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ANDREWS ON TRIAL!

The Most Atrocious Crime Ever Committed in Centre County!

HE MUST HANG OR GO FREE! WHICH WILL IT BE?

The trial of Alfred Andrews, now occupying the attention of the court is proving to be one of the most interesting cases in the course of Centre county justice. Every incoming train brings additional numbers to the already large crowd of interested people. Long before the time for court to commence the room was packed with a crowd eager to hear the proceedings. Never since Centre has been a county has there been so much interest shown in a trial. The Hopkin's case created a great excitement, because of its being the first murder trial in which the accused was convicted since the time James Monks was hung, away back in the early part of the century. But this case is looked upon with a far greater interest, because of its being a trial with circumstantial evidences only to rely upon for conviction.

The crime for which the prisoner stands indicted, was committed on the public road leading from Snow Shoe to Karthaus, in Clearfield county. No more suitable place could be found for the commission of such a foul deed as the road leads right through the mountains and has been little used since the Karthaus bridge was swept away by the June flood.

For the entire distance from Boak's store down to the river, there are but few houses, and it was over this desolate way that the murdered girl had to pass. She started from Mrs. Eugene Meeker's house at Pine Glen, on the morning of November 27th for the double purpose of disposing of some marketing for her employer and visiting her parents, who are highly respectable people at Karthaus. The people of the vicinity noticed Miss Price as she passed their respective homes, and some of them swear that she was then followed by a man who was afterwards proved to be Andrews. Different testimony at the hearing, stated that her actions indicated that she thought the man was following her as she would occasionally cross from one side of the road to the other to avoid him, however this may be, she continued on her way and was not seen again until she was found dead by a party of hunters on their way to Boak's camp. The body was found, at a point about one mile and a half from the bridge, pierced by three bullets, one in the head, one in the neck and one in the breast, another had been shot through the basket she was carrying. The party who found her notified the community and an inquest was held by Esquire Rankin, the jury consisting of W. S. Loy, Mitchell Watson, Harry Rider, John W. Rider, W. B. Potter and George Emerick. Evidence of a very desperate struggle was everywhere to be seen, and upon examination it was found that the poor girl had not only been cruelly murdered but the heinous crime of outrage had been attempted.

A search was immediately instituted for the criminal and various clues were run out but to no effect, until Alfred Andrews, who had been seen on the road following the murdered girl, was arrested. With his apprehension, all further search was given up as it seemed to be the general impression that the right man had been arrested, and though the evidence against him at the hearing was purely circumstantial, he was held and no further efforts made to fasten the crime upon any one else.

Andrews is a seemingly innocent shiftless kind of a character, who came from England some four or five years ago, stopping first in Lock Haven, where he worked in a livery stable. Afterwards wandering up the river until he came to Karthaus where he worked for several months and was married. He then moved to Brinsbin in Clearfield county at which place he was arrested for the crime for which he is now being tried. Every effort has been put forth to make the trial a fair and impartial one. The prisoner has had able counsel employed by the county, and it is their intention as well as that of the Commonwealth's attorney to leave nothing undone which might throw light upon the case.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

Scarcely could nature have drawn a greater contrast than she did on Wednesday morning when the trial begins: While inside the Court House all was silent and solemn and the shadow of crime hung over one, Alfred Andrews; without everything seemed bright and splendid as though it was only trying to overcome the gloom brought upon the county by the unprecedented num-

ber of crimes which have been perpetrated within its precincts in so short a time. At exactly five minutes past nine o'clock the court opened with Judge's Furst, Riley and Rhoads upon the bench, after some routine business had been gone through with, the prisoner was brought into court by Sheriff Cook. Dressed in a striped, sack suit and sporting a bud of a mustach, Andrews did not impress us as a murderer. The same vacant stare that has characterized him ever since his arrest, was plainly visible and he manifested more interest in the people in the court room than in the proceedings that were to decide whether he was to answer for the awful crime for which he stood indicted. After shaking hands with his counsel Messrs. Chambers and Spangler, he sat down beside them and continued taking in the surroundings with an air of utter unconcern; in fact the only time that he showed any interest at all was during the prosecution's opening address to which he listened attentively during the time occupied by it.

The Prothonotary then called upon the prisoner to stand up. He rose without tremor and responded to the following questions in a slightly husky but never-the-less firm voice:

"Alfred Andrews, you have heard the indictment! Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, sir."

"Alfred Andrews, how will you be tried?"

"By God and my country, sir!"

The jury was then impaneled as follows:

P. W. Barnhart called and sworn; challenged by defense.

David Beightol, called and sworn; not challenged.

M. N. Adams, called and sworn; challenged by defense; opinion previously formed.

J. G. Ritter, called and sworn; not challenged.

Henry Hale, called and sworn; not challenged.

