

DEBATE AT BUTTE.

High School Team There Wins Over Bristol in Argument.

Butte, Neb., March 3.—Special to The News: The Bristol high school met in Waterloo in a debating contest with the Butte high school. The exercises were held at the Butte opera house. A large enthusiastic audience greeted them. The two questions discussed were: Resolved, "That Negro Franchise Should be Restricted by an Education or Property Qualification." Butte taking the negative side and winning by a few points. The second question was: Resolved, "That Poets Are of More Benefit to Civilization Than Statesmen." Butte had the affirmative side and succeeded in carrying their point by a small margin.

A return contest is to be had at Bristol in the near future.

The Spencer school entered into the spirit and sent a challenge up to the winning debaters, which will probably be accepted. All did remarkably well and the Butte boys are not afraid to try the experiment again. The debaters were: Butte, Robert Wells, Guy Derry on the negro question, and Guy Fletcher and Floyd Clute on the poet question. Walter Lindberg and Astor Enborg, negro question and Miss Esther Hight and Fred Hight, poet question. The young lady carrying the laurels by winning the second number of points.

A MILLION TO FREE MORSE.

The Campaign For a Pardon Will Be Expensive.

New York, Feb. 28.—Personal friends of Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, are prepared to spend more than one million dollars in working for his release from the federal prison in Atlanta.

John E. Donahue of Rockland, Me., who has charge of the petition for a pardon which will be presented to President Taft, made this announcement on his return from Washington today.

The petition for pardon will, it is expected, contain more than a million names by the time it is submitted to the president.

Dr. Kuegle Gets Appointment.

West Point, Neb., Feb. 28.—Special to The News: Dr. Fred H. Kuegle, formerly a practicing physician of West Point and a nephew of Dr. H. S. Summers, has been appointed assistant physician at the Colorado state asylum for the insane at Pueblo. Dr. Kuegle has developed great talent in the treatment of mental diseases and this appointment is felt by his former neighbors here to be a well deserved tribute and a recognition of his abilities in his chosen line.

Sunday School Convention.

Following is the program of the district Sunday school convention to be held in Norfolk Sunday:

Afternoon, Christian Church.
2:30—Devotional—Mrs. J. A. Ballantyne.
2:45—Cradle Roll—Mrs. Jas. Lough.
3:00—Primary Work—Mrs. Mason, Meadow Grove.

Music.
3:25—Adult Bible Class—Dr. O. R. Meredith.
4:00—Teachers' Training—Cleo Lederer.

Music.
4:10—Round Table—Clark Oberlies.
4:45—Business.

Evening, Congregational Church.
7:30—Devotional—Rev. E. F. Hammond.
Special Music—Ladies' quartet.

8:00—Address—"Relation of the Church to the Bible School"—Clark Oberlies, Lincoln.

Sunday School Convention.

At the third annual district Sunday school convention of the Madison County Sunday School association, which was held at the Christian and Congregational churches Sunday afternoon and evening the following officers were elected: C. C. Gow, president; C. W. Lemont, vice president; A. O. Hazen, secretary and treasurer; E. F. Hammond, superintendent of temperance; Mrs. J. A. Ballantyne, superintendent home department; Rev. John Melmaker, superintendent of pastors; F. M. Hunter, superintendent of teachers' training; Roy Lucas, superintendent of visitation; Mrs. Burt Mapes, superintendent elementary work; H. T. Hutchinson, superintendent adult class; John Phinney, superintendent intermediate department.

The entire program was carried out and a large number were in attendance at both the afternoon services, which were held at the Christian church, and at the evening service at the Congregational church.

Clark Oberlies of Lincoln, in his general discussion on the Madison county Sunday school methods, was a feature of the program. Mr. Oberlies also sang a solo entitled "Sweet Old Story."

Miss Edith Viele, Miss Laura Durand, Mrs. George B. Christoph and Mrs. Rice gave two special quartet selections during the evening at the Congregational church. Mrs. Mason of Meadow Grove gave an interesting discussion on primary work.

Mrs. J. A. Ballantyne, James Lough, Dr. O. R. Meredith, Cleo Lederer, Rev. E. F. Hammond and President C. C. Gow were among those on the program.

LECTURES TO FARMERS.

Burlington Railroad Will Instruct Nebraska's Soil Tillers.

Omaha, March 2.—The Burlington Railroad company has instituted in Nebraska what might be termed an agricultural college for adult farmers and tillers of the soil to whom free instructions will be given.

