created by acts of congress, for the construction of railroads in any state or territory, shall in all things be subject to the control and legislation of any such territory or state, to the same extent, as if the corporations had been organized by the legislatures of any such state or territory, and this law shall apply to corporations having railroads in a territory, which shall subsequently be admitted as a state.

The Philadelphia Press has been at the pains to gather from official sources information as to the action taken by the states of the Union in regard to the restriction of the use, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Five states have prohibitory laws—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, and Kansas. Thirteen are without general laws upon the subject. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin have tried prohibition, and finding it ineffective, have had recourse to less drastic measures. Twenty states and territories deal with the liquor question by means of a license or a local-option system.

Consul Livermore, at Londonderry, Ireland, writes to the State Department that trade in American corn in Ireland is being rapidly supplanted by Russian corn, the imports of the American article having fallen from 67,000 tons in 1879, to 25,000 tons in 1884. The cause of this, he says, is that Russian dealers sell on what are known as "rye terms," that the grain then delivered shall be of the quality of the grade represented, or, if not, the value shall be determined by arbitration, while American sales are determined by the inspectors' grading. Many American cargoes arrive in a condition inferior to that stated by the inspectors' vouchers, causing losses and great dissatisfaction.

Lieutenant Melville in his history of the Jeannette expedition, adds a chapter, giving his own plan for reaching the North Pole, and getting back, without loss of life or property. Franz Josef Land has been explored to latitude 83, and is known to stretch northward at least one degree farther; and it may be much farther still. By this land route Mr. Melville believes the Pole can be reached, and he proposes to go there himself, and find out about the flattening of the earth, and all the other scientific secrets that are supposed to cluster round that mysterious point. As Sigurd broke through the circle of fire and won Brynhild, not for himself, but for another, so Mr. Melville is determined to force the defenses of ice that guard the alluring mystery of the highest north, and to bring back the results of his conquest for the good of the wondering world.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Evarts Senator from New York.

At the caucus of the republican members of the Legislature of Albany, Walter Howe nominated William Maxwell Evarts as the choice of the great majority of the Republican members of the legislature—a man who would do honor to the state and one who would heal up divisions in the party. The nomination of Evarts was seconded by New York's Arkell, Barker and Dansing, and Assemblymen Hubbell and Livingston. Gen. Barnum named Levi P. Morton, and the nomination was seconded by Assemblyman Williams. Gen. Husted named Chauncey M. Depew. Lansing transferred Judge Russell's support to Evarts, and spoke in favor of the latter. Arkell and Hubbell also spoke in favor of Evarts. The ballot resulted as follows: Evarts, 61, Morton, 28, Depew, 3. On motion of Gen. Barnum, seconded by Gen. Husted, the nomination of Evarts was made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned. The nomination gives great satisfaction in all quarters.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1818. He was the son of Jeremiah Evarts, treasurer and corresponding secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He graduated at Yale college in 1837, studied in the Harvard law school under Justice Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1840. In 1848 he was appointed deputy United States district attorney in New York city, which position he held four years. In the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was principal counsel for the defendant. From July 15, 1868, to the close of Johnson's administration he was attorney general of the United States. In 1872 he was general for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva. He was the senior counsel retained by Henry Ward Beecher in the action brought by Theodore Tilton, the trial of which lasted six months. The most important case in which Mr. Evarts has since appeared is an advocate was that of the Republican party before the electoral commission in the early part of 1877. Mr. Evarts is also widely known as an orator. President Hayes promptly appointed him secretary of state, which office he retained until the close of the administration. Since then he has held no public office.

Cheap Passage to Europe.

New York Special: The war among the continental companies was waged with new vigor, and assumed a more threatening aspect than ever. The Hamburg American packet company, which is the one against which the war is waged by the other companies, in order to compel it to enter the combination, has sent out a circular thus offering second cabin accommodations to those purchasing steamer tickets for \$10. The steamer is to be used for freight. The Carr Hamburg line, the direct competitor of the Packet company, has reduced its steerage rate to \$9, and when the \$1 commission to agents is deducted, the company only receives \$5 for the transportation and maintenance of an adult at least eighteen days. The Red Star (Antwerp) line has issued a circular saying that its rates from New York to Antwerp, or from Antwerp to New York, had been reduced to \$10, with \$4 commission. Although the North German Lloyd has reduced its rates to \$10, with \$4 commission, no effort is being made to secure passengers as freight pays much better.

Robert Browning, the poet, aged seventy-three, is about to marry.

An ice bridge has formed below Niagara falls—the first since 1882-3.

An Ohio legislative committee will investigate the Hocking valley strike.

