

ATTACK ON EAGAN

Teller's Denunciation of the ex-Commissary-General.

ALSO OF THE PRESIDENT

The Senate Had the Army Reorganization Bill Under Consideration, But Made Absolutely No Progress With It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Just at the close of a day of dreary discussion of technical details of the Army reorganization bill, Teller, speaking in an amendment he had offered, made a sensational denunciation of General Eagan, ex-Commissary-General of the United States Army. His statement included also the administration because General Eagan had been retired, according to the Colorado Senator's charge, as "a decoration and a reward" for his attack upon the commanding General of the Army. Absolutely no progress was made with the Army bill today, not a single amendment being disposed of finally.

At the opening of the session a bill was referred to the employment of clerical assistance in the district of Alaska was passed.

Wolcott presented the final report of the postal commission. He explained that the report would have been presented earlier had not illness prevented.

Allison referred favorably from the finance committee a bill concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits. The bill was to add cherries and figs to the list of fruits included in the present law. He asked consideration for the bill today.

In response to a question from Pettigrew, Teller explained that the bill was to enable the horticulturists of California to make temperance drinks from cherries and syrup of figs. (Laughter.)

Pettigrew objected, "because there is no proof that the cherry and fig made a temperance drink." The bill went over.

Consideration was then resumed of the Army reorganization bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Bacon, striking out the word "and" in the bill authorizing the President to increase the number of noncommissioned officers and privates in any troop of cavalry. In response to a question by Hawley, Teller declared that both the letter and spirit of the Constitution were opposed to the idea of conferring upon the President discretionary power to increase the size of the Army. Such power was vested only in Congress, and the transfer of such authority was a departure from the principles fixed by 100 years of American history.

"This question is not going to be decided by the passage of this bill," Teller exclaimed. "The people have not wakened up and realized the enormity of this proposition. They will, however, and they will correct the error of this bill."

After some desultory discussion, Bacon withdrew his amendment and offered another, introducing the words, "during the present exigency of the service," so that the clause would read "during the present exigency of the service, during the present exigency of the service, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to sixteen."

Discussing the phrase, "exigency of the service," Caffery said he presumed it was "the Presidential idea of war in the Philippines."

Mallory said it was possible an exigency might arise for the use of an army in Cuba.

Speaking for the amendment last offered by Bacon, Foraker said that the Army of \$3,000,000, the minimum size of the Army fixed by the pending measure, was not a large force in all countries. In the view of the speaker, it was necessary to coast fortifications and in view, too, of the probable early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, every soldier provided for in the present bill would be needed.

With reference to the proposed authority upon the President to increase the size of the Army within a maximum limit, Foraker declared, "It is not only not a departure from principle, but it is distinctly in line with precedents," citing several.

Allison declared there was no purpose in the pending bill to pass the authority of Congress to increase the size of the Army. It would be able at any time to increase or decrease the size of the Army. The power conferred by the bill upon the President could be exercised only with the consent of Congress.

Hawley made an appeal to the Senate to discuss and pass the bill. "Twenty thousand men," he said, "will have to cross the Pacific before the end of the year. The Senators here are discussing matters that were settled long ago. I beg you let this bill go through and start the work of raising troops to relieve the boys in the Philippines."

Spooner advocated conferring upon the President greater discretionary authority to increase the size of the Army. He said that the reason why Congress should take "the dangerous and unprecedented step contemplated by the bill" further discussion of the Bacon amendment was postponed until tomorrow.

An amendment was offered by Teller to that section of the bill which authorizes the President to retire any officer who has been suspended from duty, either by sentence of court-martial or by executive order. In mitigation of such sentence, striking out the words "has been" and substituting therefor "shall be heretofore."

After saying that the amendment was incorporated in the bill for the purpose of enabling the President to retire General Eagan, ex-Commissary-General of the Army, Teller said that the bill in order that that officer of the Army, Major Joseph W. Wham, might be gotten rid of. "He cannot be gotten rid of in any other way," said Teller, "and he ought not to be gotten rid of in any circumstances."