Within the next ten days D. Clem Deaver, who has charge of the farm bureau work of the road, will send out two cars, both of which will be kept

in the field until the seed time has passed. Each car will be in charge of agricultural experts and each car will make from four to six stations per day where lectures will be delivered to the farmers, who will be given expert instructions relative to the proper preparation of their ground for seeding, the kind of seed to plant and the modern method of planting and cultivating. The dates will be advertised in advance and the cars will stop at the smaller towns, keeping away from the cities and large centers, the idea being to get new agricultural facts and information before the farmers of the most remote sections of the state.

Nelson Declamatory Contest Friday.

Nelson, Neb., March 2.—Special to The News: The second annual declamatory contest of the Nelson high school will take place in the Auditorium in this city on Friday evening, March 4. Prof. A. E. Fisher and his assistant teachers are making a decided effort to eclipse the contest held last year. The advance sale of tickets indicated that the Auditorium will be packed. Following is the official program:

Music—Nelson Concert band.
Gertrude Schroth—"Pledge With Wine."

Bernice Herne—"Jean Valjean."
Leona Shenefelt—"Fresh Life."
Rolla Van Kirk—"Constantius and the Lion."

Lella Putney—"Eruption of Mount Vesuvius."
Margaret Lewis—"Knee Deep in June."

Music—First grammar room; Miss Grace Warner's Pupils.
Bessie Lawson—"The Skeleton in Armor."

Nellie Staple—"The New South."
Music—"Love's Golden Dream"—High school girls' quartet.
Loretta Wright—"The Chariot Race."

Harold Fletcher—"Our National Flag."
Carlisle Jones—"Mark Antony."

Music—Nelson Concert band.
Decision of judges and the awarding of the gold medal. The judges are: G. M. Hopkins, Meadow Grove; F. H. Price, Tilden, and E. R. Schiemann, Oakdale.

May Split Custer County.

Ansel, Neb., March 2.—Custer county voters decided against the five-mile levy to rebuild the court house. Voting places polled 386 for and 277 against the levy, with nine voting places yet to hear from will not change the majority. The defeat of the levy gives hope to county divisionists, who saw their hopes dashed in a possible heavy tax for a large, new court house at Broken Bow.

Aids Pathfinder Settlers.

Washington, March 2.—Special to The News: Senator Burkett's bill authorizing the government to give settlers under the Pathfinder ditch in west Nebraska patents to their homesteads after five years, whether water reaches their farms or not, passed the senate with a committee amendment giving the homesteader the right to assign any portion of his entry when he has otherwise complied with the homestead laws. Senator Burkett, who is thoroughly familiar with conditions along the ditch, having spent several days last fall in a first-hand inspection of the situation, opposed the committee amendment and tried to get the senate to accept his bill as originally introduced. Senator Carter thought it was establishing too much of a precedent and might subject the government to unnecessary litigation, and his plea for the amended bill prevailed.

Girl Acquitted of Murder.

Chicago, March 2.—Estelle Stout, a 20-year-old girl on trial for the murder of Henry Hornberger, a picture-frame agent, whom she shot and killed on December 1, 1908, was acquitted yesterday. Miss Stout declared she killed Hornberger in defense of herself and sister, Mrs. Lucile Chambers. She was exonerated by a coroner's jury shortly after the tragedy. Hornberger's widow, however, refused to accept the coroner's verdict and took the case to the criminal court.

College Robber A Hypnotist?

Austin, the Holdup Man, Held Them With His Glittering Eye.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—Stephen Austin, the college holdup man, is believed to be possessed of an hypnotic power which he used to advantage in his work. One of his victims, E. A. Whitworth, superintendent of the Sharon plant of the Carnegie Steel Works, identified Austin last night as the man who held him up recently.

"Did the robber take the goods from you or did you just hand them over?" he was asked.

Whitworth said that he "just handed over" his diamond pin and ring when he saw a revolver pointed in his face. He says that the ring dropped to the sidewalk and that Austin with his eyes fixed in a hypnotic way upon him stooped to pick it up, then ordered Whitworth to go.

A NEW ARMY MACHINE GUN.

One or Two Men Can Carry the Contrivance—Fired From the Shoulder.

Washington, March 2.—The army has just adopted a new type of machine gun that has some remarkable points of advantage over the existing guns. The new weapon is so small that it can be carried by a man or two with full equipment of stands, and ammunition can be packed upon a mule.

