

Daily Globe. Official Paper of the City and County. Printed and Published Every Day in the Year. BY THE ST. PAUL LOBE PRINTING COMPANY. No. 17 Wabasha Street, St. Paul.

THE DAILY GLOBE. SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK. Daily and Sunday Globe; ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL. One month, 30 cents; Six months, \$1.00. Twelve months, \$2.00.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE. An eight page paper published every Thursday sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1882.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Seven issues per week, delivered by carrier, mail or applied by newsdealers—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Six issues per week (omitting Sunday) by mail, as follows: One month, 30 cents; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$5; twelve months, \$10. Postage is prepaid on all papers sent by mail.

The Globe on the Trains. The GLOBE has always been supplied to the news men on the trains, but at the previous session encountered difficulties which do not now need to be recounted.

The suggestion of the secretary of the water commissioners that the water tax should be doubled will not meet with very popular favor. The city certainly should be able to do as well by the people as the private company was in the habit of doing.

The storm of yesterday and last night prostrated the telegraph wires in every direction, and it was only with extreme difficulty and circuitous routes that news from the outside world could be obtained.

The special GLOBE wire was among those prostrated, and, as a consequence, we are obliged to go to press without our usual special features. Our Associated Press dispatches are also greatly curtailed, but an endeavor has been made to supply the deficiency with interesting miscellany.

As usual when a large fire occurs, there were plenty to criticize and censure the management yesterday. The only real hitch was in the delay of the engines in reaching the fire promptly. This can scarcely be said to be the fault of any one.

The superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph was in the very act of making repairs which cut off the circuit from the nearest box, and he mounted a horse and rode to the nearest engine house, five or six blocks distant, to give the alarm.

The department then responded promptly and did excellent service, saving a vast amount of property. This is the more worthy of commendation when the storm of wind and snow which was raging is considered.

There never was a more unfavorable day for fighting a fire than yesterday, and the fact that it did not spread beyond the building where it originated, speaks well for the department.

TRICKS AND GREED OF THE BOSSES. It has been thought that the lesson taught the Republicans by the late elections would, for the time being at least, put the party on its good behavior.

But this reasonable expectation does not seem likely to be realized. As the first Napoleon said of the Bourbons, "they never forget a thing and they never learn anything," so the Republican politicians seem not to forget their ungodly greed, nor do they seem capable of learning anything by the severe rebuke of the people.

Instead of cutting down expenditures, their committees in this session of congress are already asking for immense army and naval appropriations, and the committee of ways and means, as the GLOBE has already noticed, have introduced a bill to abolish the internal revenue tax on tobacco in all the various forms in which it is used.

This bill, if passed, would strike millions from the revenue collection. Tobacco, in all the forms is, confessedly, a luxury, and not a necessity. Then why strike of taxes from that, and leave them untouched in matters entering into the necessities and every day business of life?

No petition has been presented from any source assailing for this repeal. Then why this movement? It is its origin in no honest, sincere purpose. It is simply a desire on the part of the party going out of power to embarrass the triumphant Democracy.

So universal is the use of tobacco in some form, so almost without numerical limit its devotees, that the Bourbon Republicans wish to embarrass the party coming into power, by attempting to array this large interest against it.

If Democrats should venture to oppose the bill. We trust no Democratic representative will fail to do his duty on this question. Tobacco is rightfully on the list of luxuries. Keep it there and tax it accordingly. Consumers of the weed will not complain. They have not in the past, nor will they in the future. If they do, the course that is right and just is the plain rule of duty. Adhere to this line of action, and nothing is to be feared from the buncomb, bogus acts of members of a party repudiated by the people.

Notwithstanding their crushing defeat, the Republicans are bold in their grasp and greed. A large number of the Republican representatives in the present House, we believe a majority of them, have been defeated, or failed of a renomination. Their political career is ended. Next March they go into the hopeless retirement of private life.

They care nothing for the future welfare of the party. Their aim is to make the most of their present opportunity. Hence they go in for large army, naval, and other appropriations, in order personally to profit by them.

