

HANNA MAY BE DEFEATED

Cincinnati Representatives Will Not Vote for Him.

IF THIS REPORT IS TRUE.

Advertisement Made by Representative Effect Large, as spokesman for the Cincinnati Representatives. They claim that Senator Hanna did all he could to defeat them. They being independent Republicans.

Washington, Dec. 18.—It now appears possible that Senator and Chairman of the Republican National Committee Hanna may be defeated in his bid for reelection to the Senate.

It is a well-known fact that all the Cincinnati Representatives object to Hanna's reelection. A statement to that effect was made by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, the only Representative from that State in the House.

Senator Hanna and Representative Cleveland of Ohio are the only members of the House who are from the same State.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

The Cincinnati Representatives are expected to vote against Hanna's reelection.

WHICH IS THE "FAKE" STORY?

Now Said Calahan was Not Killed as Reported—New Particulars.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post. JACKSON, Ky., Dec. 18.—A report is circulated here that the story reported here some days ago, that Ed Calahan, the ex-Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and leader of the clan which killed Capt. Bill Strong, chief of the "Red Strings" last May, had been assassinated, is untrue; that Calahan is still alive and well.

The report had a peculiar foundation. Monday, Isham Bagley, Calahan's friend, came to him and said that Ned Duff had offered him five hundred dollars to assassinate Calahan; that Captain Bill Strong's widow had employed Duff to hire some one to kill Calahan. Bagley pretended to fall in with Duff's plan and had Duff remain down the road within hearing distance; that he then came upon Calahan's store and fired his gun several times, and then returned to Duff and claimed the reward.

Duff thought that Calahan had been killed when he heard the shots and promised to pay him later, in Jackson. Bagley told Calahan, and the latter had Duff arrested. Calahan will swear out a warrant also against Mrs. Strong, charging her with a conspiracy to murder him.

Another resolution, which was offered by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), asking the President to inform the Senate what action he had taken looking to the release of Harry K. Spring and Chas. W. Nelson, citizens of the United States, now under arrest in the Republic of Columbia.

After several minor resolutions had been offered the Senate at 12:40 o'clock went into executive session, and upon reopening of doors at 2 o'clock, adjourned until January 5th.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The session of the House today, by order made last week, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Edward D. Cook, of Illinois.

In view of the approaching recess, Chaplain Couden, in opening with prayer, referred to the season of peace and good will into which all the world was entering.

Before the House entered upon the programme of the day it received the adopted report of the conferees upon the bill providing for the relief of the miners and others in the Yukon River Valley country, and the President later approved the bill.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 3th.

PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF. Of Klondike Miners Begun Soon as Appropriation Was Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After the passage by both Houses today of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the Klondike miners and the President's approval of the bill, Mr. Alger at once began preparations. He will contract for ten snow locomotives, which will beat down the trail and 600 reindeer will be purchased for hauling supplies.

Locomotive manufacturers guarantee that the engines will do the work of making the trail smooth and level; if they do not they will ask no pay.

Mr. Alger said that he expected a number of relief parties, probably a dozen in all.

They will start February 1st. The selection of routes will be left to the army officers in charge; they will have nothing but soldiers with them.

Sergeant Brainerd, who was Greeley in his Arctic party, will purchase supplies. Food that contains the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest form will be selected.

Canada will also be asked to cooperate with the United States in the States in the undertaking as far as possible. Mr. Alger is likely to go to Ottawa to consult Laurier on the subject.

THE SALESMANSHIP. Candidate Welleser Thinks Candidate Ormsby Will Win.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE MORNING POST. HENDERSON, N. C., Dec. 18.—Mr. J. A. Welleser, one of the candidates for the Salem postoffice, is back from a week's visit to Washington. Today he said he thought Congressman Linney had endorsed, or would endorse W. P. Ormsby, though he was told by Linney there was some chance for him (Welleser).

Senator Pritchard promised to endorse Linney's recommendation. Mr. Welleser does not think the postmasters for Winston and Salem will be named before January. [Mr. Ormsby, the seemingly successful applicant was one of the representatives of Forsyth county in the last Legislature.—Night Editor Post.]

