

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, submitted the report of the committee on proposed revision of the rules. It was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow, permission being given Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to submit a minority report.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered a resolution providing for the call of States to-day for the introduction of bills. Considerable antagonism was made to this proposition, Messrs Hammond, of Georgia, and McMillan, of Tennessee, asserting that the introduction of bills before the House had determined the jurisdiction of the various committees would lead to great confusion.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, took the same view of the matter and pointed out various sections in the proposed new code which would be violated if the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Weaver saw no weight in the objections raised to his resolution, because it was proposed to refer the bills to appropriate committees when appointed. Further discussion was cut short by a motion to adjourn, which was carried at 12:25.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, urging Congress to pass without unnecessary delay the bill providing for the presidential count. Mr. Platt briefly called attention to the importance of the subject, covered by the joint resolution saying the people of this State had requested him to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Hoar was rather of the opinion that Mr. Platt's State was responsible for failure in the House of the bill, already three times passed in the Senate, to meet the difficulty. The distinguished representative of that State had been chairman of the House conference committee on the bill in the last Congress and the conference report was not made to the House till so late in the session, in the presence of other business nothing was done by the House. The Senate, Mr. Hoar said, had done everything possible in the premises and was not responsible for the failure of the bill to become a law.

The chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the State executive committee appointed by the constitutional convention of the Territory of Dakota as a State of the Union, and transmitting a draft of the constitution for the approval of Congress.

Mr. Harrison said he had only awaited the receipt of this memorial in order to introduce the bill providing for the admission of the Territory named, and he would introduce such bill at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably on the original bill providing for the performance of the duties of the President in case of death, resignation inability of both president and vice-president. He said it was substantially the same bill that had been acted on last year and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for consideration.

Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that its consideration might be delayed for a day in order that he might

have an opportunity to attach to it, as an amendment, the bill already introduced by him to regulate the count of the Presidential vote.

Mr. Hoar was willing his bill should lie over one day, when he shall to-morrow have submitted some remarks on its subject matter. This was satisfactory to Mr. Edmunds and the bill was placed on the calendar.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS DRINKS.

"Brandy smash, sir? Yes, sir," and an uptown bartender immediately began to shovel ice in a glass, and soon crashed the mint prior to completing the beverage.

"From the South, sir, I reckon?" said the bartender, as the writer set down the empty glass.

"Why do you ask?" said the reporter, Yankee fashion.

"Well, you see, we can generally fix the nationality of the visitor by his drinks. Most Americans that drink go in for gin or whisky cocktails in the morning. A Frenchman takes claret and ice, or if he is hard on it, some cognac or absinthe. A Dutchman or Prussian wants beer. Chinamen don't do much bar drinking but lately the steward of this hotel tells me some of them have been strengthening their tea with brandy. They must drink a good deal of tea to judge by the brandy I have been sending them. Englishmen run heavily on ale and brandy, but seldom came to the bar, especially in the morning. We haven't had any Japs yet, but the bartender of a hotel where a party of them are stopping tells me that they are getting very fond of larger. In this country every State has its own particular style of drink. Whisky is at the top. A New Yorker wants rye all the time, a Pennsylvanian calls for Monongahela, the Kentuckians sticks up for Bourbon, and it is nearly certain death to offer a drinker from Florida or Georgia any but corn whisky. Jerseymen take applejack in preference to anything else, while Delawareans must have peach brandy and honey. Missourians as a rule, are great whisky drinkers; they want their whisky straight and strong and plenty of it. North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and other Southern States send us great fancy drinkers. The best barkeepers in the world come from the South. Since the California wines have come out, the Pacific people have called heavily for catawba, but half of them can't tell the difference between a still catawba and an ordinary Sauterne."

"Suppose you don't have the particular brand of whisky gentleman call for?"

"Well, that's easily settled. There are very few bars that don't keep both Rye and Bourbon, and, between you and me, there are not many drinkers who can tell the difference. Most bars keep two or more bottles of whiskey—all drawn from the same barrel, and, if a barkeeper understands his business he can make a man think he is drinking Rye, when he is actually drinking Bourbon. Bad rye whiskey, with a dash of common bitters in it, can be made to pass as corn whisky."

"Are fancy drinks in much demand now?"