Moreover, it has the important advantage that it can be fired from the shoulder, and consequently is much less subject to attack and capture by the enemy. The ammunition is carried on steel strips, and the new gun is said to be free from the danger of choking. The barrels are carried in duplicate and can be changed easily when they become heated from rapid firing.

has now gone into effect. The county printing has been one of the hardest propositions the commissioners have had to deal with this year, and in adopting the present plan the board believe they have solved it in a manner that will prove satisfactory to the taxpayers and equitable to the papers with which they are dealing.

WAR ON FREIGHT RATES.

Commercial Clubs Plan Against the Freight Rates.

Wagner, S. D., March 2.—Not only are there inequalities in freight rates as between equally distant points in South Dakota and Iowa in their relation to the Sioux City markets, but discriminations have been found within the state on noncompetitive lines, and complaint will be made this week in cases of this character which will ultimately go to the interstate commerce commission for adjustment.

Through interest evolved by investigation of schedules published the Commercial clubs along the Platte line of the Milwaukee, known as the "Squaw Central," has uncovered a discriminatory rate applying to towns on the Tripp-Armour line by which shippers reap an advantage of fully two and one-half cents a hundred over the rates now in effect on the Platte line on Milwaukee and Chicago shipments.

Attorneys H. D. James of this place and G. P. Herben of Platte, acting for the Commercial clubs, are preparing a complaint to the state board of railroad commissioners who in turn will undoubtedly pass the case up to the interstate commerce commission.

Following this action the Commercial clubs will bring the matter of Sioux City rates before the federation of Commercial clubs to be held at Yankton about the middle of this month and for that purpose data is being prepared which will show in detail the discriminations which exist as compared with points situated at similar distance in Iowa and other states.

There is a strong organization back of the local Commercial clubs which were formed for the specific purpose of securing better train service and just rates on the products of farms as well as on the articles which are shipped to the interior for consumption.

Columbus to Build City Hall.

Columbus, Neb., March 2.—Fifteen thousand dollar bonds for the new city hall were carried here at a special election by a vote of 698 for to 78 against. The \$10,000 water extension bonds were also carried.

The War in the Third.

Bixby in Lincoln Journal: However painful the experience, republicans cannot fail to note of the democratic war in the Third congressional district which will be fairly on by the time congress lets up for summer vacation. The issue at stake can hardly be called a moral one, though the methods of one may be seriously questioned by the other. One man has a newspaper through which to defend himself and offend his opponent. The other has his record as a public official in one hand and a check book in the other with which to do battle in the cause of better government and a continuation of the favors he now enjoys. We fear the man with the newspaper labors under a serious if not fatal handicap. Newspaper argument and affirmation may be repelled to in kind while a free and untrammeled press continues to invite a full and fair discussion of anything in dispute, but a check book is like the odor of dead fish. It is unsavory. The man who carries it will be listened to with respectful attention while his impetuous opponent, however worthy, is pushed off the stage and put upon by the town rowdies. Money talks in a language silent but effective. Its arguments are lucid and convincing. It does not go about swinging its arms and stirring people to riot and rebellion. It is persuasive, seductive, irresistible. Its quiet, insinuating method makes it seem unfair, but it never bawls back when denounced, nor admits having done anything not legitimate in war and politics.

I know not what each side may spring to give the other pain, but check books are a potent thing, that fact to me is plain. When other arguments have failed with those who will not see, the book I speak of has prevailed to quite a strange degree. Man's eloquence is worthless trash, so few who understand; the politician armed with cash has strength at his command. His cohorts haste to do his will, and no one dares be slow; the few about him, standing still, scot when he says "to go."

NEW WEATHER MAP.

Government Bureaus Will Issue Information in Revised Form.

A new commercial weather map is about to replace the familiar reddish-brown production of the local weather bureaus, as displayed in elevators and public buildings. The new map will be seen by thousands where only hundreds saw the old map. It will carry only practical and essential information, and that this will be indicated in such clear and concise fashion as to be intelligible to everyone.

The new map is to be published in newspapers throughout the country daily, and if it proves the success that the weather bureau anticipates, it is likely that the former style of map will be discontinued altogether.

The improved map, as outlined by Willis L. Moore, head of the weather department at Washington, will show the state of the weather, the direction of the wind, the temperature and the rainfall for the preceding twenty-four hours. For coast and lake points it will show the wind velocity when this has exceeded twelve miles an hour.