BUT IT WILL NOT AFFECT PRICES. Failure of a Kentucky Whiskey House With \$1,000,000 Liabilities.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 18.—Richard Monarch, one of the largest distillers in Kentucky, failed today. Liabilities are close on to \$1,000,000; assets three-fourths of a million dollars. The Eagle and the Glenmore distilling companies, which he controlled also, have also assigned. The embarrassment is due to the depressed state of trade, and heavy personal endorsements.

TO BE ARGUED JANUARY 8th. Question of Constitutionality of Tonnage on Fertilizers.

The question of the Constitutionality of the tonnage on fertilizers will be argued before the United States Supreme Court January 8th. If Justice McKenna is promptly confirmed so as to give a full bench.

Messrs. Busbee & Battle, who formerly were counsel in this case, and J. C. L. Harris, the present counsel, say they are confident the court will decide in the State's favor.

If the decision is adverse the whole agricultural department will be knocked out until the Legislature can meet, and the Agricultural College, which gets considerable aid from the department will also be injured.

ADJOURNED TILL JANUARY 5

Both Branches Congress Yesterday So Decided.

A CIVIL SERVICE ENQUIRY.

Made of Heads of Departments—President Signed Bill Appropriating Money for Relief of the Miners of the Yukon River Country—The House Session Was Devoted Entirely to Eulogistic Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Senate today a resolution was offered by Cullom (Illinois) and agreed to, directing several heads of departments to inform the Senate what appointive places should be exempted from the operation of the Civil Service law or rules; also, what changes and amendments to rules seemed desirable as indicated by experience.

Another resolution, which was offered by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), asking the President to inform the Senate what action he had taken looking to the release of Harry K. Spring and Chas. W. Nelson, citizens of the United States, now under arrest in the Republic of Columbia.

After several minor resolutions had been offered the Senate at 12:40 o'clock went into executive session, and upon reopening of doors at 2 o'clock, adjourned until January 5th.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The session of the House today, by order made last week, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Edward D. Cook, of Illinois.

In view of the approaching recess, Chaplain Couden, in opening with prayer, referred to the season of peace and good will into which all the world was entering.

Before the House entered upon the programme of the day it received the adopted report of the conferees upon the bill providing for the relief of the miners and others in the Yukon River Valley country, and the President later approved the bill.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 3th.

PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF. Of Klondike Miners Begun Soon as Appropriation Was Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After the passage by both Houses today of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the Klondike miners and the President's approval of the bill, Mr. Alger at once began preparations. He will contract for ten snow locomotives, which will beat down the trail and 600 reindeer will be purchased for hauling supplies.

Locomotive manufacturers guarantee that the engines will do the work of making the trail smooth and level; if they do not they will ask no pay.

Mr. Alger said that he expected a number of relief parties, probably a dozen in all.

They will start February 1st. The selection of routes will be left to the army officers in charge; they will have nothing but soldiers with them.

Sergeant Brainerd, who was Greeley in his Arctic party, will purchase supplies. Food that contains the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest form will be selected.

Canada will also be asked to cooperate with the United States in the States in the undertaking as far as possible. Mr. Alger is likely to go to Ottawa to consult Laurier on the subject.

THE SALESMANSHIP. Candidate Welleser Thinks Candidate Ormsby Will Win.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE MORNING POST. HENDERSON, N. C., Dec. 18.—Mr. J. A. Welleser, one of the candidates for the Salem postoffice, is back from a week's visit to Washington. Today he said he thought Congressman Linney had endorsed, or would endorse W. P. Ormsby, though he was told by Linney there was some chance for him (Welleser).

Senator Pritchard promised to endorse Linney's recommendation. Mr. Welleser does not think the postmasters for Winston and Salem will be named before January. [Mr. Ormsby, the seemingly successful applicant was one of the representatives of Forsyth county in the last Legislature.—Night Editor Post.]

BUT IT WILL NOT AFFECT PRICES. Failure of a Kentucky Whiskey House With \$1,000,000 Liabilities.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 18.—Richard Monarch, one of the largest distillers in Kentucky, failed today. Liabilities are close on to \$1,000,000; assets three-fourths of a million dollars. The Eagle and the Glenmore distilling companies, which he controlled also, have also assigned. The embarrassment is due to the depressed state of trade, and heavy personal endorsements.