Teller adverted to the case of General Eagan at some length. "Of the beef furnished the Army," he said, "it was beefed and canned, and a very ancient lineage, some of which had made a trip to Europe and back, being fed to our soldiers after it had been condemned by European governments." Teller denounced General Eagan in sensational language. "As an officer of the United States Army," said he, "he made an exhibition of himself and showed himself to be a miserable blackguard." Referring to General Eagan's denial of General Miles' charges as to "embalmed beef," Teller declared: "His language was brutal and bold, and so had it could not be overlooked, although there was a very evident desire to overlook it."

Teller made a stinging attack upon the President for having retired General Eagan, asserting that the "retirement in the circumstances was a decoration, and not a punishment, and many of the American people believe it was a decoration and a reward for his attack upon the General commanding the Army."

At the conclusion of Teller's statement, Carter, one of the members of the military affairs committee, addressed the Senate in an appeal for the passage of the bill. He said that it was his belief that the bill would be passed in the next few days.

At the conclusion of the session, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

POSTAL INVESTIGATION

CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION FILES ITS REPORT.

Means Suggested for Reducing Expenses—Five Reports on Railway Mail Pay Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The postal commission of the House and Senate, which has been investigating postal matters for the last two years, made its report today. The committee reports in favor of excluding from the second-class mail rate, first books, whether bound or unbound; second, newspapers and periodicals, whether sent by mail or otherwise; and third, to another news agency or returned to the publisher; third, sample copies of newspapers above a certain small, fixed portion of the circulation. The commission also recommended that the present system of pneumatic tubes under present conditions. The commission unanimously reports that neither a change in the postage nor the establishment of a system of parcels post is practicable under existing conditions of revenue and expenditure, even if otherwise desirable, upon which no opinion is expressed.

Upon the question of railway mail pay, there are five reports:

First, a report signed by Wolcott and Allison, which declares that the present rate of railway mail pay is not excessive and ought not to be changed, except by the discontinuance of the appropriations for special facilities, which it declares should be discontinued.

Second, a report signed by Loud, concurring with the last-named report except that it recommends the adoption of railway mail payments in accordance with space occupied, instead of by the methods now prescribed by law.

Third, a report signed by Moody, which declares that, upon the evidence, the railway mail pay is not excessive, but recommends further investigation as to the prevailing methods of loading postal cars, and inquiry into the question whether the methods may not be corrected so as to result in a saving without injury to the carrier. In this report Catchings concurs.

Fourth, a report signed by Martin and Catchings, dissenting from the views of the other members of the commission with regard to the discontinuance of appropriations for special facilities.

Fifth, a report signed by Fleming, in which he states that he thinks there should be some reduction in the present rate of railway mail pay, either by a 5 per cent reduction generally, and a still further reduction on the routes where the volume of traffic is greatest, or in case of the suggestion is not adopted, by a change in the special pay for postal cars.

Chandler does not join in any report, owing to his absence from Washington. Fleming also holds that the Government should pay the transportation of postal officials when traveling as passengers in passenger cars. Free transportation for mail men should, he thought, be confined to mail cars.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Gage was before the Senate committee on today to answer inquiries concerning the oleomargarine bill. He said that the bill was not adopted, but that it was not needed. If it was not a revenue bill it was a misnomer and objectionable on that ground. He said the bill was not adopted, but that it was not needed. If it was not a revenue bill it was a misnomer and objectionable on that ground. He said the bill was not adopted, but that it was not needed. If it was not a revenue bill it was a misnomer and objectionable on that ground.

FOR A COURT OF PENSION APPEALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The general commander of the G. A. R., Leo Ransauer, of St. Louis; Robert B. Brown, of Zanesville, O.; Charles H. Dixon, of Boston; John W. Burst, of Chicago; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, and John Palmer appeared before the House invalid pension committee today and presented an advertisement for the creation of a Court of Pension Appeals to consider retired pension claims. There are about 100,000 cases of pension claims on each year by the Pension Office.

BUSINESS MEN WANT IT.

Cincinnati Merchants in Favor of Jeffrey-Ruhlin Fight.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The promoters of the Jeffrey-Ruhlin fight here February 15 had their inning today. Ruhlin appeared in the matinee, and again tonight, and was not molested. The Evangelical Alliance called the fight "a disgrace" and as premature, and the opposition to the fight, for the first time for over a week, was not heard from. Meantime, the Saengerfest Athletic Association proceeded with the fight, and let more contracts. But the most important development in favor of the Saengerfest Athletic Association was the signing of a petition by over 100 members of the Chamber of Commerce in support of the fight. The business men nearly all are with the club for the fight. Unless the political leaders now give an ultimatum against the club, the fight will be pulled off here.