Unless those Republicans who are elected, and who may hope for a future political existence, unite with the Democrats in opposing these schemes for large appropriations, some of them may carry, and the oomrants who have ruined the party may fatten still more on public plunder. Robeson is one of the virtuous patriots favoring large naval appropriations. It is his last chance. He will take a final political rest after March 4th. The shameless greed of these machine stalwarts, the undiluted political friends of the Boss leaders, are about played out. They give a full exhibit of their base quality in the expiring mo-

ments of the party. The day dawn of a better crisis in our public affairs, and in official life, we trust, steadily approaches.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. If there is any exhibition of human nature which the cynic particularly enjoys seeing, it is the empty pageant of a showy demonstrative funeral over a "subject" (that is the dissector's term) who had claims upon the recognition and kindness of his immediate community in the last years of his checkered existence, which were withheld until he had no use for them, and his inanimate clay evoked in this erewhile forgetful public the impulse of doing itself honor by honoring him when he could no longer ask anything of it.

In one of our oldest Minnesota towns was buried last week one of the first settlers and representatives of the state's earliest civilization. It would be unnecessary now to recount the whys and wherefores of his gradual going from a condition of excellent worldly prosperity to one of poverty and dependence.

Lands that he loved more from association with the brightest years of his manhood than for the market value, fell into grasping and unscrupulous hands. Wealth vanished and the times changed; difficulties complicated, and people wondered over his financial problem, and speculated on how long he could pull through. Finally he sold his homestead. The proceeds went mostly into the hands of accommodating gentlemen who have money to loan, and the ruined man went "up North." But his heart was tethered to his first camping ground, and back he came to the spot which bore his name, to stumble about its streets and paths almost blind, poor and bereft, as pathetic a figure as Bellisarius, if not so heroic.

In this desolate, darkened interval the discouraged and broken old man was not forgotten. Two friends of pioneer times did not wait until he was dead to show their consideration for him, but were true enough and practical enough to send a fund for his support. To be sure it was what you might expect from Henry Hastings Sibley and Norman W. Kittson. As for Gen. Sibley, no man in the state gives so much in private charity. His thoughtful generosity, and his beautiful kindness have mitigated many a burden of privation and wretchedness, all unknown to the world, as his treatment of the unfortunate gentleman, just buried, is known only to a few besides a certain county auditor.

How much will be said and written of him when he is gone. And yet the best part of the good he has done in his beneficent life will not be known in human records where his honorable services are noted—but in those of eternity.

So while the places of business in Faribault are closed and the populace turns out for the pageant and the regium, the paucity is said, and we look around to see the most unexpected persons "assisting" at the obsequies. The cynic smiles saying to himself there is nothing so cheap as a public funeral to give a place the name of having done its duty, where there is no expectation of ever again being called upon to do anything else for the same subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The people at the heavy rate of taxation in vogue, keenly feel, as they may, the excessive burden of the public debt entailed on the government by the war of the rebellion. That its absolute payment should be provided for, the credit of the government required; but that credit did not require its rapid extinction. And yet its rapid reduction seems to have been a pet measure with every administration since the close of the war of the rebellion. Monthly statements are made to show how fast the process of liquidation is going on, and the larger the payments made, the more credit the government takes to itself for its skill in finance and conspicuous integrity in paying a debt that has just and undisputed claims upon the national exchequer.

Meanwhile the people groan under an almost unendurable burden of taxation that administrations may glorify themselves, and that finance officers, like John Sherman and others, may have their phrases sounded as among the first, if not the first of the world's great financiers.

The policy of the rapid extinction of the public debt has, at last, come to be questioned. The propriety of postponing, not repudiating its payment, in the interest of lighter taxes is being discussed, and looked squarely in the face. It is an idea of English statesmen that a national debt is a public blessing. England seems to be no way concerned on account of the existence and perpetuation of her enormous public debt, and is always ready with additional millions to sustain her supremacy, whether in India, South Africa or Egypt, or elsewhere.

A government without a public debt is in quite as much danger as a government with one, perhaps in greater danger. It has not passed from the memory of many, that some years ago the United States government was out of debt with a large surplus fund in its treasury. It was a perplexing question of that day what to do with that surplus. It was not needed for the current expenditures of the government, and there was no legitimate enterprise that could be devised for its absorption. It was finally decided to apportion it out to the then existing states as a loan pro rata, according to population, under certain restrictions, provisos and terms devised by the wise men of congress. The surplus millions were thus disposed of, and permanently disposed of, for no state has ever restored a dollar of that loan, or been called upon to do so.

The English opinion that a public debt is a public blessing rests upon the idea that it has a cohesive power in the pledged public faith to maintain the honor and integrity of the government, enlisting in that direction the interest of the people, and developing their duty to sustain the government that gives them protection. No loyal citizen will object to meeting his fair share of obligations in supporting the government of his choice, or under which he claims citizenship.