Wm. Dawson, called and sworn; stood aside; objects to capital punishment.

Reuben Collier, called and sworn; not challenged.

George Martz, called and sworn; not challenged.

Robt. McKnight, called and sworn; challenged for cause; objects to capital punishment.

Wm. Resides, called and sworn; challenged.

Edward Stump, called and sworn; not challenged.

G. W. Hoover, called and sworn; challenged for cause; had formed an opinion.

Rob't. Cooper, called and sworn; stood aside.

G. B. Stover, called and sworn; challenged for cause.

Geo. Flick, called and sworn; not challenged.

Isaac Underwood, called and sworn; challenged for cause; conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

Isaac Armstrong, called and sworn; challenged.

Jacob Frontz, called and sworn; not challenged.

Wm. Peters, called and sworn; stood aside.

Wm. Meyer, called and sworn; challenged by defense.

G. D. Armbruster, called and sworn; challenged by defense.

Cyrus Durst, called and sworn; not challenged.

E. C. Woods, called and sworn; challenged by defense; opinion formed.

John G. Bailey, called and sworn; challenged by defense; opinion formed.

H. R. Curtin, called and sworn; challenged by defense; opinion formed.

A. J. Stover, called and sworn; challenged by defense.

Charles Neff, called and sworn; challenged by the defense; opinion formed.

Reuben Lucas, called and sworn; not challenged.

Wm. Lytle, called and sworn; not challenged.

Peter Robb, Jr. called and sworn; challenged by defense; opinion formed.

H. S. Coner, called and sworn; challenged by defense.

H. K. Miller, called and sworn, stood aside by the commonwealth; scruples against capital punishment.

Emanuel Musser, called and sworn; not challenged.

The necessary number having been secured the list was again gone over and Reuben Collier was challenged by the commonwealth; W. H. Noll being called, sworn and accepted to take his place.

After W. H. Morrison, and Vinton Beckwith were sworn in and given charge of the jury, the oath of office was administered to each juror individually as follows:

David Beightol, farmer, Liberty twp.

J. D. Ritter, carpenter, Philipsburg.

Henry Hale, laborer, Huston twp.

George Martz, gentleman, College twp.

Edward Stump, farmer, Potter twp.

George Flick, farmer, Huston twp.

Jacob Frontz, farmer, Worth twp.

Cyrus Durst, farmer, Harris twp.

Reuben Lucas, farmer, Howard.

William Lytle, farmer, Half Moon.

Emanuel Musser, farmer, College twp.

W. H. Noll, merchant, Pleasant Gap.

His honor, Judge Furst, then instructed the jury about the grave duties

which they were expected to perform, and impressed upon them the necessity of giving the case their entire and undivided attention. A human creature was on trial for his life and it was the duty of the jury to be separate from the world during the trial. Accommodations for the jury had been provided at the Brockenhoff House, and the jury should consider and observe the Court's instructions and not hold any communications with any one but the Court. By disobeying these instructions the trial might fail and the costs of a new trial be inflicted on the county. You must not hear any conversation in this case, and if any one should speak of it is your duty to inform the Court. You are not to read any daily or weekly papers during the trial.

As a body the jury is made up of intelligent and upright men. In fact every effort was put forth to procure men of good sound judgment and discretion. The preliminary work attendant upon such a case being gone through with the case was opened on the part of the commonwealth by an address, before the jury, by ex-Judge Orvis in which he recited the instructions given by the bench after which he gave a brief history of the crime and of the geography of the community in which it was committed. In the course of his remarks he stated that the prosecution intended to prove that the blood found on Andrews's shoe was not that of a chicken but that of a mammal.

Court adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

When Court opened for the afternoon session, the room was packed as full of people as was possible to get it. From the time of adjournment of the morning session people stood about the doors and yard of the Court house in hopes that they would be able to procure seats. Many of them were disappointed however as they were crowded clear out of the line even after they had gotten into it. The proceedings were taken up where they left off in the morning and witnesses called by the commonwealth as follows:

Mrs. Mattie Meeker was the first witness called. It was in her service that Clara Price had been employed previous to her death. She stated that Miss Price was going on seventeen years of age, but was very large and muscular for her years. In her statement she said that Clara had left her house at half-past eight, in the morning, expecting to return before four o'clock, but that was the last she saw of her alive.