Not Permitted in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Fifteen minutes after Governor Stanley was sworn into office for his second term today, a telegram from Kansas to the effect that he was placed in his hands, reading as follows: "Please write us whether you would allow Jeffrey-Ruhlin to fight in Kansas. The fight is prevented here."

No Fight in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—Governor Van Zant today received a telegram from Cincinnati paper backing the Jeffrey-Ruhlin fight, could be pulled off in Minnesota, if it was stopped in Ohio. He replied as follows: "Jeffrey and Ruhlin will not be allowed to fight in Minnesota. No fight in this state while I am Governor."

Stuart's Plans at Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 14.—An agent acting for Dan Stuart, has signed contracts with a bullfight in this city to erect an arena for a prizefight in May. The arena is to have a seating capacity of 10,000 and is to be finished by May 1.

THE DAY'S RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Weather clear; track heavy.

Selling, one mile—Deponan won, Drambuie second, Silver Coin third; time, 1:21 1/2.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Callier won, Valdes second, Zach Phelps third; time, 1:21 1/2.

One and one-sixteenth miles, selling—Indian won, Emigres second, Admetus third; time, 1:29 1/2.

Six furlongs, handicap—Senator Deveridge won, Charley O'Brien second, Clever third; time, 1:21 1/2.

Selling, seven furlongs—Balaram won, Boomerack second, Lucist Blossom third; time, 1:37 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling—General Magruder won, Donsterswivel second, Thilde third; time, 1:21 1/2.

Races at Oakland.

SAK FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Results at Oakland:

Five furlongs, selling—Monrovia won, Marcato second, Canaday third; time, 1:17 1/2.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Lomond won, Wallenstein second, Dunbaine third; time, 1:28 1/2.

Three and a half furlongs, purse—Sol Lichtenstein won, Dorene second, Minerva third; time, 0:43 1/2.

Six furlongs, purse—Ordnung won, Fial Ball second, Gibraltar third; time, 1:24 1/2.

One mile, selling—Wroming won, Pat Morrissey second, Urohin third; time, 1:41 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling—Lichting won, Imlaine second, Esprado third; time, 1:24 1/2.

Valkyrie III and Shamrock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the World from Glasgow, Scotland, says: "Valkyrie III, which was purchased by James Coats, owner of the big yacht Gleniffer and will be used in the Shamrock trials, Duncan, who called Midge in the States, and the Bermuda construction he owned, now named Carlad is another probable trial yacht. The statement has been made that the German Emperor's yacht Meteor will also be fitted out for the trial races."

The measurements of the Herreshoffs' new defender as published are doubted by the yachtsmen who believe the yacht will have a smaller body and a greater draft, and that the construction is progressing slowly, but steadily. Sir Thomas Lipton's New York agent is here arranging about tug and tenders with Watson, last night he entertained a number of friends, at a dinner at the Central hotel.

NEW YORK'S CRUSADE.

Felix Adler on the Degradation of the City and the Remedy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Felix Adler, in his talk on "The Degradation of Great Cities, and the Remedy," which was given last night, asked, "What is a bad city?" and answered himself by saying, "New York."

Adler, Philadelphia and Chicago have put the burglar in charge of the bank," he continued. "That is all the trouble. In this city the maintenance of the law is not the object, but the means. It is because the forces of corruption have passed the line which even the worldly minded draw that the present gust of indignation has come."

"There are social vices which have always existed and which, doubtless, for a long time will continue to exist. The trouble is that they have been artificially pampered and positively encouraged. The vices which are present in New York are bearing the children away on its terrible food. It is that fact which has evoked the storm of protest."

"Not this state of affairs exists in all the large cities of the country. And at the root of all the trouble is partisan dictatorship—the boss system, as it is called. Of course the people want a reform, but the present is not the time for the gentleman with the conspicuous personality who has the kindness to run the city of New York for us. People even talk as if the whole trouble would be solved by the election of a new mayor. Such talk is, of course, futile. The older persons here remember his predecessor, and I am afraid you of the younger generation may have cause to remember his successor."