But a government out of debt is liable to be led into extravagance and a misuse of the public funds. Temptation will lead to corrupt practices and an unlawful absorption of the national treasury. This will weaken the attachment of the people to their government far more than burdensome taxation with a well ordered and economical administration. This is not an argument for heavy taxation, for a well and honestly administered government, with a large public debt, need not, necessarily, and will not afflict a peo-

ple with a crushing load of burdensome, creaking taxation.

In 1862 congress passed an act creating a sinking fund for the reduction of our public debt, but the reduction of the debt has far outstripped the requirements of the sinking fund act. This sinking fund act was passed to establish confidence in the government creditor that a stated, reliable, and certain progress would be made in the payment of the debt. What propriety or necessity, then, to burden the people with taxation to go beyond the requirements of that act? The government gets a little cheap glory by inflicting a heavy and unjust burden upon the people, to show how rich we are, and of what great financial possibilities we are capable. The credit of the nation will be sufficiently well maintained, if we meet fairly, and do not go beyond our assumed engagements.

There is another view to be taken. Those who hold government bonds, hold them as secure investments of their money. These bondholders do not require the payment of these bonds. They prefer they should lie unpaid, as permanent investments. There is, therefore, no urgency in hastening forward the payment of the public debt to the augmentation of the burden of taxation.

A nation in debt, with an enormous and burdensome system of taxation, is as much exposed to extravagant and corrupt uses of the public money, as a nation out of debt, and our own government at the present time is an illustration of this stubborn fact.

The people are crying a halt in this direction. The extravagant, reckless, corrupt appropriations of the last session of congress aroused them to action, and the earnest and emphatic utterances of last November it would be well to duly heed. Let the payment of the public debt take a rest, or at least let its rapid extinction be postponed. The government has the right and the power to adopt the policy of postponement, and violates no moral obligation in so doing. Such a course will raise no clamor among government creditors, and will secure the hearty approbation of the tax-paying people, to whom this reversal of the financial policy of the government is due.

Taxation must be vigorously reduced—public expenditures must be rigidly abridged, and from one to two hundred millions of dollars left with the people, instead of being drawn out in taxation as now, and thus receive great relief everywhere.

Extravagance, corruption, and consequent duplex taxation is the rock upon which the Republican party has split. Let the Democrats now coming into power profit by the fate of a suicidal, expiring party.

Prang's Prize Christmas Cards. One of the neatest and most unique of the numerous Christmas devices is the idea conceived by L. Prang, the celebrated Boston art publisher, of offering large prizes for designs for Christmas cards. The result has been the production of some of the most beautiful Christmas cards ever seen. The first prize of \$2,000 was awarded Miss Dora Wheeler, of New York. The leading thought, symbolically rendered, is that of the light of the world rising to dissipate the darkness which encompasses poverty-stricken mankind. A desolate woman, standing on the globe and leaning against a barren, snow-laden tree, gazes intently in an agony of expectation towards a vision in the clouds of the Virgin with the Christ Child in her arms. Two tiny clad little children, frightened by what they do not understand, cling closely to their mother's side, in search of aid and protection. The contrast between these groups, one of heavenly beauty and promise in a sun of light, the other of poverty, intense expectation, fear and desolation, produces a most striking effect. Both groups are surrounded by floating clouds filled with joyous angels, and the entire original in conception, which completes the design most harmoniously.

The second prize card, by Mrs. Humphrey, of Boston, is a gem. It represents a little girl in her night dress, kneeling before the open chimney, and apparently praying for a full share of Santa Claus's favors. The border, with faint dusky outlines of birds, and the head of Santa Claus seemingly listening to the prayer of the child, gives the design a very charming completeness.

The fourth prize card, if the GLOBE had been making up the award, would have taken higher rank. It shows a little boy in bed, awaking on Christmas morning, and with a happy smile perceiving the various toys deposited on his coverlet. His expression of pleasure is simply immense, and will carry many adults back to their childish days.

All of the designs are so complete that no Christmas tree will be complete which doesn't contain some of Prang's cards.

