

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

#### Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War with the report of the Chief of Ordnance showing the tests of iron and steel during the last year; also a letter from the same Secretary transmitting, in compliance with the recent resolution of the Senate, the report of Capt. Bixby, United States engineer, in the sea coast fortifications of Europe.

Mr. Edmunds from the committee on the Judiciary reports favorably the bill to relieve Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, of his political disabilities. He asked for immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, and another bill granting her the franking privilege. Mr. Edmunds said the extra bills were precisely in the form adopted in similar cases heretofore.

The bill was then read three times and passed, going to the calendar.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks on the Presidential succession bill, the Senate took up the bill to increase to \$5,000 the salary of United States district judges, but after some debate laid it over till to-morrow.

Mr. Frye then called up the bill providing a code of joint bills for the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Senate proceeded with its consideration.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator Jackson to-day proposes an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the president and the vice-president shall hereafter be elected for a term of six years and that they shall be ineligible to re-election, and the vice-president shall be ineligible to the office of president latter he shall have filled the same in case of vacancy therein.

#### House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from Tuesday, December 23, until Tuesday, January 6th. Laid over for one day under the rules. Mr. Morrison then called up the report of the committee on rules, which was presented yesterday, and the proposed new code and rules were read at length.

At Mr. Morrison's suggestion the reading of the report itself was dispensed with and the general debate was opened by Mr. Morrison with a short explanation of the proposed revision. There was nothing new, he said, in the proposition. He had merely grouped such of the propositions as had been submitted to the House from time to time as were believed to be essential to the speedy organization of the House, to the proper distribution of its work, and to more conservative and economical legislation.

After touching briefly upon one or two of the minor changes proposed, he argued in support of the distribution of the labors of the appropriation committee. If the revision was adopted that committee would be left with jurisdiction over bills aggregating an amount over half the expenditures of the government, and it was believed by the committee on rules that to give diligent and proper attention to appropriation bills involving such an amount of money, would require all the efforts, all the industry, all the intellig-

ence that could be found in any one committee of the House. It was claimed by the minority of the committee on rules that this would lead to increased expenditures. It would be only so, he contended, if the members who should constitute other committees were less intelligent, less honest, less vigilant and less capable of performing the duties that devolved on them than the member of the committee on appropriations. It was stated in the minority report that since the agricultural appropriation bill had been transferred to the committee on agriculture, the appropriation for the agricultural bureau had largely increased. This he accounts for by the fact the duties and powers of that bureau had largely increased and he commented upon the fact that though the agricultural interest was the most important in the country, the last agricultural appropriation carried only one-twelfth of the money which had been appropriated to erect a public building in Philadelphia. He answered the suggestion that the only way to get a decrease of expenditures through the Senate was to permit the Holman amendment to stand, by remarking that the Senate would hardly worry itself about increasing appropriations, which were made in the interest of Democratic officials.

### THE FOOLISH ROOSTER.

"Let me tell you a little story—a true, sweet little story—about our old farm," said the passenger from Indiana. "On our farm we have a big barn, full to the rafters with the fragrant hay, and back of the barn is a fragrant horse-pond. My father—noble old man, with a gray beard, kindly eyes, a pleasant word for everybody, and one suspender supporting a pair of baggy breeches patched with red—my dear old father, with his watchful eye for the economies of agriculture, concluded that the fragrant horse-pond that glistened in the sunlight and smelled toward Heaven would be a good place to raise geese. So he bought a goose of a neighbor and set her on a dozen eggs. It happened that one of these eggs was a hen's egg, and it hatched out a rooster. This young rooster survived the perils of infancy—mumps, chicken cholera, rats, stones, and too big a dinner of potato bugs and Paris green, and grew to manhood's estate a bumptious, crowing, ambitious young rooster. His half sisters just loved him, and the tale of family affection which I now tell you is the prettiest thing I ever saw in nature, with all her wondrous examples for man. This young rooster got to feeling very well one day. He thought he was about seven feet high, and that he could lick the best rooster that ever walked a dunghill in that township. He crew on the manure pile, and he crew on the corner, and he crew on the cowshed, and he asked one of his sisters to feel his muscle. Then he started in the direction of a neighbor, where he had heard a young rooster lifting up his voice. He found that young rooster, and they called each other names, and made faces at each other, and questioned each other's integrity for a few minutes, when they jumped up into the air and came down together. The birds twittered in the tree-tops and nodded in their nests, the bumble bee hummed toward his home, the sun sank slow-down in the red west, and the boss cows told the steers this was the time to shed. But those gallant young roosters fought on. Feathers flew and blood spattered, and combs and gills disappeared, but still the battle raged. Finally one poor young rooster was seen emerging from the smoke of battle. There was a dazed

look in his eyes. What there was left of his tail drooped in the dust. He walked as if he were tired, and left a trail of blood behind him. It was our young rooster and the other rooster was after him. He, too, had blood on his gills, but there was also blood in eye. He meant business, but stopped to crow.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Swell to a friend, with whom he was holding a heated argument. "I beg your pardon, sir; I ought to understand this matter better than you. I am a graduate of two colleges, sir."

"You remind me," replied his friend "very much of a calf my father used to own who had the milk from two cows."

"Why, how was that?"

"He was a very large calf."

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

The State of Louisiana, Parish of Ouachita, Fifth District Court.  
By virtue of *fiat 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. Pargoud 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, \$50.00, 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, E., by Gans, Cryer and Head, and W., by Hog-gard containing 160 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.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash with the benefit of appraisal—P. B. WEAKS, Deputy Marshal.

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