James Marsteller, Supt. of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., at Snow Shoe, was next called and testified that he discovered the body of the dead girl lying by the road-side. He said that he told his driver to get out and see what was the matter with the girl, whereupon it was discovered that she was dead though quite warm and had evidently been dead but a short time. As soon as this discovery was made they drove on to the river and reported the circumstance to some people there, who returned with them and identified the body, which was lying face downward, with her hands crossed on the breast. Her basket was at her elbow and the appearances indicated that she had started to run back towards Pine Glen when she was attacked; the position of the body and the condition of the clothes, showed that she had evidently fallen while running. Her hat was lying about thirty feet from the body and it appeared as though its position indicated the place at which the struggle began, as the tracks backward were seen only from the hat to the place where the body was found. Witness was then dismissed.

Wm. Oswalt, his driver, on the morning of the 27th of November, was called and corroborated Marsteller's testimony.

The only blood noticed by these two witnesses was about the girl's mouth. Both stated that they saw no blood whatever on the ground about the body.

George Hodollar, the man who went back with Marsteller and Oswalt, to the body, stated that he was at work at the Karthaus bridge when Marsteller and Oswalt came to him and told him of what they had seen up along the pike. He went up the road and found the body as reported to him. He reported having ferried two hunters across the river from the Clearfield to the Centre side and that both carried guns. He also ferried two peddlers from the Centre to the Clearfield side about an hour later, another peddler, was ferried from the Clearfield to the Centre side sometime after ten o'clock. This one went down towards the pike but took a path over the hill. This witness testimony was interrupted quite frequently by objections on the part of Col. Spangler for the defense. Witness stated that he had told Jacob Price, the father of the murdered girl, of her having been found and identified by some one who had come down.

Squire Andrew Rankin, was called and stated that he had held the inquest over the body of the dead girl and gave a detailed account of the way things looked upon his arrival at the place. His statement only verifies the accounts given by preceding witnesses, except

that he noticed blood about the eyes and ears of the victim, also saw a fresh track leaving the road at a distance of about forty-feet below the body, but that it again came out of the woods at a point above this, and that it was there he noticed marks as if there had been a struggle. These tracks, which were those of a man, went up the road a short distance above the body, and then left it again. The squire felt positive that the tracks about the place where the struggle occurred, were those of Miss Clara Price and of the person who had left the road below the place. At the place, where the man's tracks left the road, above the body, there was one particular impression in the mud which was evidently made by the left foot of a person wearing a shoe from which the sole had been cut, and that the track was the same as those seen near the body of the girl. Witness displayed the hat which was found by the roadside. The place where the bullet had torn away part of the brim was plainly to be seen. The coat was also shown, and little blotches of mud were visible upon the shoulder of it. The back of her dress showing the place where the bullet, that pierced the pulmonary artery, had gone through, and the corset, which she wore, showing a slight mark of blood at the top were, also produced. After a rigid cross examination relative to the description of the tracks, and their measurements, which he stated to be about ten and a quarter inches long being unable to notice any difference in their width, Col. Spangler tried to mix the evidence, but the story of witness was the same as given at the preliminary hearing.

David Price, the girls father, was then called. The only testimony given by him was his identification of his daughter's clothes, during which he showed no signs of grief whatever, though the questions put to him must have been very painful indeed. This witness was not cross-examined and Court adjourned until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

When the old Court bell rung out the hour of nine this morning the room was well filled but everything appeared gloomy, even the counsel for the defense showed signs of worry and doubt. By ten minutes past nine the jury had been brought in and seated, shortly after which Andrews dressed in a black frock suit and wearing a standing collar and a gorgeous tie came into Court. He seemed very much pleased with himself and chatted and laughed with the people near him but as the proceedings began, he became interested and showed more signs of attention than he has done at any time during the trial. His attorneys seized every opportunity for hurried consultations.

Dr. Neveling, a physician, of Karthaus, Clearfield county Pa., was the first witness summoned, and testified that he was called to the body at about 12.30 p. m. He stated that after a coroner's jury had been empaneled, he measured the distance which the girl had evidently ran from the place where the struggle began, to the place where she fell, and that it was one hundred and six feet. Evidence showed that this distance must have been gone over by her at a very rapid pace. The tracks went on past the body on the road for about fifty two feet where they turned abruptly to the left and went into the woods. It was at this point that the left foot track was so plainly visible in the sand of the ditch at the side of the road, across which the man had evidently gone. Dr. Neveling stated that in his examination, he turned the body over and found no wounds on the head, but that he found a bullet hole in her ear, after which he examined her underclothing which showed marks of blood and evidence of a struggle. After taking the body to the home of her parents, Dr. Neveling made a further examination, in which he found that the ball which had caused death had gone through the lung and pulmonary artery, lodging against the sternum. The ball was recovered and displayed by the witness. He further testified that at the post mortem he had found evidences, in the presence of some other parties, of an attempt at rape, though he was unable to tell positively just how the wounds about those portions of the body had been inflicted.