"The power of the boss rests on the income which he controls. This is, in the first place, from patronage which has been secured by the present administration. It is because of this that there will be another deadlock similar to that of 1895, when the Legislature adjourned after taking 70 ballots without making a choice."

Quay had 120 votes in the caucus held a week ago. Tonight Representative Thompson, of Center County, and Mr. Reynolds, of Lackawanna, who have heretofore been acting with the anti-Quay Republicans, announced their intention to vote for Quay tomorrow. The Quay people claim that others who have opposed the Quays will be found tomorrow on the Quay side of the ballot.

A meeting of the Republican Senators and members pledged to oppose Mr. Quay's election was held this afternoon. Senator Flynn, of Allegheny, said that all the members were present except four. "The only news from these absentees was from Mr. Reynolds," said Senator Flynn, "in being convinced that he had succumbed to the power of the boss. All the gentlemen present were so strong to oppose the election of Quay."

DOCKERY INAUGURATED.

Missouri's New Governor Booms the St. Louis Fair.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Jan. 14.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated Governor of Missouri at noon today in the presence of both branches of the Legislature. Governor Dockery, in his inaugural address spoke at some length of needed legislation and touched briefly on the world's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904. He commended the Legislature for the Louisiana purchase. He said: "We may confidently announce that this exposition, in the variety and magnitude of its display, will be unsurpassed in all the world's history. It will be only a fair to the representatives of all the nations of the earth."

The Governor then said: "We are the agents of the people, and it should be our constant effort to prove ourselves worthy of the exalted trust imposed in us. To promote the public good should be our aim and tireless endeavor. "All sinners are to be made our people, by attempting to array one class against another should be shunned as the pestilence that walketh in darkness. It is an occasion of real pleasure that I am able to enter upon the duties of the chief magistracy without having one ignoble appeal to class prejudice. I have not posed as the special exponent or champion of any one class, however worthy it may be. I renew my pledge to the Governor of all the people; and as God gives me strength of will and integrity of purpose I will not betray them, but will deal justly with them and with each and all of the diversified interests of this proud and progressive state."

CAUCUSES AT HELENA.

Clark, Carter and Mantle Were Nominated.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 14.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus tonight was attended by 21 members, every one of whom voted for William A. Clark for the position now held by Thomas H. Carter. It is confidently believed Clark will have a majority in both houses and be elected tomorrow. The Democrats took no action on the short term Senatorship.

The Republican caucus nominated Thomas H. Carter for the long term by a vote of 20, the full Republican strength in the Legislature. Ex-Senator Lee Mantle was nominated for the short term. There will in all probability be a prolonged contest over the short term, there being several Democrats in the race.

Bishop of London Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of London, died this afternoon. He was born in 1842. The bishop's illness was long and painful. He recently underwent two operations for abdominal trouble.

Peter F. Dunne Recovered.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Peter F. Dunne "Dooley" has so far recovered from his long illness as to be able to leave the hospital today.

Brats at a Discount.

With a headache. Cure it with Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure.

PATTERSON FOR SENATOR

CHOICE OF THE FUSION CAUCUS IN COLORADO.

He Will Succeed Edward O. Wolcott—Senator Hear Renominated by Massachusetts Republicans.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The joint caucus of the Fusion members of the Legislature tonight decided to support Hon. Thomas H. Patterson for United States Senator. Edward O. Wolcott, there are 21 Fusionists in the Legislature, including Democrats, Populists and Silver-Republicans, and of these 17 voted in the caucus. Mr. Patterson received 17 votes on the first ballot.

The public was surprised early this evening by the announcement that ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, who has been Mr. Patterson's leading opponent, had withdrawn from the race. His name did not go before the caucus. The total vote of the Legislature on joint ballot is 190.

