

SHORT SESSIONS.

Senators Discuss the Question of Temperance in the District of Columbia.

And Talk About Volunteers for the Greely Relief Expedition.

House Committee Report Back a Large Number of Bills.

The Funeral of Congressman Mackey Cuts Both Sessions Short.

THE SENATE. The chair laid before the senate some communications from the secretary of war transmitting, in compliance with law, a statement showing the contracts made by the bureau of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and a list of the clerks and other persons employed in that department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1883.

The chair presented a petition signed by about 4,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, and other petitions signed by large numbers of citizens of Washington, Jackson, and Idaho, all praying for the enactment by congress of a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the territory.

In presenting these petitions, Mr. Blair said that for many years petitions of this character had been coming to congress, but they had never come out as yet any tangible result. During all these years the agitation had been constantly gaining strength.

He looked upon the problem involved as one of the most serious which can engage attention, not alone from the standpoint of the moral reformer, but as well from that of the economist. It demanded at the hands of congress as profound study as any subject which could come before it.

There were a few days ago the remains of Major (Frederic) M. Fray, that gentleman had shown how the rules of congress on the subject of funerals in the capital were enforced, and an impression was widely prevalent among the people that the capitol itself had been used as a theatre for a display of this kind.

Mr. Hale called up the report of the committee on conference of both houses relating to the Greely relief expedition, and the committee reported that the senate recede from its amendment requiring that only persons who volunteered for the service shall be detailed for the expedition.

Mr. Sherman stated that he had known that the bill, when presented, authorized the secretary of the navy to order any man outside the limits of the navy to take part in the expedition, and that the case in such an expedition as this, he would not have voted for it. He said that he had no objection to the bill as it was, but he would be willing to volunteer for the service.

The amendment of the senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury), which would have withdrawn from some embarrassment, and was a very proper provision. The majority stated that he had not united with the other members of the senate conference committee on the subject.

Mr. Hale expressed his entire dissent from the idea expressed by the senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury). If such a rule were to be adopted, it would mean that the secretary of the navy, who is not a member of the senate, should be permitted to order any man outside the limits of the navy to take part in the expedition.

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which have not heretofore been published. Admitted. Mr. Brewitt, of Alabama, offered a resolution making the senate not sensitive to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war a special order for Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The following reports were submitted from committees. By Beckner, from the committee on banking and currency: To change the name of the National Life-Saving Bank of Commerce to the National Life-Saving Bank. House calendar.

By Mr. Hatch, from the committee on agriculture: To establish a bureau of animal industry, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. House calendar.

By Mr. Lyman, from the committee on military affairs: For the retirement of H. J. Hunt with the rank of major-general. House calendar.

By Mr. Money, from the committee on postage and second-class matter: Letter-carrier offices, House calendar. It was the unanimous report of the committee on the bill for the erection of a public building at Erie, Pa., Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Pusey, from the same committee: Appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the public building at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Hardeman, from the committee on territories: Providing that no territory shall apply for admission as a state until it contains a population of 50,000. House calendar.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived public business was suspended and arrangements were made for the funeral ceremonies of the late E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina.

The funeral services were announced, and as the members of that body filed down the main aisle to the seats assigned to them the members of the house followed. The funeral services were held at 11 o'clock.

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THE PATENT INDUSTRY.

Large Increase in the Number of Patents During the Past Year.

An Analysis Showing the Extensive Ground Covered by the Inventions.

The commissioner of patents yesterday transmitted to congress his annual report of the operations of that office during the calendar year 1883, which is required by law to be submitted before the first of February of each year. He shows the great increase of work in every department of the office, and adds an alphabetical list of all the patents granted during the year.

The total number of patents issued during 1883, including trademarks and labels, was 24,101, which is an increase of 17 per cent. over the number issued in 1882.

The cash receipts for last year were \$1,145,240, being an increase of \$157,020.55 over the preceding year. There is now a cash balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent office of \$2,575,476.25. This is a sum that has accumulated for a number of years over and above all the expenses of operating the office.

The number of printed copies of drawings and specifications of patents selected, examined, delivered, and mailed were 1,104,215, and the number of copies of the annual report of the office were 110,421.85. The number of thick drawings and tracings made to fill orders was 2,564, for which was received \$8,204.

The patents issued, of course, cover every variety and class of inventions, and an analysis of the different inventions has been made, from which the following is presented: In regard to agriculture, first come the implements used for breaking and preparing the ground, such as plows, cultivators, and covers.

There were 49 patents issued for articles relating to propagation, such as plant and seed presses, grain presses, and for gathering the crops, including mowers, harvesters, grain binders, corn shuckers, etc., which show a record of 285 patents.