TO BE ARGUED JANUARY 8th. Question of Constitutionality of Tonnage on Fertilizers.

The question of the Constitutionality of the tonnage on fertilizers will be argued before the United States Supreme Court January 8th. If Justice McKenna is promptly confirmed so as to give a full bench.

Messrs. Busbee & Battle, who formerly were counsel in this case, and J. C. L. Harris, the present counsel, say they are confident the court will decide in the State's favor.

If the decision is adverse the whole agricultural department will be knocked out until the Legislature can meet, and the Agricultural College, which gets considerable aid from the department will also be injured.

ANSWER TO BRYAN'S ARGUMENT

By Acting Comptroller of the Currency Coffin Anent Our Finances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—George Coffin, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, finds in the present transactions resulting from sales of our crops abroad, an answer to the Bryan argument that the United States allows itself to be financially dependent upon European nations, when Coffin called attention to the disparity now existing between rates of interest in New York and those in the chief financial centers of Europe, "Thursday in New York," Coffin said: "Money could be borrowed on three months' at two and one-half per cent. per annum, while in London the market rate is three per cent, and as high as four and three-quarter in Berlin and Hamburg and Frankfurt.

This difference explains why the United States is not importing gold in settlement of the enormous excess in value in exports over that of imports. American bankers and others, to whom this large balance of trade is due, prefer to lend out their money in Europe at rates of interest higher than they can get at home, which would further increase the supply of money in America and lower the rate of interest here.

This condition of affairs is all the more marked, in the face of the fact that large sums of money are needed just now for moving our wheat, corn and cotton crops, and that \$220,000,000 of currency is locked up in the United States Treasury balances.

Two things, which it shows beyond question—that there is a superabundance of currency in the country, and that when the United States is lending enormous sums of money to other great commercial nations of the world its financial independence is already achieved and this without the consent of any other nation."

MR. GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN

The Author Defends It Before the House Committee.

"Bi-Metallism" Defined by the Secretary—The Tendency of the Gage Plan is Towards Paper Money—One Kind of Paper Money, Bank Notes—He Answers Promptly the Questions Fired at Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In resuming his defense and explanation of his currency bill before the House Committee on Banks and Banking, Secretary Gage was prompt to answer the fire and cross-fire of questions aimed at him by the committee.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.), called Mr. Gage's attention to the statement made yesterday that the first purpose of the bill was to commit the country to the gold standard.

"You are recognized as a Republican," said Mr. Hill, addressing the Secretary, "and you are familiar with the financial platform of the Republican National Convention. Do you consider that this purpose of more firmly fixing the gold standard on the country conflicts with the principles of the St. Louis platform?"

"No, sir," responded Mr. Gage, "not as I look at the principle of bi-metallism. Bi-metallism must mean one of two things: Either it is two kinds of money of unequal value circulating side by side by reason of the exchange of the less valuable for that of greater value, or else two kinds of money of such intrinsic equality of value that they will circulate naturally side by side. We have a bi-metallism currency in the United States now. A firm establishment of the gold standard with such interchangeability with silver as will make it acceptable on an equality with gold, will maintain this bi-metallism, the same as it has existed for the last 18 years."

The Secretary went on to state that this was no way prevented any steps that might be taken to bring silver up to a higher standard of value. The bill however, was designed to give such confidence in the financial ability of the government that the discriminations against gold would largely decrease.

Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked if the result of the Gage bill eventually would not lead to one kind of paper money—bank notes—and no silver except subsidiary silver.

"There is nothing in the plan to operate to that extent, now," answered the Secretary. "It is in that direction, and with further legislation developing it, it might ultimately lead to such a result. But I would not say that silver would be restricted to subsidiary silver. I would say a system of silver which would be subordinate. It is subordinate now."