Mrs. Julia A. Roberts a friend of the poor, was found dead at Washington.

It is said an immigrant can now come from Germany to Chicago for \$7 fare.

Hon. Flamen Ball, former law partner of Salmon P. Chase, died in Cincinnati.

Gath makes \$20,000 a year by writing down other people's smartness and information.

Secretary Lincoln will not order a court martial for Hazen on the Garlington charges.

The citizens of Mitchell, Dak., held a meeting and resolved that Murderer Lewis must go.

Out of the 182 members of this sixty-second Maine legislature but twenty-four are lawyers.

E. S. Case, president of the Bank of Wadena, Minn., has made an assignment for \$30,000.

Joseph Downing at Allentown, Pa., has fallen heir to property worth \$3,000,000 in England.

Secretary Teller got the senatorial nomination at Denver, Hill's followers bolting the caucus.

Dr. Meaken and Mrs. Park eloped from Adams county, Iowa, and were captured at Jackson, Tenn.

The residence of William Fry, a farmer, living southwest of Brooklyn, Iowa, was burned. Loss, \$2,000.

A wealthy and pretty St. Louis belle, Miss Laura Eckerley, has just married a brewery wagon driver.

The property of the late earl of Aylesford, including \$1,500,000 life insurance, goes to his two daughters.

The Emperor of Germany is ill and confined to his bed. Some uneasiness is felt in regard to his condition.

Judge J. B. Jones of Blakely, Ga., was killed by a neighbor whom he was trying to stab over a trivial quarrel.

James Hunt, of the firm of Hunt & Cram, has been arrested near Benton, Mont., charged with cattle stealing.

Six masked men entered Wood's gambling establishment at San Antonio, Tex., and robbed him safe of over \$4,000.

There were 816,000 tons of wheat remaining in California Jan. 1, against only 350,000 tons the same date last year.

Canadian papers are already beginning to prophesy a large influx of immigrants in connection with railroad building.

Mr. Raymond has introduced a bill correcting the description of land given by act of congress for the Dakota insane asylum.

The extensive sewing machine cabinet works of Theodore Kuntz at Cleveland, Ohio, were burned. Loss, \$56,000; insurance, \$39,000.

The poet, Robert Browning, aged seventy-three, and Lord Sherbrooke, aged seventy-four, are about to marry young women.

Senator McMillan has put in a bill to pay Col. Lounsbury, postmaster of Bismarck \$750 for clerk hire, disallowed in 1881 and 1882.

A large petition was introduced in the house by Gen. Washburn, from Minnesota soldiers, urging the passage of the Mexican pension bill.

James Speed of Kentucky tells how Gen. Grant protected rebel generals who had surrendered on parole from civil prosecution for treason.

The maharaja of Udiapur, India, is dead, aged twenty-five years. He had the distinction of being the head of the house which is universally admitted to be the oldest and purest among Rajpoot princely families, the origin of which is lost in antiquity.

A day or two ago a number of immigrants who arrived on the Britannic at New York were bound to the West, and had orders on the White Star company for railway tickets at \$13. The tickets were procured for the immigrants at \$1, and each one was given back \$12.

George Thurstein was given a verdict in the Kent (Mich.) circuit court, against Ransom C. Luce, for \$8,000, for being kicked down stairs by Luce ten years ago. Thurstein sued for \$10,000, and the large verdict caused general surprise. It will probably be appealed.

John Bright has written a pamphlet on the effect of the extension of the franchise. He predicts the reformation of the land laws, leading to an improved position of farm laborers and a revision of the game laws in the direction of accepting the principle that the game belongs to the farmer.

All England waits breathlessly for news of Lord Wolsey's progress in Egypt. Maps of the Nile region are seen everywhere and anxiety for the safety for the troops is the general topic. The latest news from the forces gives painful details of the sufferings of the troops.

Mr. Hewitt of New York, who has charge of the bill, now on the house calendar, to carry into effect the Mexican treaty, is quite hopeful that the bill will be passed, and says he will call it up for consideration this week should the opportunity be presented. Very few members share Mr. Hewitt's hopes.

Ex-Senator Mitchell of Oregon says he is not in the race for the senatorship from that state. "There are," said he, "quite a number of excellent men before the legislature, and either of them would make a good senator. I declined to be a candidate three months ago when the matter was broached to me."

Peter J. Berdahl, a farmer living ten miles west of Dell Rapids, Dak., killed himself the 17th inst. Mr. Berdahl was an old resident of this county, and for sometime had been going crooked in financial matters. A few weeks ago he was arrested and lodged in jail for mortgaging property that he did not own.

