

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE CALLS FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE FISHERIES.

River and Harbor Bill Under Discussion—Several Hours Flittered Away—Measures Introduced—Bill Concerning Third Class Postoffice Passed.

The third bill concerning postoffices of the third class, providing that they shall be changed into postoffices of the fourth where the gross receipts amount to \$1,000 a year, or where the box receipts and commissions, constituting the postmaster's compensation, amount to \$1,000, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, taken from the floor at an hour and a half.

At 1:30 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases.

The debate and action upon this measure is published elsewhere in to-day's Republican.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of the states the following measures were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Sprague, of Illinois: Proposing a constitutional amendment, changing the date for the assembling of Congress to the first Tuesday in October.

By Mr. Lawrence, of Illinois: Resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of purchasing 100,000 tons of iron ore to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the construction, equipment, and armament of such vessels of war as may be deemed necessary.

By Mr. Clardy, of Missouri: To incorporate the Missouri Telephone Company, to be organized under the laws of Missouri.

By Mr. Hines, of New Jersey: Defining the duties of the life-saving service.

By Mr. Stahlecker, of New York: For the protection of the rights of the people of the State of New York, in relation to the second-class postage.

By Mr. Joseph, of New Mexico: For the appointment of a joint committee to visit Mexico and obtain information as to the private claims in that country.

By Mr. Glass, of Tennessee: Requiring certain reports of the Department of Agriculture and certain reports of the Department of the Interior to be printed at the expense of the Government.

By Mr. Thomas, of Illinois: To increase the establishment of the United States Fish Commission.

By Mr. Clements, of Georgia, from the committee on civil service reform, reported a bill for resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the employment of substitutes in his department.

By Mr. Belmont, of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the House copies of such correspondence as may have been received by the government and the British government as he has been requested to do in relation to the American fishing vessels having the right to fish in the waters of the British government, and also to transmit heretofore enjoyed by such vessels to enter American ports open to American trade, and which is permitted in such ports to American trading vessels and vessels of all other nationalities.

In the morning hour Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, on behalf of the committee on land claims, called up the bill abrogating the powers of the executive officers of the United States in relation to the land claims, and the bill for confirmation of unsatisfied private land claims and vesting that power in the United States courts.

More than two hours were spent in discussion upon an amendment offered by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, appropriating the sum of \$7,430,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War either for the repair, preservation, construction, or completion of such public improvements as rivers and harbors as shall in his judgment afford practical and important facilities for transportation by water, and for the construction of locks and canals, and also an amendment proposed by Mr. Adams, of Illinois, to increase the amount of the appropriation to \$10,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the bill shall be expended without the intervention of the Mississippi or Missouri river commissions.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

An Extraordinary Array of Counsel Before the Court.

The United States Supreme Court room was crowded with spectators and members of the bar yesterday when the court assembled at 10 o'clock. There was present an extraordinary array of counsel representing the various telephone companies. Among the most prominent of them were Canon Brown and J. E. Maynard, of Boston, for the Bell Telephone Company; Wheeler A. Peckham and Frederick P. Lavery, of New York city, for the Moleculer Company; Wm. W. Ker, of Philadelphia, for the State Telephone Company; and John M. Dickson, of Detroit, and George F. Edmunds, for the Peoples' or Drawbaugh Telephone Company. Charles F. Carter, of New York, and E. N. Dickerson, of New York, and Chauncey Smith, of Boston, were also present.

At 10:30 the court, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases.

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CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT.

Another Effort to Consolidate Railroad Routes in the City.

Senator Ingalls, in the Senate yesterday, introduced a bill to regulate the construction of street railroads and the pavements between the tracks. It places in the hands of the commissioners the power to designate the character of rails, material for pavement and grade used. If the railroads disobeY, then the District will complete the work and charge it to the companies. This bill repeals a former law, and is approved by the District commissioners. Referred to District committee.

Money has been advanced for the construction of street railroads in the District, and the route of steam railroads in the District, to take effect after Jan. 1, 1890. The terms of the bill are as follows: The B. and O. road shall run north and south, and the northern line of Boundary street, near the intersection of Ninth street east; thence north and east with a double track by means of open cut and tunnel to Virginia avenue southeast; thence along Virginia avenue westwardly to and opposite squares 403 and 404, and thence northwardly through those squares to and upon the public reservation lying between the B. and O. road and B. street north and B. street south, and known as Army square, upon such grade as shall be fixed by the commissioners; thence north and east to and upon the public reservation lying between the B. and O. road and B. street north and B. street south, and known as Army square, upon such grade as shall be fixed by the commissioners; thence north and east to and upon the public reservation lying between the B. and O. road and B. street north and B. street south, and known as Army square, upon such grade as shall be fixed by the commissioners.

The bill also provides for the construction of street railroads in the District, and the route of steam railroads in the District, to take effect after Jan. 1, 1890. The terms of the bill are as follows: The B. and O. road shall run north and south, and the northern line of Boundary street, near the intersection of Ninth street east; thence north and east with a double track by means of open cut and tunnel to Virginia avenue southeast; thence along Virginia avenue westwardly to and opposite squares 403 and 404, and thence northwardly through those squares to and upon the public reservation lying between the B. and O. road and B. street north and B. street south, and known as Army square, upon such grade as shall be fixed by the commissioners; thence north and east to and upon the public reservation lying between the B. and O. road and B. street north and B. street south, and known as Army square, upon such grade as shall be fixed by the commissioners.

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THE MARKETS.

Stock Market Seriously Affected by War Rumors from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—There was more decided weakness shown in the stock market to-day than at any time since the break of Dec. 16. The market in London was depressed by the unfavorable aspect of the political situation in Europe, and the result was a semi-panic in the market for securities here. This induced heavy selling of the market, and the result was a general decline in the prices of the various securities. The market in London was depressed by the unfavorable aspect of the political situation in Europe, and the result was a semi-panic in the market for securities here.

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