A London Club Story. Talking about swaggers, too much of this commodity has lately brought to grief a certain member of a well-known good third-rate London club. This gentleman is not only a confirmed "tuff-hunter," but one who, so far from admitting that any member of the "upper ten" could by any accident be unknown to him, is always ready to boast of close and intimate friendship with every one who happens to have either rank or position. His falling is notorious; and three humorists determined to give him a lesson. Accordingly, in the club billiard-room, one of their number, Mr. C., casually said: "Are you going to Lady L's to-night?" "No," replied the victim; "her ladyship will never forgive me; but the fact is I'm fagged out, and good people are scarce, I think." "Quite right," said Mr. C., "I'll make your apologies," said Mr. C.

Agast at this unlooked-for proposition, but unable now to retreat from the position he had taken up, the only rejoinder of Mr. J. was a feeble "thanks; I wish you would." Half an hour later, just as the trio were about to leave the club, unhappy Mr. J. drew Mr. C. aside, and after some blushing about the bush, was at last obliged to confess that he did not know Lady L., and begged Mr. C. not to mention his name to her. "All right," said his triumphant tormentor. "I won't; you may depend upon that, for I don't happen to know her myself?"—Quiz.

Great Men's Imaginations. One more sleeping car episode and I will close. A fat man from New York engaged a lower berth last evening, and after he had retired he raised the curtain of his window and gazed in the cool moonlight and the fresh pure air that came in at the partially opened casement. He was a great stickler for ventilation, and the thought that he was getting a glorious draught of heaven's pure air made him happy. Finally, bathed in the magnificent moonlight he sank to sleep. In the morning he awoke to find that the window was double, and that only one of the panes was open. A man who got up in the dark and kicked four panes of glass out of a bookcase in order to get more air, and went to bed happy, I do not know of a sadder case of misplaced confidence.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Stedley, United States navy, who died Tuesday night, will occur to-day.

VENUS' TRANSIT.

The Distinguished Planet Makes a Show of Herself on Time Yesterday—But the Conditions Were Not Altogether Favorable for the Observation—Some Good Photographs Obtained.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 6.—To the great displeasure of the astronomers of the Northfield observatory the morning opened cold and cloudy, the air mingled with flakes of snow, and continued throughout the day to be the stormiest for two years, but twenty minutes before 12 the clouds cleared away and after twenty minutes the whole zenith and the sun was clear as a bell, thus affording an opportunity to gaze upon the sun's disk dotted with the transit of Venus, which in appearance was a black spot the size of a hickory nut, about three-fourths both ways across the sun, traveling to the west. It was also discernible with smoked glass and with the naked eye.

[Western Express Press.] CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Observers at Cincinnati observatory are suffering immeasurable disappointment because clouds obscure the sun and prevent any satisfactory observation of the transit of Venus. A clear sky at midnight gave high hopes of clear weather to-day, but the sun rose partly obscured and soon became wholly invisible. Shortly before 10 o'clock the clouds grew so thin that the sun was distinctly visible. Private observers with smoked glass were able to see distinctly the planet on the lower portion of the sun. The utmost was done at the observatory at this time, but the result is far from satisfactory.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The weather was beautifully clear since daylight, giving local astronomers a fine chance to observe the transit of Venus, which they are improving. Prof. Elias Culbert, of the Tribune, has made arrangements for a complete scientific observation. Smoked glasses are in the hands of a good many citizens.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather the transit of Venus was totally invisible from Greenwich observatory.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Notwithstanding the clouds, Harvard observatory made satisfactory observations of the first and second contact in the transit of Venus. Prof. Elias Culbert, of the Tribune, has made arrangements for a complete scientific observation. Smoked glasses are in the hands of a good many citizens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The weather this morning was quite cloudy; consequently but about a dozen photographs of the transit of Venus observed at the Navy observatory. The weather is nearly clear, and a fine observation is expected this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Hick's observatory, Mount Hamilton, at 9 a. m., says it is a splendid, clear day. Forty-eight photographs of the transit are already obtained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The transit of Venus was successfully observed at the observatory and stations in this city. St. Louis, Dec. 6.—Preparations were made for observing the transit of Venus by Prof. Engler, of Washington university, and Brother Edward John, of the Christian Brothers' college, in their various institutions, but owing to the cloudy weather the observations were unsuccessful. At the Christian Brothers' college the planet was seen in transit at 10:30, and this was the only point in the city where it was observed.