After the diversion to the sub-division, the consideration of the bill by sections was resumed at section 7, where the discussion closed yesterday. This section provides that on the deposit by a national bank of United States bonds, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890 or silver certificates to an amount of not less than 50 per cent. of its capital, it shall receive national bank notes, in addition to the 50 per cent. otherwise provided, to the amount of 25 per cent. of such deposit, these additional notes of not being secured by the deposit of bonds or notes, but by the assets of the bank and the government guarantee.

Mr. Gage referred to the advantage of this additional unsecured circulation in giving an elasticity to the currency where it was most needed.

In answer to questions by Mr. Newland, of Nevada, the Secretary said that the amount of refunding bonds under the bill would reach \$1,138,000,000, if all of them were issued. These bonds being the basis of circulation, bank notes could be issued to that amount. Besides these, the additional 25 per cent. of unsecured circulation would give a further issue of bank notes of about \$300,000,000. But that vast issue was merely the creating of a spectre, and was not a reality. The banks could not get all the bonds and use them for issuing bank notes. On the contrary government bonds are always taken largely by private investors, trust companies, insurance companies and parties across the water.

Mr. Newland referred to "gold contracts," and asked the Secretary's view of them.

Mr. Gage said he did not consider it desirable to interfere with private contracts of this character any more than was necessary. The extent to which drains on the government stock of gold would result under the operations of the bill excited much discussion.

Proceeding to section 8, which provides for a deposit by the banks of a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the circulation, and also pledges the faith of the United States to the redemption of the bank notes, Mr. Gage said the latter feature was merely to clear the same pledge, as the Government now gave to the integrity of bank notes.

Section 9, providing that issues of national bank notes shall be in denominations above \$10, Mr. Gage said that the purpose of this was to give the Government the monopoly on small notes in most common use.

When section 10, providing for the redemption of bank notes at the New York sub-Treasury and other designated points was reached, Mr. Cox asked Mr. Gage why he did not specify that the redemption should be in gold or other legal money.

The Secretary answered that the less discretionary power imposed on an executive officer in the execution of a principle, the better; for sometimes ex-

MR. GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN

The Author Defends It Before the House Committee.

SILVER MADE SUBORDINATE

"Bi-Metallism" Defined by the Secretary—The Tendency of the Gage Plan is Towards Paper Money—One Kind of Paper Money, Bank Notes—He Answers Promptly the Questions Fired at Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In resuming his defense and explanation of his currency bill before the House Committee on Banks and Banking, Secretary Gage was prompt to answer the fire and cross-fire of questions aimed at him by the committee.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.), called Mr. Gage's attention to the statement made yesterday that the first purpose of the bill was to commit the country to the gold standard.

"You are recognized as a Republican," said Mr. Hill, addressing the Secretary, "and you are familiar with the financial platform of the Republican National Convention. Do you consider that this purpose of more firmly fixing the gold standard on the country conflicts with the principles of the St. Louis platform?"

"No, sir," responded Mr. Gage, "not as I look at the principle of bi-metallism. Bi-metallism must mean one of two things: Either it is two kinds of money of unequal value circulating side by side by reason of the exchange of the less valuable for that of greater value, or else two kinds of money of such intrinsic equality of value that they will circulate naturally side by side. We have a bi-metallism currency in the United States now. A firm establishment of the gold standard with such interchangeability with silver as will make it acceptable on an equality with gold, will maintain this bi-metallism, the same as it has existed for the last 18 years."

The Secretary went on to state that this was no way prevented any steps that might be taken to bring silver up to a higher standard of value. The bill however, was designed to give such confidence in the financial ability of the government that the discriminations against gold would largely decrease.

Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked if the result of the Gage bill eventually would not lead to one kind of paper money—bank notes—and no silver except subsidiary silver.

"There is nothing in the plan to operate to that extent, now," answered the Secretary. "It is in that direction, and with further legislation developing it, it might ultimately lead to such a result. But I would not say that silver would be restricted to subsidiary silver. I would say a system of silver which would be subordinate. It is subordinate now."

After the diversion to the sub-division, the consideration of the bill by sections was resumed at section 7, where the discussion closed yesterday. This section provides that on the deposit by a national bank of United States bonds, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890 or silver certificates to an amount of not less than 50 per cent. of its capital, it shall receive national bank notes, in addition to the 50 per cent. otherwise provided, to the amount of 25 per cent. of such deposit, these additional notes of not being secured by the deposit of bonds or notes, but by the assets of the bank and the government guarantee.