At a mass meeting of Stutsman county (Dak.) farmers permanent organization of the Agricultural and Mechanical society of Stutsman county was effected, and a committee of three was appointed to go to Bismarck to confer with representatives of other counties in regard to needed legislation for the establishment of a free and open grain market.

At the close of the approaching session of the Dominion house of commons the Canadian Pacific Railway company will invite the members of parliament to take a trip over the line. The track will then be completed around the north shore of Lake Superior, and it is the intention to run the excursion train clear through to the Columbia river.

In the Madison Square (N.Y.) garden Monday night John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, old-time antagonists, again met. They went to work in good style, but were stopped by Police Captain Williams before they had their hands up a minute. Nobody was arrested, and no decision was given. The boys were going it in earnest and had to be stopped.

The East Garfield hospital entertainments fired out the most liberal givers and the counties of many prominent young ladies who were interested in it will not allow their further assistance or patronage. The Garfield hospital cannot keep up unless it gets congressional aid and the need of the institution is not patent enough to legislators to make that likely.

The difficulty arising in the dedication of the Washington monument by the Masons has been bridged over. Recently, however, the Washington monument commission invited the grand lodge to be present and perform such Masonic rites as are usual at the formal completion of a structure, the corner stone of which had been laid with Masonic honors.

Maj. Theodore H. Eckerson, Jr., quartermaster U. S. A., will be placed on the retired list, on reaching sixty-four years of age. This will promote Col. A. T. Rockwell to major, and leave a vacancy as captain in the quartermasters department, for which there are many applicants, army and civilian. Col. Fred D. Grant is one of the aspirants for the appointment.

The senate judiciary committee will report favorably on the house bill constructing the laws now in force relating to the territorial courts of any of the United States territories so as to authorize the execution and service of any process, civil or criminal, issued out of any such courts within any military or Indian reservation, or within the Yellowstone National Park.

In the United States district court at Wichita, Kansas, Nellie C. Bailey was acquitted of the charge of the murder of a wealthy Englishman named Bothamley, with whom she was traveling in the Indian Territory about a year ago. The defendant maintained that Bothamley shot himself, and there were witnesses to the affair. The case was quite sensational and the defendant has a romantic history.

Owing to the great press of business attending the closing days of the congressional session and the probable necessity for the signature of bills immediately after their passage, President Arthur has been compelled to reconsider his determination to attend the New Orleans exhibition during February. He hopes, however, to attend the exposition as a private citizen after the expiration of his official term.

London Cable: Something very like an unseemly quarrel is reported to exist in the royal family. Neither the prince of Wales nor the duke of Edinburgh congratulated Prince Henry of Battenburg or Princess Beatrice on their engagement, and they are said to be disgusted at the match. The queen has refused to go to Sandringham because the princess of Wales insisted on having dancing. To this she was opposed on account of the duke of Albany's death.

An attempt was made to destroy the large hat factory at South Norwalk, Conn., owned by Crofut & Knapp. A can containing an explosive substance to be dynamite was placed on the sill outside of the window and exploded by means of a fuse. The explosion tore out the window, shattered the stone sill, which was four inches thick, and broke every window in that part of the building. This, it is claimed, is the fourth act of violence perpetrated in order to prevent men from other places accepting employment in the factories.

An anti-socialist bill was introduced in the reichsrath of Austria. It far exceeds the German anti-socialist measure in the severity of its provisions. It forbids the formation of clubs; provides for government control of charitable societies in order to prevent the covering up of socialist plots; empowers authorities to forbid any public meeting and confiscate the list pamphlets, whether printed in Austria or abroad, and makes innkeepers, librarians, etc., liable to punishment if such pamphlets be found in their possession.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Aldrich of R. I., offered the following:

Resolved, That the senate has heard with profound regret of the death of Henry B. Anthony, late senator from Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the business of the senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Brief eulogies were spoken by Messrs. Aldrich, Edmunds, Bayard, Pendleton, Garland, Ingalls, Morrill, Hoar, Hawley, Butler and Sheffield, when the resolutions were adopted.

The public printer transmitted to the senate a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The report says the printing by order of the senate cost \$149,143 against \$144,464, and the house printing \$270,333 against \$175,267 for the previous year.

HOUSE—Numerous bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a bill to enforce the collection of taxes on distilled spirits in bonded warehouses. The house refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill making changes in the statutes regarding the jurisdiction of United States consuls, etc., in the Orient.