Ohio Crops. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—The forthcoming December crop report of the state board of agriculture will give the following final estimates for the year, based on the reports from 700 townships: Wheat, acres sown 2,741,560; condition 97; damaged by fly 6.5 per cent; corn, total bushels for 1882, 93,527,743; oats, 16,732,141; potatoes, 6,141,725; total, 27,241,401 lbs.; hay 2,908,290 tons; sorghum, 397,000 gallons. Percentage of crops compared with 1881, corn 116; rye 100; oats 87; barley 72; tobacco 101; hay 123; sorghum 101. Conditions of farm animals 110; hogs sold at 88 per cent, last year's sale. The estimated yield of corn much higher than the September estimate, owing to excellent fall weather for ripening that planted late. The yield of potatoes is much lower, owing to the damp weather, etc. Pastures are in better condition than for many years. Reports of wheat badly damaged will reduce the total of sound wheat below the September estimate of 45,000,000.

Mr. Talmage on Whispersers. In a sermon recently Mr. Talmage said, speaking of whispersers. "In nine cases out of ten men have got into business trouble through whispersers: I know how many business men have to suffer, and years ago I resolved never to let a Sunday pass without considering the spiritual wants of business men, either in prayer or sermon. Oh, these whispersers, these snoops! I hate them, and I ask God to give me more intensity in my hate of them!" Counting on his fingers and on his toes, Mr. Talmage continued: Envy, murder, deceit, malignity, whispersers! Peddlers of night shades! Peddlers of Canada thistle! Peddlers of mix vomit! Oh, whispersers! it would be better for you to go abroad with a fire brand and knife in your hands and burn and kill all whom you meet. John Wesley's wife was a whisperser, and her whispersers made so much trouble that the two had to separate. Jesus Christ himself had whispersers about him who said he was a wise-biber and the companion of the deacon, and there is one person worse than a whisperser, and that is the man or woman who listens to the whisperser without a protest. The receiver of stolen goods is worse than the thief. Don't make yourselves the inspectors of street-gutters or stakeholders in a dog fight. Teach your children to speak well of others. If you whisper, whisper good."

What Billy Birch Thought of It. Apropos of wet weather, there comes to us a reminiscence of the loss of the Central America between Aspinwall and New York. Pony Easton of pleasant memory said: "The deacon was walking the deck, Capt. Herndon and I were on the wheel house. Where Billy Birch was I don't know. Well, the ship went down, and I thought we should never get to the bottom. Then I thought we would never get to the top—and poor Herndon never did. I came up alongside of the deacon, and we were all raddling away. As soon as we could breathe, the deacon said, 'Oh, Mr. Easton, this is a terrible moment! You have led a worldly life. Do you feel prepared for the great change that is about to overtake us?' Shall I offer up a prayer? Now, if the fact must be known, I was at that very time doing my own praying, and didn't want anybody to hold my proxy. I tipped a man a little way off holding on to something, and, as the deacon was discouraging, I thought I would swim away from him. It turned out to be Billy Birch and as I came up to him he sang out, 'hallo, Pony! Is that you? Terrible wet weather, ain't it?'"

It is thought the diplomatic appropriation bill will be the next one reported to the house.

CRIMES & CASUALTIES.

The Sturka Murder Trial at Chicago—Efforts to Prey on Train Robberies in Texas—Heavy Burglaries—Burned to Death.

THE STURKA TRIAL. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Theresa Sturka came into court this morning and very nearly fainted upon taking the stand, making up on the whole a very sensational spectacle in the court room. Her testimony was however finished, as well as the cross-examination. Her testimony simply established her love for Charley Stiles, and that she was subject to hysteria. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

A HORRIBLE DEATH. TOWANDA, Pa., Dec. 6.—When the accident occurred at Rummersfield last night Engineer Faulker, who was pinioned in the cab of his own wrecked locomotive, saw the flames spreading around him, and called to the firemen to get away the cab. His right leg could not be extricated and he must roast alive unless the cab was cut away. The spectators tried to release him, but the flames spread so rapidly that no one could get near enough to the cab to work with the axe, and there was no water at hand with which to subdue the flames. He bravely met his death by inches in the flames.

TRAIN ROBBERIES. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Owing to the boldness of train robbers and the number and of suspicious characters infesting the towns and country in the northern part of Texas, the railroad companies are taking unusual precautions to protect their trains. Commencing to-day all passenger and express trains on the Texas & Pacific road will carry a strong force of state rangers as a guard between Ft. Worth and El Paso, and other roads will probably pursue the same course. No captures have yet been made of the men who attacked the train on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road a few days ago, but it is pretty well established that one of them, mortally wounded in the fight, died next day near Cleburne, and was secretly buried by his comrades.