Thomas H. Patterson was born in Ireland, November 4, 1850. With his parents he came to America in 1858. After a short residence in New York the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in a printing office. He was educated in Asbury (now Depauw) University. He enlisted in the first of his regiments, but served only a few months on account of poor health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver, Colorado, and continued his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Patterson is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the Senatorial contest just closed. This partnership lasted a year, but was resumed in 1879, and continued until 1891. In 1874, Mr. Patterson was chosen Territorial Delegate to Congress, and greatly aided in securing statehood for Colorado. In 1878 he was sent back to Congress, this time as Representative. At the end of his term Mr. Patterson resumed the practice of law in Denver. In 1890 he purchased a controlling interest in the Rockwell News, and to the conduct of which he has since very largely devoted his time. Mr. Patterson is second vice-president of the Associated Press.

SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Fight is Close With the Chances in Quay's Favor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—The illness of certain Senators and members of the House has interrupted the caucus to the result of the contest for United States Senator. Neither side can tell with certainty how many, if any, of its followers will be absent when the caucus opens tomorrow noon. Everybody admits that the fight is very close, with the chances in favor of Quay's favor, but that he cannot afford to lose any votes by the absence of his followers. Should he receive 127 votes, or four more than were cast for him in joint Republican caucus, which nominated him, he will be elected. The two houses will vote separately tomorrow and if Quay or any other candidate should receive the requisite 127 votes, the Senate and House will meet jointly Wednesday to canvass the vote and declare an elector.

There is every indication tonight that the bitter struggle will terminate tomorrow with the election of Quay. The Democrats will vote for Quay, and the Republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons." The House and Senate will vote separately tomorrow and if Quay or any other candidate should receive the requisite 127 votes, the Senate and House will meet jointly Wednesday to canvass the vote and declare an elector.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

Not Much Done in the Matter Last Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—England, although she has been hitherto the leader in the world, has not much to boast about in the matter of naval progress in 1900, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Not a single battleship was launched during the 12 months—the first-class armored cruisers, one third-class cruiser, four sloops and eight destroyers completing the list—and no real progress has been made with this year's program except in the case of the two new second-class armored cruisers, as the contracts for six new armored cruisers have only just been given out, and the first keel-plates of the two new battleships will not be laid until the end of March.

It is some consolation to Englishmen to know that France's naval progress at the same time has been retarded, owing to the delay in delivering materials. Russia made great strides last year, and in naval progress competition among the powers she easily leads the list. Germany, in her annual address, said that while England only secured four third-class cruisers, Russia completed and commissioned six first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser and eight destroyers.

The rapidity of Russian shipbuilding was one of the features of the year. The armored cruiser Gromoboi, a formidable vessel of 1,900 tons, was only laid down at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg, in May, 1898, is now en route to China.

Plot Against the Tsar.

NICE, Jan. 14.—The police have arrested Prince Victor Nikolaevich, a Russian, on the charge of plotting to take the life of the Tsar, on the latter's approaching visit here. Prince Nikolaevich, who was condemned to death in Russia as an accomplice in the conspiracy of 1886 against the life of Alexander III, grand father of the present Tsar. He was also convicted in Paris of being illegally in the possession of explosive machines.

Snow-Bound Trains Arrive.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail, giving details of the experiences of the railway passengers who were snow-bound while on the way to Odessa, says: "All the trains have arrived here. The drifts have been hardened, the rails are frozen, and in one case a tunnel had to be cut through a drift 400 yards long and 25 feet deep. Many passengers who had attempted to walk here were found by sleighing parties, frozen to death."

Hurricane Swept Over Mauritius.

FORT LUIS, Island of Mauritius, Jan. 14.—A hurricane swept over this island January 14, and during the storm a number of vessels were driven ashore. Among them were the French steamer Intransidly (from Marseilles, December 29, for Mauritius), which had a hole stove in her bottom, and the British steamer Maritima (from Calcutta, November 20, for Mauritius and Mauritius). The others were small craft. The damage on land was not serious.

French Government Sustained.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The government was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 210 to 110 on M. Sembat's interpellation regarding the Pope's alleged interference in the internal affairs of France.

Earl of Clonmel Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Earl of Clonmel, who has been critically ill with pneumonia here for the past week, is reported to be slowly gaining his health, although he is in a serious condition.

Explosion in a Hat Factory.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Ten persons were killed and many were injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Deuton, near Manchester, today.

Dewey Has the Grip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Admiral Dewey is confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

"If I were sick and wanted to get well, I'd find out how some one else got well who had the same sort of sickness as mine."

If your sickness is like hers, Mrs. Jacobs' story will interest you.