A great improvement in the eyes of the general public will be the entire omission of the isobars, which are the lines showing equal barometric pressure, and the printing of but four isothermal lines that show equal temperatures. One line will show the area of zero, one will show where the thermometer stands at freezing, another will show where the temperature is 50 degrees and a fourth will show the zone that boasts a temperature of 100 degrees. The names will be omitted from the city points, and the whole map, just the width of three newspaper columns, will present a clean and legible appearance.

A lettered legend at one side will contain the forecast and whatever special bulletin the local bureau may wish to announce. In print, below the map, will be the reports from the various government weather stations.

Covington in 1887. Last May in the United States federal court Judge T. C. Munger gave a decision against the district, basing it upon the fact that the owner of the bonds, Edward Chetral of New York city was an innocent purchaser and did not know of the irregularities connected with their issuance.

If the case is finally settled against district No. 11 new bonds will be issued and a sinking fund created, from which the debt will be paid on the easy payment plan.

The school board has one more chance to free the district from this debt and that is to prove that these are not the originals. It is thought that the original bonds were burned some time ago and if that can be established those now in court are invalid and will not have to be paid.

Mrs. Stanfield Stopped.

Mrs. E. S. Stanfield, 766 Phillip avenue, Norfolk, whose testimony in the Hadar bank robbery trial at Pierce three weeks ago resulted in convicting Harry Joyce, and sending him to the Nebraska state penitentiary for twenty years, was attacked by an unknown masked man in the dark last night.

"Told You to Keep Still."

"I told you to keep your mouth shut," her assailant cried as he flashed a dark lantern into her face and slashed at her with some blunt instrument.

Mrs. Stanfield, after a desperate struggle, was wounded in the arm and today is ill in bed as a result. She fainted during the encounter and was picked up unconscious by her husband.

Life Has Been Threatened.

Mrs. Stanfield says her life was twice indirectly threatened before the Hadar robbery trial, if she should testify.

Mrs. Stanfield was hanging clothes on the line at 9 o'clock last night. At the rear of the Stanfield home is a shed, into which opens the kitchen door.

Masked Man Steps Out.

Mrs. Stanfield had started into the house through the shed when suddenly out of the darkness came a blinding flash of light that was thrown into her face. Then a man, wearing a mask, grabbed the defenseless woman and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued.

During the encounter the masked man slashed at her with some sort of blunt instrument.

"I told you to keep your mouth shut," he hissed.

Stabs Her in the Arm.

A little later he stabbed again, this time sending his sharp steel into her arm. "Do you feel that?" he exclaimed, with vicious glee.

But the masked assailant did not have it all his own way. Mrs. Stanfield, fighting madly, succeeded in biting the unknown brute's hand, in scratching his face and in tearing out a portion of his coat pocket. This she still has.

Wounded, She Faints.

Mrs. Stanfield fainted after having been stabbed in the arm. At 9:30 her husband, who had been working at the Northwestern uptown depot where he is employed, returned home and found the unconscious form of his wife in the dark shed. He immediately summoned Dr. Holden, who dressed the wound.

When Mrs. Stanfield regained consciousness, she said, opening her eyes, "They've got me now."

She Sent Joyce to Pen.

Mrs. Stanfield's testimony in the Joyce trial, together with that of her little daughter who corroborated her story, succeeded in sending Harry Joyce to the state prison for twenty years. His pal in the Hadar bank robbery, James Morrison, had been sentenced a couple of months before to thirty years for the same crime.

As a Nurse, Dressed His Burn.

It was Mrs. Stanfield, a nurse, to whose home Joyce and Morrison came from Hadar a few hours after the bank was blown. Joyce was suffering from a badly burned arm, gained through too close contact with the nitro-glycerine, it was supposed. He and Morrison went to the Stanfield home at 5 o'clock in the morning with the mysterious wound. Joyce insisted it was from a barb wire cut, but Mrs. Stanfield declared at the time that it was from a burn, and she dressed it for a burn.

It was this story told to the jury in the Pierce county district court, and substantiated by her little daughter, Evelyn, who pointed her finger across the table at Joyce as the man who had come to have his hand dressed, that convicted the second of the two bank robbers.

Mrs. Stanfield says her life was threatened before the trial and last night she was stabbed.

Morrison and Joyce came from Sioux City. A motley mob of crooks of all sorts were called to Pierce to testify for them in the two cases.

Joyce was sentenced February 11. Morrison was sentenced November 20. Judge A. A. Welch of Wayne presided in both cases. Both men are now behind the bars at Lincoln. Morrison had been a former convict. Both were hard lookers.

The police are working on the case.

Seed Corn to Sell at \$10.