ILLEGAL HUNTING. Extensive arrests have recently been made by the Indian police of parties hunting buffalo and other game on reservations in the Indian territory. There is a federal law against hunting on these lands with a penalty of a heavy fine and confiscating of effects. The Indian authorities say they are determined to stop this sort of invasion, and have issued instructions to arrest all residing hunting parties found on the reservation and confiscate their effects. Hunters from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Texas and other states, have been already arrested, and will be arraigned before the nearest United States court.

STRIKEN FROM THE DOCKET. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—In the court of criminal correction this forenoon, the case of the state against John Cockerell for murder in the second degree, was stricken from the docket. This was on account of the action of the grand jury in ignoring the bill. The bondsmen were also released, and thus the last phase of the Cockerell-Slayback tragedy is ended.

FIBES. BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 6.—Shawnee college, ten miles south of here, burned Monday night with a museum of Indian curiosities valued at \$10,000. Supposed incendiary. None of the property was insured.

CHARLTON, Ia., Dec. 6.—Several buildings burned yesterday. Loss \$22,000; partly insured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Lang's furniture manufactory, Pell street, was damaged by fire \$30,000.

BURNED TO DEATH. CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—During a fire in a small dwelling on Avery alley in the south western part of the city this afternoon Maggie Williams, a colored girl nine years old, was suffocated by smoke and burned to death.

BEATEN BY BURGLARS. Two burglars entered the residence of M. E. Ingalls, East Walnut Hill, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Ingalls was awakened, but Joseph Walker, a colored man, encountered the burglars in the house and was severely if not fatally injured. He was first knocked down with a stone, and afterwards badly cut with a knife.

HEAVY BURGLARIES. CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—Burglars ransacked the house of Col. Wm. Harris yesterday evening, taking \$12,000 in jewelry and diamonds.

LONDON, O., Dec. 6.—Burglars entered Jacob Weber's saloon this morning, blew open the safe and stole \$1,200 in money and valuables. They overlooked certificates of deposit for \$1,300.

Where to Put a Kiss. [Philadelphia Times.] An esteemed young friend of the Times asks a funny question. He wants to know where he shall put his kisses. Probably any number of people, without much thought would rush rashly forward to tell him all about it, and consider the command a perfectly easy one. The problem, however, is really difficult, and anyone who has had experience enough to know what kissing is, will shrink from quick or direct advice on the subject.

As a matter of course the young man who has kisses to give away will give them to his girl if she is willing; if she isn't willing, but that is so improbable that it would be a waste of time to say anything about it. If a young man has no girl of his own he will naturally—such is the waywardness of human nature—find some one else's girl or girls, and to some a good many girls are not any too much of a good thing. They say it isn't such a bad thing sometimes when you find you have kissed the wrong girl, if there can be any wrong girl in a matter like that.

But the trouble on the young man's mind seems to be regarding the proper place for a kiss. He does not feel certain whether he should kiss the girl on the lips, or the chin, or the cheek, or the hand. There are some young men who would regard the poorest of all these chances as the extreme of bliss. But such young men lack the snap and enterprise which a wide-awake and desirable girl rather likes. The young man who hesitates and trifles with uncertainty about the proper site upon which to build his kisses will lose the delight of kissing. If there were a worse fate he would deserve it. There is, however, no worse fate.

Kissing the hand is a very neat but colorless sort of compliment. It is unsatisfactory to both parties, they say. We are also reliably informed that kissing the forehead or the chin is a cold sort of thing, and not largely indulged by people of good taste. The cheek, if not too hard, is understood to be very fair kissing ground, but good judges have very generally agreed upon the lips as offering superior inducements. If his mouth is not too large or his girl's mouth too small, or if his girl's mouth is not too large and his too small, perhaps the young man who wants the Times' advice had better stick to the lips. If there is anything sweet in a kiss—and doubtless there is—he will find it there.

The double turreted iron monitor Princeton was successfully launched at Chester yesterday morning.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Sherman presented petitions of citizens of Ohio for the passage of a bill to increase pensions to those who lost an arm or leg in the service.

Mr. Ingalls presented similar petitions from citizens of Kansas. Bills were introduced by Mr. Anthony to prohibit the use of the capitol for other than legitimate purposes. Refereed. A bill was offered by Mr. Chilcott for the erection of a public building in Pueblo, Col.