SENATE—A bill was reported favorably from the committee on public lands, to provide that whenever lands had been withdrawn from sale because of grants made to aid internal improvements, and such withdrawals had been afterward terminated, or where the lands were reduced in price to \$1.25 per acre, and such lands had been purchased in good faith, and patents obtained therefor, without having first been proclaimed by the president, such patent shall be valid, "whereas on the 25th day of January, there are no conflicting claims." The senate proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the calendar.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the president to appoint a commission consisting of one or more army officers, to act in conjunction with the State of Texas to ascertain and mark the point where the 100th meridian of longitude crosses the Red river, and appropriating \$10,000 for the necessary expenses of the commission.

The house bill, the "Reagan bill," so called having been already read twice by the title and placed upon the calendar, was taken from the calendar and read in full. The question before the senate was the motion of Mr. Culom to strike out all after the enacting clause in the house bill and insert instead several provisions of the commission bill already debated and agreed to in the senate.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Carroll D. Wright, Massachusetts, commissioner of labor statistics; Warren T. Truitt, Oregon, register of land office at Lake View, Or.; S. O. Swackhamer, Oregon, register of land office at La Grande, Or.; Emery Spear, Georgia, United States district judge of the southern district of Georgia; collectors of customs, David M. Laughlin, district of Michigan, and Vespasian Smith, Duluth; pension agent, Jacob Rich, Iowa, Des Moines; postmaster, John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho.

Confirmations—John Davis, District of Columbia, judge of the United States court of claims; William A. Richardson, chief justice of the United States court of claims.

HOUSE—A bill was reported providing for a drawback on certain imported articles. The Indian appropriation bill was considered. Pending further debate the committee rose and public business being suspended, the house proceeded to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the late Representative John H. Evans of South Carolina.

Eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. Bratton, Dibble, Tillman, Browne, (Ind.), Hardeman, George, Dowd and Dunham, and then as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

SENATE—The interstate commerce bill was resumed.

Mr. Coko opposed the bill. He severely criticized Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who he said after having asserted that railroads were "establishing a despotism that no spasmodic popular action could shake off," was now advocating the federation of all the railroads in the country under one head. A message was received from the house, announcing the death of Hon. John Hampton Evans, late representative in congress from South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the message was at once taken up, and Mr. Hampton offered a resolution fittingly expressing the sense of the senate on the death of Evans.

Messrs. Hampton, Frye and Butler spoke in eulogy of the deceased.

Senator Cameron has reported favorably from the committee on claims the bill to provide all claims for back pay on bounty due for services in the late war or any previous war, shall be presented for adjustment and payment within three years from the passage of the act.

HOUSE—A bill was reported allowing drawbacks on imported articles used in the manufacture of exported tobacco. The Indian appropriation bill was considered, after which the late Senator Anthony was eulogized.

The agricultural bill reported recently provides the commission of agriculture may use such part of the appropriation for the bureau of animal industry as he may deem necessary and in such way as may best be calculated to prevent the spread of plouro-pneumonia. The new authority vested in the commission is, however, not to conflict with existing law.

The Oklahoma resolutions of Messrs. Plumb and Vest were placed before the senate. Mr. Vest withdrew his resolution, and in doing so took occasion to say that there could be no doubt whatever that as the laws stood the Oklahoma lands were not at this time subject to settlement by white people, and the president therefore, was unable to do otherwise than as he had done. After a long discussion, Mr. Plumb's resolution calling on the president for his views on the present status of the Oklahoma lands was agreed to.

In executive session the Senate confirmed: Carroll D. Wright of Boston, commissioner of labor; W. C. Emmett, secretary of legation, Constantinople; collector of customs, Vespasian Smith, Duluth; pension agent, Jacob Rich, Des Moines, Iowa; postmasters, D. S. Sweet, Pipe Stone, Minn.; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho; H. C. Colbaugh, Hamburg, Iowa.

The senate remained in secret session two hours discussing the Nicaragua treaty. Senator Morgan finished his speech and Senator Edmunds consumed the remainder of the session. Both gentlemen were in favor of the treaty.

HOUSE—A conference report on the Oregon Central forfeiture bill was made and agreed to; the house receding from its disagreement to the senate amendments. The Indian appropriation bill passed, after a long debate in which Mr. Reagan said it struck him as a curious fact that the government could always find means to appropriate money to feed a lot of lazy and vagabond Indians, but could never find means of putting them to work. He read a letter he had received from Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, who is now living on the banks of the Mediterranean, imploring his good offices for Indians, and asking him to request the president-elect to be deeply careful in the selection of a commissioner of Indian affairs. "No position," says the bishop, "in the gift of the president can bring to his party greater honor or greater fame."

MARRIAGE BY PHRENOLOGY.

Men With Bad Tempers Should Espouse Women of Mild Manners Two of a Color Cannot Agree. New York World.