Mr. Gage referred to the advantage of this additional unsecured circulation in giving an elasticity to the currency where it was most needed.

In answer to questions by Mr. Newland, of Nevada, the Secretary said that the amount of refunding bonds under the bill would reach \$1,138,000,000, if all of them were issued. These bonds being the basis of circulation, bank notes could be issued to that amount. Besides these, the additional 25 per cent. of unsecured circulation would give a further issue of bank notes of about \$300,000,000. But that vast issue was merely the creating of a spectre, and was not a reality. The banks could not get all the bonds and use them for issuing bank notes. On the contrary government bonds are always taken largely by private investors, trust companies, insurance companies and parties across the water.

Mr. Newland referred to "gold contracts," and asked the Secretary's view of them.

Mr. Gage said he did not consider it desirable to interfere with private contracts of this character any more than was necessary. The extent to which drains on the government stock of gold would result under the operations of the bill excited much discussion.

Proceeding to section 8, which provides for a deposit by the banks of a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the circulation, and also pledges the faith of the United States to the redemption of the bank notes, Mr. Gage said the latter feature was merely to clear the same pledge, as the Government now gave to the integrity of bank notes.

Section 9, providing that issues of national bank notes shall be in denominations above \$10, Mr. Gage said that the purpose of this was to give the Government the monopoly on small notes in most common use.

When section 10, providing for the redemption of bank notes at the New York sub-Treasury and other designated points was reached, Mr. Cox asked Mr. Gage why he did not specify that the redemption should be in gold or other legal money.

The Secretary answered that the less discretionary power imposed on an executive officer in the execution of a principle, the better; for sometimes ex-

THE POST'S FOREIGN BUDGET

Said to be Indisputable That Germany and Russia

HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING

In Regard to Partition of Disputed Chinese Territory—What a Russian Diplomat Says—English Unfriendly to German Undertaking—Prince Henry Had an Overdose of Champagne When He Made that Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is now an indisputable fact that Germany has an understanding with Russia in regard to the partition of China. A Russian diplomat thus describes the situation: "Nobody could help foreseeing the possible outbreak in China, therefore it is necessary to clearly define our spheres of influence and our possessions, and likewise those of Germany. Thus we have given carte blanche to Germany for development of her commerce in China, while we remain friends and defenders of China."

The English press follows the German undertaking in China with the same unfriendliness as it showed to German acquisitions in Africa. The English long ago grew accustomed to competing in distant lands with Russians and Frenchmen, but their new rival is inconvenient on account of his growing exporting power.

Prince Henry's "Overdose of Champagne." Prince Henry's speech, in response to the Emperor's toast at Kiel, prior to Henry's departure for China, struck a false note, which for the moment threatened to cover the entire enterprise with an air of unreality.

Many believe that Prince Henry was suffering from an overdose of champagne. His reference to the Emperor as the "wearer of a crown of thorns," and his Majesty's "holy person," may have been his banner over Emperor's "divine right disease," for Prince Henry is capable. He is a sensible man, and is not cursed with a temperament that could entertain such mystical folly. Whatever his mood, his language was unexpected in Berlin, for strictest official papers have carefully avoided publishing his epithets; probably the government is anxious to forget the incident.

It is hinted that France and England will join in the partition leaving Central China greatly reduced in size. This is very doubtful, as far as England is concerned. For Russia and Germany are known absolutely to have the power, if they have the will, to exclude England from their arrangements.

The sense of England's exclusion and ignorance of what action the Government intends to take have driven the Tory papers wild with rage.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

IN CONVENTION RE-ELECTS CARL SCHURZ AS PRESIDENT.

The Resolutions Touch Up Richmond Levee and Bonus Bill in a Lively Manner—Commended President and Will Yield Not an Inch of Ground.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The National Civil Service Reform League, in session here, has re-elected Carl Schurz president by acclamation. The remainder of the officers as selected are as follows: Vice presidents, Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Henry Charles Lea, Philadelphia; Augustus R. MacDonough, New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York; William Potts, New York; Right Rev. P. J. Hyney, Philadelphia; Secretary Geo. McAnany, New York; Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, New York.