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs of New York. "I was so sick I could not sleep a second, and my family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, was very short of breath, had pains in my chest and right lung, and also had dyspepsia. Before I took your Golden Medical Discovery I took four Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. I was so weak I could not sleep a second, and now I can do a small washing, and I feel like a new person. I believe that the Golden Medical Discovery has saved my life. I was sick over two years. I took 13 bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets."

Are you sick? Are your lungs weak? Have you obstinate lingering cough, with bleeding lungs, weakness and emaciation? Thousands in just your case have been cured by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

It always helps. It almost always cures. Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely without fee or charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Write and get a specialist's opinion on your case, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATTERSON FOR SENATOR

CHOICE OF THE FUSION CAUCUS IN COLORADO.

He Will Succeed Edward O. Wolcott—Senator Hear Renominated by Massachusetts Republicans.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The joint caucus of the Fusion members of the Legislature tonight decided to support Hon. Thomas H. Patterson for United States Senator. Edward O. Wolcott, there are 21 Fusionists in the Legislature, including Democrats, Populists and Silver-Republicans, and of these 17 voted in the caucus. Mr. Patterson received 17 votes on the first ballot.

The public was surprised early this evening by the announcement that ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, who has been Mr. Patterson's leading opponent, had withdrawn from the race. His name did not go before the caucus. The total vote of the Legislature on joint ballot is 190.

Thomas H. Patterson was born in Ireland, November 4, 1850. With his parents he came to America in 1858. After a short residence in New York the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in a printing office. He was educated in Asbury (now Depauw) University. He enlisted in the first of his regiments, but served only a few months on account of poor health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver, Colorado, and continued his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Patterson is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the Senatorial contest just closed. This partnership lasted a year, but was resumed in 1879, and continued until 1891. In 1874, Mr. Patterson was chosen Territorial Delegate to Congress, and greatly aided in securing statehood for Colorado. In 1878 he was sent back to Congress, this time as Representative. At the end of his term Mr. Patterson resumed the practice of law in Denver. In 1890 he purchased a controlling interest in the Rockwell News, and to the conduct of which he has since very largely devoted his time. Mr. Patterson is second vice-president of the Associated Press.

SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Fight is Close With the Chances in Quay's Favor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—The illness of certain Senators and members of the House has interrupted the caucus to the result of the contest for United States Senator. Neither side can tell with certainty how many, if any, of its followers will be absent when the caucus opens tomorrow noon. Everybody admits that the fight is very close, with the chances in favor of Quay's favor, but that he cannot afford to lose any votes by the absence of his followers. Should he receive 127 votes, or four more than were cast for him in joint Republican caucus, which nominated him, he will be elected. The two houses will vote separately tomorrow and if Quay or any other candidate should receive the requisite 127 votes, the Senate and House will meet jointly Wednesday to canvass the vote and declare an elector.

There is every indication tonight that the bitter struggle will terminate tomorrow with the election of Quay. The Democrats will vote for Quay, and the Republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons." The House and Senate will vote separately tomorrow and if Quay or any other candidate should receive the requisite 127 votes, the Senate and House will meet jointly Wednesday to canvass the vote and declare an elector.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

Not Much Done in the Matter Last Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—England, although she has been hitherto the leader in the world, has not much to boast about in the matter of naval progress in 1900, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Not a single battleship was launched during the 12 months—the first-class armored cruisers, one third-class cruiser, four sloops and eight destroyers completing the list—and no real progress has been made with this year's program except in the case of the two new second-class armored cruisers, as the contracts for six new armored cruisers have only just been given out, and the first keel-plates of the two new battleships will not be laid until the end of March.

It is some consolation to Englishmen to know that France's naval progress at the same time has been retarded, owing to the delay in delivering materials. Russia made great strides last year, and in naval progress competition among the powers she easily leads the list. Germany, in her annual address, said that while England only secured four third-class cruisers, Russia completed and commissioned six first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser and eight destroyers.

The rapidity of Russian shipbuilding was one of the features of the year. The armored cruiser Gromoboi, a formidable vessel of 1,900 tons, was only laid down at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg, in May, 1898, is now en route to China.

Plot Against the Tsar.

NICE, Jan. 14.—The