Four weird portraits and the pallid dust of a gentleman whose skull was neatly divided into building lots, decorated the platform at Cooper Union last evening, when Professor Nelson Sizer came forward to discuss marriage by the standpoint of phrenology. There was a large audience. The speaker began by saying that the first things which engage a young man's attention are cooing a vocation and a wife. It was usually considered that woman was at her zenith at twenty and old at twenty-five. When she was sixteen, the question was, whom shall I take? Twenty, who will take me? Mothers-in-law and step-mothers are, in the professor's opinion, much less black than they are commonly painted. In speaking of domestic discipline, the speaker told of a man who had adopted twenty-six children, of whom twenty-seven turned out well.

"How many of the audience can show such a record as that?" asked Professor Sizer. To illustrate what people should marry, he showed his hearers some portraits, of which he had several upon the table.

"Of her," he said, holding up a severe angular face, "I have some doubts. (The audience giggled.) Perhaps you have none at all. Would some of you like her for a mother-in-law? Don't talk at once. This woman (holding up another picture is "vert, substantial, ambitious, and self-reliant, and would make a good mate for this man, (exhibiting a mild-mannered countenance adorned with taffy-colored hair).

He is intelligent and religious, but can not clench his fists. She will run the house while he writes the editorials. She furnishes the lemons and he the sugar. "Marry one like yourself, people sometimes say. That is very well if you are perfect, but some of us are not perfect. Men should marry to make up for their deficiencies. There should be harmony of temperament and mental development.

"In this picture," continued the professor, pointing to a smiling likeness of Daniel Lambert, "we see plumpness and vitality. This man will drink when he is treated, and is a jolly good fellow. If he married a woman like himself the children would have dots in their faces instead of eyes. Picture No. 2 represents the hard, bony style of man—the trullis without the vine. He should marry a woman who is soft, rounded, and cheerful. No. 3 is pretty much all brain, and if he marries a woman of his own type the children would be of the kind ca onized in Sunday-school literature, and would die before they were six years old. I believe that most of the unhappy marriages occur because men know so few women who are not already spoken for.

"Blondes should marry brunettes." To illustrate, Professor Sizer showed the portraits of a couple who were married in Vermont in 1842. The man was very dark, the woman a blonde. The speaker also held up to the admiring audience a blonde, very decollete, who, she said, would select a dark husband.

In contrast he showed a demure Puritanic brunette, whose name was Lola Montez. Going on with his lecture the speaker said the tall should marry the short, the stout should unite with the lean, etc. Fine training and careful selection had produced a Jay-Eye-See and Maud S., and had reduced a mile from three minutes to 2:10 1-4.

There was no reason, he said, why, by an application of the principles of horse-breeding to humanity, men might not live to be one hundred years old. Within the speaker's recollection the average of human life had been increased from thirty-three to forty-two years. A silent man should marry a talkative woman, and a taciturn woman (if one could be found) should join a man with a lively tongue. The union of two silent people would produce children who could not say the Lord's prayer.

As an illustration of a strong, resolute nature, the professor showed a crayon sketch which was said to represent King Philip II. of Spain. Twenty-five cents' worth of phrenology and one dollar's worth of phrenology would enable people to make proper selections of husbands and wives. Cousins should not intermarry, as their progeny are likely to be idiots. After defending the institution of marriage against the assault of free-love doctrines, and asserting that a knowledge of physical and mental laws would diminish the rowing evils of divorce, Professor Sizer examined the heads of several ladies and gentlemen who mounted the platform.

"This lady," he said, caressing the bang of a stylish blonde, "is ingenious and lively, but not very pious. She comes of a family of artists, and has considerable mechanical skill. She would decorate your home tastefully," looking hard at a dark-complexioned youth who tried to hide his feet under a chair. The blonde snickered, rearranged her bangs, and put on her hat as Professor Sizer examined the back hair of an elderly woman, and announced that she was not stingy, was brave and long-headed, and that her sons said "Yes ma'am," in addressing her. A careful examination of her frizzes satisfied the lecturer that she was intellectual, full of vitality, and dignified. The examination of heads closed the entertainment.

Captain Arthur Sprinz, a merchant of Callaro, died three years ago, leaving a fortune of a million and a half to his cousin, John Sprinz. Inquiries for the heir were set on foot, but he was not found until about three weeks before his death at Virginia City, Nev.

The Hon. David Sankey, who died recently at New Castle, Pa., aged seventy-five years, was the father of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist.

Hamilton Disston, the saw manufacturer of Philadelphia, has \$400,000 insurance on his life in thirteen regular companies.