Executive Committee, Carl Schurz, New York; chairman; Moorfield Storey and Richard Henry Dana, Boston; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; William A. Aiken, Norwich; Edward M. Shepard and William G. Low, Brooklyn; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Everett P. Wheeler, St. Louis; Edward Cary, Chicago; Silas, Richard Watson Gilder, William Potts, and Dorman B. Eaton, New York; Morrill Wyman, Jr., Cambridge; William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Lucius B. Swift, Indianapolis; Herbert Walsh and Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, and John W. Eha, Chicago.

The report of the Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, of New York, showed: Receipts, \$24,274.95; disbursements, \$2,828.82; balance on hand, \$27,446.13.

Some Resolutions. The report of the committee on resolutions, which reported through its chairman, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was adopted. Following are some extracts from the resolutions: We remind the country of the specific and emphatic pledges of the last Republican National Convention to thoroughly and honestly enforce the present Federal civil service law, and to extend its operation wherever practicable. The league confidently expects from the President and demands from every Republican Senator and Representative a faithful fulfillment of this distinct and solemn pledge.

Touches Up Pearson and Linney. The League denounces any attempt on the part of the Republican members of either House of Congress to repeal the law or embarrass its administration, or any modification of its provisions, except to the end that the merit system of selection for public officers and employees may be extended, and personal and partisan favoritism in their choice more thoroughly eradicated, and declares such attempts, not only unpatriotic and unwelcome, but gross and shameful breaches of party faith, of which no man of honor would be guilty.

The league recognizes in the order of President McKinley forbidding removals in the classified service unless for good cause and after due notice to the person accused.

Should Yield No Ground. The League respectfully urges upon the President and upon those members of his Cabinet and of either House of Congress who also deserve to preserve and extend the merit system of appointment in the Federal service, the importance of unflinching resistance to the impudent demands of men who wish its destruction. The least concession to demands inspired by such motives will greatly encourage these men and increase their greedy clamor, while making resistance to such pressure more difficult in the future.

J. W. Flanigan Appointed Gauger. A despatch received by THE MORNING POST last night from Washington says: "Jno. W. Flanigan was today appointed gauger in the Internal Revenue service for the Fourth district of North Carolina, which includes Wake county and the city of Raleigh."

AT PEACE INSTITUTE.

A Musical—Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie Receive—Pupils' Jolly Time.

A delightful feature, which President Dinwiddie has introduced in Peace Institute is the Saturday evening musicals which are frequently given there.

The programme for these musicals embrace the names of different pupils of the institute each time, thus affording a large number of the young ladies an opportunity to enjoy the entertainment, as well as the patrons of the school who may attend. Thus the parents are brought into close touch with the work done at the institute, and at the same time the young ladies are stimulated to try to attain the greatest possible perfection in their lines of study.

The musical given last night was the last one before the Christmas holidays, and was especially enjoyable to both spectators and pupils. After the programme, which was just long enough to be tantalizing, was concluded, President and Mrs. Dinwiddie received the patrons, who were present, in the charming manner for which Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie are noted. Light refreshments were served by the young ladies in the reception rooms to the right of the great hall in the main building. While this was in progress many of the young ladies gathered in the assembly hall and the merry laughter and gay chatter which came from that quarter was sufficient evidence that they were having a jolly Christmas eve, as it were.

But to return to the delightful musical which was given mainly by the pupils of Miss Johnson, the talented and accomplished violin teacher. The exercises consisted in piano solos, violin solos, elocution, vocal solos and a chorus. The young ladies showed much natural ability, but the excellence was mainly due to the careful and skilled training which they receive.

Each young lady was liberally applauded, and every piece on the programme was rendered with great credit, both to pupils and teachers.

The programme was as follows: "Fantasia" (Leybach), a piano solo, by Miss Moore.

"Fand" (Marks), a violin solo, by Miss Knepperberg.

"Capriccio" (Lack), a piano solo, by Miss Annie Hill.

"A