Seed corn will sell this spring for \$10 a bushel, in the opinion of Frank Tannehill, a Norfolk seed corn expert. Already circulars are being received offering seed corn at \$5, and this price will double shortly because of the shortage of good seed corn. Mr. Tannehill thinks. His own supply of seed corn has been exhausted and he wishes he had more.

Seed corn houses are scouring the country for 1908 corn, he says. That crop is considered to be the best in quality ever raised in Nebraska. And it is in demand right now for 1910 seed.

Bulletins on seed corn just sent out

from the Omaha Commercial club advise the farmer to get seed corn as near home as possible, as the seed secured near his own land is more apt to grow than that from a distance. Seed corn on the ear is advised, as the farmer will be better able to know what he is getting, if he gets it on the ear.

A Simple, Practical Test.

A practical method for the farmer to use in testing his own seed corn is given by the Northwestern railroad in a circular issued in the past few days, and scattered broadcast over the country reached by its line. A supply of the circulars have been received at the local freight office. It gives the following instructions for making a germination box for testing the seed corn:

Take a box six inches deep and about two by three feet in size. Fill the box about half full of moist dirt, sand or sawdust. Press it well down so it will have a smooth, even surface.

Now take a white cloth about the size of a box, rule it off checkerboard fashion, making squares one and a half inches each way. Number the checks 1, 2, 3, and so on. Place this over the sand, dirt or sawdust.

Take the ears to be tested and either lay them out on the floor and attach a number in front of each or mark a numbered tag. Now take off about six kernels from each ear (not all from the same place, but at several points on all sides). Put these kernels on the squares corresponding in number to those placed on the ears of corn. Be careful not to get them mixed. Keep the ears numbered to correspond exactly with the numbers on the squares of cloth.

After the kernels have been placed carefully on the cloth which covers the moist sand, dirt or sawdust, cover them with another cloth, considerably larger than the box; cover this cloth with about two inches of the same moist sand and then keep the box in a warm place. It must not get cold.

The kernels will germinate in four to six days.

Remove the cover carefully to avoid displacing the kernels. Examine them carefully. Some will have long sprouts, but almost no roots; others will not have grown at all, but the kernels from ears which will produce corn if planted will have both sprouts and good root systems.

Compare the numbers on the squares with those on the ears. Put back into the feeding corn bin the ears which correspond in number to the numbers on the squares where the kernels did not grow or where they showed only weak roots.

The ears numbered corresponding to those on the cloth which showed strong signs of life are the ones to preserve for seed. Every kernel from these ears should produce a stalk, every stalk an ear.

LINCOLN STREET CARS MEET.

Seven Persons Injured, One of Them Seriously, in Collision.

Lincoln, March 2.—Seven persons were injured, one of them seriously, in a collision of street cars on the Collegeview line. One car backing from a switch was "sideswiped" by another approaching at a high rate of speed on the main line. The car was struck almost squarely in the center, partly demolishing it.

The injured:

Mrs. David Bell, cut by flying glass, injured internally, condition serious.
Joseph Weinberg, arm lacerated.
Max Weinberg, cut in face.
Herman Bein, Chicago, arm and leg badly cut.
Mrs. Albert Keller, cut with glass.
Mrs. Weinberg, arm cut and body bruised.
Mrs. M. Reichtenthal, abdomen injured.

DAKOTA MAN INJURED.

Senator Curtiss Loses Leg in Accident in California.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 2.—A telegram received from Ocean Park, Calif., bears the information that State Senator Ira O. Curtiss of Aberdeen, was the victim of a street car accident which necessitated the amputation of one leg below the knee. Mr. Curtiss is a lawyer of Aberdeen and a prominent member of the insurgent faction of the republican party of South Dakota. He was a member of the state senate during the session of 1909. A few months ago he disposed of his law practice and some other interests and has since been traveling.

FARMER AVERTED WRECK.

Found Operator Forgot Order and Left Office.

Fremont, Neb., March 2.—By the use of a telephone and the prompt response of a farmer residing near Bennington it is said a serious wreck was averted on the Northwestern railroad. After issuing an order for the two freights to meet at Washington the Fremont dispatcher changed the meeting place to Bennington and notified the operator at Bennington to stop one of the freights there. A little later the Fremont office found itself unable to raise the Bennington office by wire and the dispatchers became greatly alarmed as the time for the trains to pass the point drew near. An operator in the Fremont office called up a farmer near Bennington by telephone and requested him to hurry to the Bennington telegraph office to ascertain the trouble. He was requested also to flag the eastbound freight in case it should come in sight before he could reach the operator. The farmer, it is said, found the telegraph office vacant, the operator having gone to dinner. The farmer flagged the train when it arrived a few minutes later. It developed that the operator had forgotten the order when his mealtime arrived. His resignation was presented at the Fremont office when he was requested to call on Trainmaster Mount with explanations.