At the close of the morning hour Mr. Platt called up his resolution of yesterday asking the commissioner of pensions to furnish information in reference to the pension roll and the probable effect upon it of the passage of the pending bill to increase the pension of persons who lost an arm or leg in the service, or who are suffering from equivalent disabilities. After discussion and amendment directing the commissioner to furnish a complete list of persons borne on the roll, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Russell gave notice that he would call up at an early date the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The senate took up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and Mr. Ingalls proceeded to explain its provisions.

House. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Beck in the senate yesterday directing the commission on civil service reform to inquire into the details of alleged political assessments made upon government employees during the recent election. Mr. Kasson objected to present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred.

Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for the names and character of the particular objects referred to in that part of the president's message, which discusses appropriations for rivers and harbors, as likely to need additional appropriations this season. Refereed.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution authorizing the committee on appropriations to embody in the postoffice bill a clause reducing the letter postage to two cents. Adopted.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolution for the distribution of the president's message, and the house proceeded in committee of the whole to its consideration. After discussion the resolution was adopted, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the state of the Union.

The state bill to be considered was one refunding to the state of Georgia \$35,000 expended by the state for common defense. By a vote of 61 to 76 the committee refused to strike out the enacting clause. The bill was then reported to the house and passed 96 to 80.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reform to inquire how much money was collected by the campaign managers of the Democratic party from the Cobden club and from the Free Trade club for use in the campaign in '82. "Let it be adopted," cried several Democrats, but Kasson objected to the present consideration for the same reason which prompted him to object to Willis' resolution, that the committee had as much work before it as it could accomplish.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois called attention to the fact that objection came from the Republican side and then the resolution was referred.

Mr. Kasson presented the views of the minority committee of the ways and means on internal revenue bill. They were ordered printed. The minority report is signed by Kasson, Dummell, McKinley, Haskell, Morrison and Russell. They say they are not prepared to recommend the entire abolition of the tax nor run the risk of reducing the revenue of the government below the amounts which will evidently be required to meet arrearages of pensions in addition to order current expenses of the government by extravagant reduction of any source of public revenue. It is a much more agreeable duty and much more feasible to reduce taxes from time to time as the unknown extent of our revenues shall be developed than to re-impose them to meet imperative obligations of the government.

Denzell and Haskell filed a supplemental minority report in which they favored the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those on malt and spiritsuous liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars. If it becomes apparent that the government does not require the entire amount derived from liquors and tobacco, a proposition reducing the tax may be favorably considered.

The Story of Samson. "Pa," said the Rev. Malkittle's son, "Samson was a strong man, wasn't he?" "Yes, Samson was the strongest man that ever lived."

"Tell me about him." "It was intended that Samson should be the strongest man, and before he was born—"

The bewildered expression on the child's face arrested the minister in his narration. "Before he was born?" asked the boy. "Yes, before—that is, before he was found in the cave of his mother. The fun which prevailed there was high and furious. A good deal of champagne was drunk, and it is doubtful whether many of those present returned to their homes in a sober condition. Damla, it appears, had sufficient sense to accompany Miss S— to her door and return to Sarah's studio at about 3 o'clock in the morning. A servant, who witnessed the scene, and must have related it to a reporter, described the greeting which awaited the late-comer as an unpleasant one. Sarah, when she is mad, can swear like a trooper, and this time she swore enough for a whole regiment of dragoons. Words ran high, and Damla put his hat on and walked out in disgust.

Sarah Bernhardt's temper is one which may be said to be a jolly ball in the Queen of the Theatre. The fun which prevailed there was high and furious. A good deal of champagne was drunk, and it is doubtful whether many of those present returned to their homes in a sober condition. Damla, it appears, had sufficient sense to accompany Miss S— to her door and return to Sarah's studio at about 3 o'clock in the morning. A servant, who witnessed the scene, and must have related it to a reporter, described the greeting which awaited the late-comer as an unpleasant one. Sarah, when she is mad, can swear like a trooper, and this time she swore enough for a whole regiment of dragoons. Words ran high, and Damla put his hat on and walked out in disgust.

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"No; the angel meant that his strength lay in his hair, and that his hair must not be cut off." "If I let my hair grow long, can I lift more than now?" "I don't know about that."

"Are women stronger than men?" "No." "But they've got longer hair." "Yes; they have longer hair." "A woman couldn't whip you, could she?" "No; not easily."

"Was Samson a Democrat?" "I don't know." "But why don't you know? I'd know if I was as