The class of civil engineering, which includes bridges, locks, canals, floating and suspension bridges, etc., only 24 patents. The largest number of patents issued in any one class was in that of electricity, which received 1,151 patents, covering alarms, annunciators, batteries, conductors, insulators, lights for apparatus, and for telegraphs, telephones, transmitters, underground lines, and in fact everything to which the electric current can be practically applied.

The inventions relating to railways, those covering the way, such as trucks, rails, and cars, including fittings and mountings, while for cars, including fittings and mountings, there were 655 patents.

It will be a surprise to many to know that during last year alone there were issued 244 patents for fire-arms. The most of these were applied for just after the horrible fire in Milwaukee, when there was so great a loss of life.

In the class of metallurgy, covering furnaces, operations, processes, etc., for the reduction and manufacture of metals, there were 167 patents.

Household articles claim a good share of the attention of inventive genius, as for furniture of every kind, from a pillow spring up to a convertible bedstead, there were 447 patents.

The examination of the applications for patents is attended with considerable labor and necessarily occupies a large amount of time. It is only now that it is ascertained that the invention for which a patent is claimed has not been covered by some previous patent, but all foreign patents referring to the subject must also be examined, and some idea may be formed of the extent of the examination of these foreign patents by the statement that during last year the number of drawings of foreign patents mounted, pressed and delivered to examiners was 5,332.

The business of the patent office has greatly increased within the last three years, and, estimating the per cent. of increase in 1883 over 1881 at a low average of that for the three preceding years—15 per cent.—it will be seen that at the end of this year the work will nearly have doubled since 1881, when the issue was 14,149.

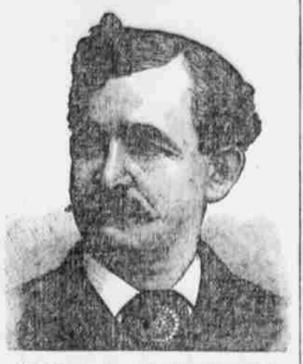
The Question of Volunteers for the Greely Relief Expedition. Among the reasons which induced the senate conference upon the Greely relief expedition bill to abandon the senate amendment providing that none but volunteers should take part in the relief expedition was the probability that the older and more experienced officers of the navy, the men to whom it would be safest to trust the management of its affairs, would be least likely to present their claims to the consideration of the secretary, while the younger and more venturesome officers would be first to volunteer.

It is believed that in any event none would be sent who were unwilling to go.

SAM'L S. SHEDD, Colored Gas Globes and Shades, FINE GAS FIXTURES.

SPRINGMAN & BRO., 616, 618, & 620 Md. Ave. S. W., Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

The World's Healer.



PROF. A. J. DEXTER,

Who was located in Jacksonville, Fla., last winter, and for the past six months at Miami, Fla., and is now located at 320 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C., for the winter, and is now prepared to treat patients from any part of the world for any disease, assisted by a regular graduate of medicine, and a regular graduate of pharmacy.

On and after SUNDAY, November 11, 1883, passenger trains will leave Washington from B. & O. R. R. as follows: Daily, except Sunday, 6:30 a. m. to Baltimore, 8:30 a. m. to Philadelphia, 10:30 a. m. to New York, 1:30 p. m. to New York, 4:30 p. m. to New York, 7:30 p. m. to New York, 10:30 p. m. to New York.

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Travelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. THE MODEL FAST LINE AND THE ONLY LINE THROUGH THE EAST AND THE WEST. THE FAST LINE AND THE WEST. DOUBLE TRACK JANNEY COUPLED STEEL RAILS.

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1883. For Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and G Street, by Eastern standard of 7:15 a. m. to Baltimore, 8:30 a. m. to Philadelphia, 10:30 a. m. to New York, 1:30 p. m. to New York, 4:30 p. m. to New York, 7:30 p. m. to New York, 10:30 p. m. to New York.

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The National Republican.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms appearing in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.

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Artist Tailor. H. KOPPEL, 605 Thirtieth street, N. W., between F and G streets.

Art School. MRS. S. E. FULLER, Principal, 131 H Street, N. W.

Books and Stationery. DUNCANSON BROS., Ninth and D streets.

Books and Stationery. WALTER B. WILLIAMS, S. W. corner of Tenth and D streets.

Books and Stationery. THOMAS H. DOWLING, Pennsylvania avenue, southeast corner of Eleventh street.

Books and Stationery. S. J. HARTLEY, 817 Market Street. Awaits made and repaired and stored during the winter.

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Books and Stationery. H. D. COOK & CO., 1420 F Street, N. W.

Books and Stationery. BATEMAN & CO., 1411 F Street. See advt.

Books and Stationery. T. BIGHAM BISHOP & CO., 1331 F Street, N. W.

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