

# Republican News Item.

VOL. XV. NO. 31

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

75¢ PER YEAR

## STRANGE ANIMAL FED ON SHEEP AND PIGS

### Is Shot After Terrorizing People For Months.

For several months an animal, that it was believed was a panther, although no panthers have been seen near Middletown, N. Y., for twenty years, had been terrorizing the people of White's Pond, carrying off young sheep and pigs and making itself generally disagreeable, has been killed.

Although hunted for months by scores of good shots, it remained for C. M. Wisner, of White's Pond, to land the prize and the \$50 reward that was offered for it, dead or alive. Mr. Wisner shot the animal in a swamp two miles from his home.

Following the shooting the animal was inspected by many people, including Game Warden Coy, and no one has yet named it. It was about seven feet long and had a small brown tail, with a black streak the full length. Some believed it to be a lynx and others that it is some animal that escaped from the menagerie of a circus that visited the vicinity early last summer.

### Kills Baby to Hide Shame.

Disconcerted because she was unable to keep an appointment with her husband, but apparently little concerned because of the charge against her of killing her grandchild with chloroform, Mrs. Adelaide Robinson, aged sixty-six years, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was arrested at Johnstown and taken to the county jail at Ebensburg.

"I did it to save the honor of my daughter," she repeated over and over. "If they would only let me pay the funeral expenses, I could go to Altoona to meet my husband. I thought it was all right to dispose of the baby and then my daughter's disgrace would never become known."

Samuel Robinson, aged seventy, the husband of Mrs. Robinson, and Dr. E. M. Duff, also of Hollidaysburg, who were arrested during the investigation of the baby's murder, will probably be released. There is no direct evidence connecting them with the case. A post-mortem examination showed the child had been chloroformed.

Mrs. Robinson was arrested just after she stepped from a cab at the Pennsylvania railroad station, when the cab driver, John Schultz, called an officer and declared he had seen the woman administer chloroform to a child while riding in his carriage, and then place the infant in a telescopic traveling bag. The police allege that Mrs. Robinson confessed to this when brought to police headquarters and the dead child was taken from the bag.

Fannie Robinson, thirty-four years old, the mother of the child, was boarding with a private family in Johnstown, as Mrs. Frank Hughes, when the baby was born last Wednesday evening. She had said that her husband had left her. The Robinsons at Hollidaysburg were notified and the mother hurried to Johnstown.

Schultz, the cab driver, told the police that he was called to the boarding house where the young Robinson woman was stopping, and the elder Mrs. Robinson told him to drive to the railroad station. He noted a babe in her arms, and it cried all the way. He said that as he chanced to glance around and into the cab he noticed the woman holding a wad of cotton to the nose of the baby.

### OUR OWN ACTS.

What man is there who does not laboriously, though all unconsciously, himself fashion the sorrow that is to be the pivot of his life?—Maeterlinck.

## COLE'S Up-To-Date HARDWARE

WHEN you think of buying hardware you naturally ask yourself this question: "What kind of stove, washer, cutlery, gun,"—or whatever it may be—"shall I buy?" Don't ponder over these things, send your time looking at pictures in "cheap goods" mail-order. Come to our store and let us solve the problem. We have standard goods to choose from. When you think of think of COLE'S.

### MARY PLUMBING.

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## MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY.

Picture of Christian Science Founder Taken Few Years Ago.



### New U. S. Steel Pension Plan.

The United States Steel corporation has made public in New York its second plan for the protection of workmen at times of disability from injury and in old age. It comes in the shape of a pension system for long service.

Judge Gary announced the details as follows:

Plans have now been consummated, to begin on Jan. 1, 1911, to pay pensions from the United States Steel and Carnegie pension fund, which was established last spring by the United States Steel corporation and Andrew Carnegie.

For this purpose the United States Steel corporation provided \$8,000,000, which, with the Carnegie relief fund of \$4,000,000, created by Andrew Carnegie on March 12, 1901, makes up a joint fund of \$12,000,000. This pension fund is administered by a board of twelve trustees, through a manager appointed by the board.

Under the pension rules three classes of pensions are provided.

First—Pensions by compulsory retirement, granted to an employe who has been twenty years or longer in the service and have reached the age of seventy years for men and sixty years for women.

Second—Pensions by retirement at their request, granted to employes who have been twenty years or longer in the service and have reached the age of fifty years for men and fifty years for women.

Third—Pensions for permanent incapacity, granted to employes who have been twenty years or longer in the service and have become permanently totally incapacitated through no fault of their own.