"Fairly so. Some times a bartender has to be sharp to keep up with his orders. The other day a Southerner came in and ordered junk of me. What the deuce junk was I did not know, so I had to trust to my wits. I found out after a little that junk was a compound of apple jack and eider, or another name for stone fence. Another time a gentleman wanted an Albany punch. I asked whether he preferred brandy or Santa Cruz rum, and when he answered I knew what an Albany

punch was, for nearly all punches are built on the same prescription."

"What are the principal fancy drinks called for?"

"Well, New Yorkers take naturally to milk punches and whiskey and gin sours. Southerners are heavy on sherry cobbler, mint juleps, brandy smashes, brandy juleps and Bourbon sours. Philadelphians, when they don't take ale or beer, or take whisky straight, call for cocktails, whiskey smashes, Roman punch, and Flash House punch is one of the nicest drinks known. It is made of whisky, Jamaica rum and several cordials together with lemons and oranges. But the same drinks go by different names in different parts of the country."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A bad street is like a bad man. If there is any way to give it the go-by it will be so treated.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

AUGUST RAUXET vs. R. G. COBB, No. 2477.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of Ouachita, Fifth District Court. By virtue of fieri facias issued by the Hon. Fifth District Court, in and for the Parish of Ouachita, and to me directed in the above entitled an numbered suit I have seized and taken into my possession, and will sell at public auction, between legal hours of sale, to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the Court House in the City of Monroe, La., on

Saturday, 2d Day of January 1886,

the following property to-wit:

A certain lot of ground and all improvements thereon, situated in the City of Monroe, and described as follows:

A certain lot of ground and improvements situated in square No. 6, of the plan of Monroe as recorded in Notarial book G, being lots No. one (1) two (2) three (3) and one half of lot No. seven (7) being one hundred and eighty feet on St. John street and one hundred and fifty feet on Calypso street, as per plan, on the corner of said streets. Said property being that on which defendant now resides and purchased by him, said defendant, from Mrs. M. A. Fargoud on the 23d day of December, 1872.

Seized as the property of defendant, and will be sold to satisfy said writ and costs.

Terms of Sale:—On twelve months credit for what the property will bring, with eight per cent per annum interest thereon from day of sale, the purchaser to execute a special mortgage on the property and furnish approved security; and also pay the following costs as provided by law:

Clerk's cost, \$38.35; Recorders' cost, \$5.00; Advertisements, \$30.00; Amount of taxes due the State of Louisiana, and amount of taxes due the City of Monroe, La.; with costs and penalties to be added; Sheriff's cost, \$9.50, Commissions on amount of sale to be added.

J. E. MCGUIRE, Sheriff.

Saturday, Dec., 12, 1885.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

R. P. GLENN vs. E. B. CRYER, NO. 56.

In the United States Circuit for the Western District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of *fi fa* to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1886,

at 12 o'clock m., at the front door of the Federal Court House, in Monroe, La., the following described property, viz:

All of the right title, interest and claim of the Defendant E. B. Cryer, in and to the following real and personal property, viz: 1st. The steamboat "D. Stein," with all her machinery, furniture, tackle appertanances and appliances, now lying at the west bank of the Ouachita river at the front of the town of Trenton, Parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana.

2d. One steam engine and boiler as well as Bull Wheel, Elevator and saw mill fixtures; including shafting, pulleys and piping, now under and adjacent to a shed on the west bank of the Ouachita river, in the town of West Monroe, and opposite the City of Monroe.

3d. All the right title, interest and claim of said E. B. Cryer, and more particularly the right to redeem from the purchaser, O. B. Register, the following described real estate, which was purchased by said O. B. Register at tax sales made by J. E. McGuire, Tax Collector on the 2d day of May, 1885, under the Statutes of Louisiana, said sale title being recorded in Notarial Book, No. 27, p. p. 331 and 332 of the Recorders office of said Parish of Ouachita, and therein described as follows:

1st. Slack place, bounded north by Moore and others E., by Ouachita river J. Moore and Lemle and Standifer Cotton Shed, S., by Gans, Cryer and Head, and W., by Hog-gard containing 100 acres.

2d. Madden place; place dwelling and lot bounded north by Gans E by Ouachita river S by Newcomb W by Mrs. Head.

3d. Elevator building on river bank at head of Claiborne St. One house and lot on Claiborne road and one vacant lot on Front street, all of said real property being in and around the town of Trenton said Parish and State.

Sold in the above suit. Terms—Cash with the benefit of appraisal—P. B. WEAKS, Deputy Marshal.

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