A REPLY BY METHODISTS.

The Fairbanks Incident in a Protestant Sermon in Rome.

Rome, March 2.—The American Methodist church was crowded, this congregation including many American visitors who were attracted by the subject of the sermon of the Rev. B. M. Tipple, the pastor, "Why Methodism is in Rome."

It was in the American Methodist church that Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-vice president of the United States, delivered the address which shut him off from being received in audience by the pope, an incident which created much discussion in Rome as well as in the United States.

Mr. Tipple said the Methodist church was meeting with great success throughout Italy. Such an inference, he said, could be drawn, from the extraordinary action of the vatican with regard to the proposed visit of ex-Vice President Fairbanks to the pope, and also from the bitter resentment of the Catholic clergy. As Mr. Fairbanks spoke in the American Methodist church, the pastor said, it was fitting that from the same pulpit the charges preferred against Methodism in Italy should be considered.

With reference to the assertion that Methodists have no right to be in Italy, said the preacher, "the answer is that we are here under the Italian laws, guaranteeing religious freedom. Another assertion by the Catholics is that Methodism is not needed in Italy. But Methodists believe that the need is urgent, as the Catholic church is always more efficient for good when compelled to compete with aggressive Protestantism, as conspicuously evidenced in America."

"The Catholic church suffers embarrassment when it is required to satisfy the ideals of a great liberty loving republic contemporaneously with heeding the demands of the vatican, which is bound by the ideals of the Middle Ages. This is proved by the experience of Archbishop Ireland, when he was here a year ago, studying the Methodist propaganda. A great Lincoln banquet was arranged by the American colony. Very properly, Archbishop Ireland was asked to speak. Very properly as a patriotic American citizen, he accepted the invitation. But suddenly the good archbishop recalled his acceptance. The vatican had forbidden him to speak or attend the banquet, because a toast to President Roosevelt was followed by a toast to the king of Italy."

"Italy needs Methodism because it is no longer Catholic, except in name. The charge of Methodists proselytizing is foolish. Their hands are full in dealing with the unbelievers. This is proved by the last census, which shows that Italy reports the largest number of men without religious profession."

JAMES J. HILL DISCUSSES FEDERAL CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Minneapolis, March 2.—"We must lay aside this popular antipathy to all forms of combination and investigate the matter, as we would any subject in economics," says James J. Hill, in an article made public.

"There is an economic evolution going on, independent of the wishes of men. Evil combinations will be found self-destructing."

"There are advantages in combinations of capital that accrue to the workman," continues Mr. Hill. "They gain in wages and in cheaper food. Articles are produced more cheaply and distribution handled to better advantage. I do not say that management of combinations of capital has always been what it should be, but the extreme view on the side of opposition is dangerous. We are only on the threshold of a new era."

ATKINSON.

The Demorest contest Saturday evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The silver medal being won by Miss Clara Brook. Seven young people were participants and all did credit to Mrs. Scott who trained them.

A 14-pound boy came to the home of Robert Hanks last week.

UMPIRES GIVEN AUTHORITY.

President Lynch Uses Influence to Protect Arbiters From Past Evils.

New York, March 2.—This season more than ever before in the history of baseball the umpire will be the reigning power on the diamond. The most striking feature of the revised rules which have just been given out here is the importance which the umpires and duties of the umpires held in the mind of the revisionists. This innovation is generally held to be a result mainly of the efforts of President Thomas J. Lynch of the National league, who used to be an umpire himself and is thoroughly familiar with the handicaps under which that official labors.

A double umpire system for all games is officially established by the new rules. The umpire-in-chief, stationed behind the bat, will have full charge of the game and will alone have authority to declare a game forfeited. The field umpire has full authority in removing and fining players. The two officials must work in harmony and in case a point is raised on a decision, one umpire may ask for information from the other. But one umpire will not interfere with the other unless requested.

The revised rules give the umpire absolute power over the players on the bench. This feature has long been a hobby with the National league president, and aims to do away with all the rowdism from that quarter which has frequently disturbed the game in the past.

A new rule gives the base runner the privilege of turning to either the right or left after touching first base, where heretofore he was compelled to turn to the right.