### Posse Riddles Negro.

Mack Neal, a negro, who shot one person to death and wounded four others, it is reported from Waverly, Va., the scene of the shooting, was riddled with bullets by a posse that surrounded the negro.

Neal fired eleven times through a window of a house occupied by Anna and Etta Johnson, killing the former and badly wounding the latter, and Paul Brow, who was in the house at the time.

While hiding from the posse, Neal fired upon Leslie and "Spooks" Jackson, boys on their way to work. Both were badly hurt. The ambush attack on the boys was unprovoked.

### When Romans Kissed.

Rowena, the beautiful daughter of the Saxon Hengist, is credited with having introduced kissing into the British islands. The Romans had a really delightful word for a kiss—osculum, which came from os, the mouth, and meant a little mouth, a sweet mouth. "Give me a sweet little mouth" would be the phrase used when a good little Roman boy asked his mother for a kiss.

## MRS. MARY EDDY CALLED BY DEATH

### Christian Science Founder Dies of Pneumonia.

### HAD BEEN ILL A WEEK

### No Practicing Physician Was Called to Treat Her and Her Last Moments Are Shrouded in Mystery.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who always insisted upon being called the "discoverer and founder" of Christian Science, died at her splendid mansion on Beacon street, Boston, in the Chestnut Hill section of the city, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Death was due to an attack of pneumonia, from which the aged woman suffered about a week or ten days, in the opinion of Medical Examiner George L. West, who was called and viewed the body. Mr. Alfred Farlow, chief press agent for the church of which Mrs. Eddy was the head, said that it was simply a case of old age, but after being hectoring by the reporters, he gave out what the medical examiner had put on the death certificate. These words were "natural causes," the contributing cause being, probably pneumonia.

For more than a week Mrs. Eddy had been ailing or, as a Christian Scientist would put it, "had been in error." Still she was up and about, taking her daily drives up to Friday, when she took to her bed and did not leave it again. On Thursday she transacted some business and went out for a short drive. The following morning she arose at her usual hour, and after busying herself some time in her study began to feel so weak that she went to bed. She failed steadily, but no practicing physician was called in, the members of her household, most of whom are Christian Science healers, giving her the regular treatment, and Mr. Farlow said that Mrs. Eddy brought all her powers to bear in an effort to heal herself of the "error."

The end was a peaceful one, according to the press agent, and he said that Mrs. Eddy retained all her faculties up to the last moment.

### Mrs. Eddy Was Born on a Farm.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, commonly spoken of as the discoverer and the founder of Christian Science, was born on a farm near Bow, New Hampshire, on July 16, 1821, the daughter of Mark and Abigail A. Baker. She was the youngest of six children.

She grew to be, as some one wrote not long ago, "one of the richest women in America—more than that, the most powerful American woman."

There came a time, it was in 1875, that about a dozen disciples of a woman named now Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the head of an idea that had to do with the teaching of a mental healing of physical lesions, met at Lynn, Mass., to organize by resolution the first Christian Science association.

Thirty-one years later, in June, 1906, from all over the world came Christian Scientists to dedicate in Boston the most pretentious religious edifice in New England and one of the most costly in the United States, the "mother church" at Boston.

Out of that little meeting in Lynn has grown an institution which statistics of last year show that in the United States there were 668 Christian Science churches, and also churches in Italy, France, Great Britain, Canada and British Columbia, Norway, Switzerland, India, China, South Africa, Australia and many other countries. Also in the United States were 1336 Christian Science readers and 85,096 communicants. All these churches and the churches in foreign countries are the result of the thinking of the delicate, religious little farm girl, and all are branches of the mother church at Boston. The great growth has resulted in spite of the adverse attitude of the world and the criticisms of the newspapers.

### Walked Through Plate Glass Window.

So clean and transparent were the huge plate glass panes in a show window at a furniture house on Broad street, Burlington, N. J., that Charles McMame, a farmer, never saw the glass at all, and walking right through it, caused a \$500 crash.

Falling glass hacked the clothes of the bewildered farmer, and a twenty-pound silver falling across his wrist nearly severed his arm. McMame almost bled to death from ruptured arteries before a physician arrived, and his condition is critical.

McMame went to the establishment to pay a bill. Hurrying back to his team in the street, he walked into the big window, which was on a level with the store floor, and on through the glass.

"I never saw the glass. I thought the front door had been left open, and when the glass crashed around me I thought I had been shot," McMame told a policeman.

## PRESIDENT SENDS IN MESSAGE

### No Immediate Tariff Revision His Advice.

### FORTIFICATION OF CANAL

### Mr. Taft Stands Pat on Anti-Trust Laws—Calls For Upbuilding of Merchant Marine—Urges Ship Subsidy.

The most striking feature of President Taft's second annual message, which was sent to congress on Tuesday, is his announcement that he has invited expressions from the other powers of the world on the proposition of limiting armaments by international agreement.

The general tone of the message is reassuring to business. The time has come, in the president's opinion, when congress can pause from legislating for the regulation of corporations and the restraint of business and watch the effect of the laws already on the statute books. The activities of the government, he says, should be directed toward economy of administration and enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, the upbuilding of home industries and the strengthening of the confidence of capital in domestic investment.

There will be no tariff revision upon the president's recommendation in the present session and probably not until the meeting of the Sixty-second congress in December, 1911. The president recommends that the present tariff board be put on a permanent basis, independent of politics. The president makes no recommendation for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law and only one or two of minor importance for amendment of the interstate commerce act. He is, however, in favor of the physical valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission and the passage of a national incorporation act for industrial and other companies.

The following are the other prominent features of the message:

Conservation.—The president urges conservation legislation at this session. He asks power to withdraw more forest lands in six western states. The message urged leasing government coal, phosphate and oil lands with provision for readjusting rental and royalties and with conditions to prevent monopoly. He asks to separate phosphate deposits from the surface. The message recommends regarding water power sites either that they be leased by the federal government with similar restrictions as in coal lands, and with conditions to regulate rates or that the sites be patented to states to be leased in similar manner, providing that they be forfeited to federal government if conditions are violated. He will treat reclamation projects in a special message.

Tariff.—Mr. Taft declares there will be no chance for revising the tariff before the next congress. He opposes any general revision, whether done under the policy of protection or not. He wants a permanent tariff commission, so "no revision can be based on a non-partisan ascertaining of facts. He declares the new law a model for obtaining revenue and praises the corporation tax features. He hopes for reciprocity with Canada.

Ship Subsidy.—The president recommends strongly some form of ship subsidy, especially to South America.

Lumber Monopoly.—The message points out danger of a lumber monopoly which may necessitate free trade in lumber.

Alaska.—The president favors the commission form of government for Alaska and declares against government aid in developing railroads.

Labor.—Mr. Taft disapproves of the pending eight-hour-day bill, but asks that the present law be enlarged to include work on ships, armor and large guns. He urges the passage of the pending Moon injunction and favors laws for the inspection of locomotive boilers and the enlargement of dangerous clearances.

Classified Service.—The message advocates legislation to place in the classified service all local offices under the departments of justice, treasury, post-office, interior and commerce and labor, the president believing this would aid the cause of efficient government and of better politics. He specially recommends that all first, second and third class postmasters be placed in the classified service, and urges that the office of naval officer of the port be abolished and that many small customs districts be done away with.

Panama Canal.—Mr. Taft urges fortification of the canal as a safeguard against a "desperate and irresponsible enemy," and advocates an amendment to the interstate commerce laws to prevent railroads from owning or controlling ships in the trade through the canal. He wants the government to

maintain drydocks, coating stations and repair shops.

Postal Affairs.—The message advocates establishing parcels post in connection with the rural free delivery and the extension of the postal banks. Mr. Taft believes the postal deficit will be wiped out this fiscal year, and he urges that the second class mail rate on magazines be raised.

Treasury.—The president estimates the ordinary receipts of the next fiscal year at \$680,000,000 and ordinary expenditures (exclusive of Panama canal

at \$630,494,013, or \$52,964,887 less than in current year). He estimates the canal expenditures at \$56,000,000, including \$19,000,000 for fortifications, leaving a deficit of \$7,000,000 or, if the fortification plan is not carried out a surplus of \$12,000,000. He makes a plea for non-partisan currency reform.

Army.—Mr. Taft wants an increase in number of officers to form skeleton volunteer force and urges a new volunteer act. He confines fortification work to Corregidor, Philippines, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Navy.—The message advocates the abolition of some navy yards and wants big naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The president earnestly urges the two battleship program and seeks more rapid advancement of flag officers.

Courts.—Mr. Taft urges reform of judicial procedure to lessen cost of litigation and to relieve the supreme court. He advocates higher salaries for judges and draws attention to the prosecution of custom frauds and especially prosecutions of "bucket shops" and mail frauds.

Arbitration.—The president expresses gratification at the success of the arbitration of the fisheries dispute with Great Britain and the Orinoco case with Venezuela. He hopes for the establishment of an international prize court.

Far East.—Mr. Taft is pleased by the Hukuang railway loan agreement, placing the United States on exact equality with the European powers, and commends the state department's policy in aiding the \$50,000,000 loan to China by American bankers.

Latin America.—The president praises the Pan-American Congress' agreement on trade mark, copyright and patent conventions and foresees closer commercial relations with Latin America.

Agriculture.—The message says the agricultural products this year have a value of \$8,926,000,000 or \$305,000,000 more than last year. It urges an appropriation for more extensive reforestation.

Economy.—The president lays stress on the economy practiced in every department and says he is organizing experts to promote economy and efficiency. He declares against "pork barrel" methods in public buildings and river and harbor bills.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. Taft wants congress to honor Peary for his North Pole discovery. He favors gradually buying legations and embassies. He urges the passage of a civil government bill for Porto Rico. The president does not want the immigration station at New York enlarged, but wants more aliens sent to other ports. He favors civil service retirement legislation.

### Cudahy Left \$20,000,000.

An examination of the estate of the late Michael J. Cudahy, former wealthy packer, of Chicago, disclosed the fact that church and philanthropic enterprises have been receiving virtually all his vast income for three years.

Attorney Noble B. Judah, counsel for the estate, and the packer's sons and daughters, are now busily engaged trying to place a value on the estate. Despite his many benefactions, friends state that Mr. Cudahy left nearly \$20,000,000.

### Peanut King Marries.

Pembroke D. Gwaltney, Sr., the peanut king of Smithfield, Va., and Miss Mattie Womble, of Virginia Beach, were quietly married at Suffolk, Va. The bridegroom, a millionaire, is seventy-four years old. He made nearly all of his fortune out of peanuts.

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State Library

## TO PENSION GRASS WIDOWS

### Bill in Lower House of Congress Starves Clerk.

A bill to pension grass widows was introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Rucker, of Missouri. He didn't intend it exactly that way, but the opening paragraph of the bill, as he wrote it, provides for a government bounty to the widows of surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the Indian wars between 1865 and 1883.

The bill clerk, although somewhat startled when he read the measure is holding it for possible correction.

## TWO LYNCHED TOGETHER

### Bodies of Men Arrested For Burning Found Hanging From Tree.

Two colored men were found hanging to a tree at Double Branch, two miles from Monroeville, Ala. The colored men had been arrested on a charge of burning a barn.

Governor Fort Appoints a Judge. Assemblyman Mark A. Sullivan, of Hudson county, was appointed by Governor Fort, of New Jersey, to succeed the late James B. Dill as judge of the court of errors and appeals.

## Drops Dead Romping With Child.

While he was romping with his granddaughter, aged Jesse H. Tyson of Towamencin, near Norristown, Pa. a farmer, dropped dead of cerebral hemorrhage. He was aged seventy-six years.

## Confesses to Two More Murders.

Joseph Christock, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Mary Richards, at Aucheney's Station, two weeks ago, who is now in the Schuylkill county prison at Pottsville, Pa., under sentence of death, has confessed to two other murders committed by him.

A formal statement from him to this effect will be taken before the week is out.

Among the murders to which Christock now confesses is that of Mrs. Arthur Morrison, a young woman of Cambula. This took place five years ago. Mrs. Morrison was found with a bullet in her body, dead in bed, by the side of her babe and husband.

I. A. Reed was district attorney at the time, but could find no trace of the murderer. Tracks were discovered in the snow, which were evidently made by the murderer, but beyond this no clew was found.

The husband could give no very clear account of the affair and for a time was unjustly suspected. The fact that the couple were on excellent terms and that the husband had always treated his wife with the utmost consideration, refuted the theory that he had anything to do with the foul deed.

Christock says that Mrs. Morrison awoke while he was trying to rob the house and he simply shot her dead to leave no witness behind. Christock's parents lived at New Philadelphia at the time of the commission of the crime, only a short distance away from the scene of the murder. He tells the story of the deed with all the circumstantial details, which fits exactly into the known facts of the murder. Christock was nineteen years old at that time.

Another murder to which Christock confesses is that of a tollgate keeper, and in this, as in the other crime he mentions, he gives full details, but the name is withheld by the authorities.

## Cuts Off Baby's Finger.

While Mrs. Job Smith, of Upper Sandusky, O., was holding her six-months-old daughter in her lap her two-year-old daughter cut off one of the baby's fingers with a pair of scissors.

## Pardoned Slayer Seeks Office.

Jim Howard, who was convicted several times and pardoned by Governor Willson as being the principal in the murder of Governor William Goebel, will make the race for the state senate at Frankfort, Ky., and will be backed by Congressman-elect Caleb Powers.