Cross examined: The Dr. knew that it was just 12-30 when he started from his office because he had looked at his watch shortly before. Found no blood whatever on the ground, all the blood he saw was on the body. The Dr. became slightly mixed in his evidence about the location of the tracks and distance of the man's track from the body.

Col. Spangler tried hard to break witness's evidence but without material success. Witness testified to having shown the place to surveyor Ray and Colonel Mullen.

W. S. Loy, of Burnside township, was called and corroborated Dr. Neveling's testimony. The stick, with which the measurements of the foot were made was here shown. The foot being ten and a quarter inches long, while the

heel was two and three quarter inches in length. Loy testified that he saw a peddler come from the Clearfield to the Centre county side and take an old path up towards Jac. Walker's. Witness stated that he saw the peddler go up at about half past ten or thereabouts. Upon cross-examination the witness simply restated his former remarks.

George Hodollar was recalled and made statements which were somewhat contradictory to those made by him at a previous examination. In his statement last night he said that he could cross the river in five minutes but this morning his statement was that he could not cross in less than seven or eight. If this was the case it made his bringing the peddler to the Centre side at a time pretty close to ten o'clock.

S. D. Ray, of Bellefonte, the surveyor who made a survey of the place in December, was next called and showed a draft on which he had drawn all the important points in that section of the county. Two charts were displayed by him, one of which was made on a scale of forty rods to the inch the other fifteen feet to the inch. Both drawings showed the direction of the tracks and the place at which the body and hat were found, also points along the pike where Andrews had been seen by different people. He stated that the distance from where the body was found through the woods, to the place where Andrews came upon the men in the woods, was 406 rods, and that the distance to the place where Andrews again came upon them while eating dinner, was only 14 rods. The cross-examination did not bring out anything more than the mere restatement of distances, though it worked hard to shake the testimony of the surveyor regarding the location of the numerous paths about the place.

Thomas Pitts was called but did not answer.

Michael Watson Jr. was then called and stated that, while working near the Karthaus bridge, he heard five shots, very close together, which he thought came from the pike about where the body was found. Witness had not a watch but thought it was near ten o'clock. Did not hear of the murder until about an hour afterwards. Was about two hundred yards above the bridge on some timber when the shots were heard.

Joseph Smith, the next witness, a resident of Karthaus, stated that while working near the "Horse Shoe" mines on the morning of the 27th, he heard five shots fired very close together. He thought that the time was about ten o'clock. Had his idea of the time of day by the time it took him to make trips to the bridge, as he was hauling timber.

John Felton, of Wineburn, Clearfield county, a brakeman on the Beech Creek railroad, whose run is between Gorton Heights to the Viaduct, testified that they left the Viaduct with a train of coal on Tuesday afternoon at 1-44 and that Andrews rode with them to Gorton Heights where he left the train. He stated that Andrews had told him, that he was going to Gillantown and from thence to Karthaus. Stated that he noticed that the prisoner's shoe was badly "busted," that is the sole was torn from the upper. In cross-examination witness thought that it was the right shoe.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session opened with a large number of ladies present. Before the examination of witnesses was resumed, James Hamill Esq. read the report of the Register of the county after which the sheriff offered deeds for acknowledgement.

This being done Harry Simlar, a detective of Philipsburg this county, was called and testified to having gone to Brinsbin, to Andrews's home, where he procured the shoes which the prisoner wore on the day he was seen near Karthaus.

The shoes were then shown and we could see that the sole was entirely gone from the left one.

He expressed them to Commissioner Henderson at this place, who testified to having received the shoes from the express agent here, after which he delivered them to District Attorney Meyer, who then went upon the stand and testified that he had had the shoes in his possession until they were delivered to Prof. Pond of the Penna. State College. Mr. Meyer noticed the blood stains on them and took them to the College for analysis.

Prof. G. G. Pond was then called, and said that he had observed blood upon both shoes given to him. On further examination under the glass he discovered five spots on each shoe. After these spots were found and proved to be blood by chemical test, he proceeded to find out whether it was chicken blood or that of a mammal. The Professor then explained the process by which he arrived at the conclusion that the blood was that of a mammal. The defense will try to prove that the blood found on the shoes was that of a chicken which Andrews had killed on the night before he was arrested, but Prof. Pond clearly demonstrated that it

could not be that of a bird, on account of the shape of the corpuscles found. In every test they were found to be dish shaped and not oval with the nucleus which characterizes those of the bird. Further tests were made by size and weight of the corpuscles all showing that the blood found could not possibly be that of a fowl.

Cross examination: Defense tried to raise a point on the possible inaccuracy of the micrometer used for measuring the corpuscles but without effect, as the Prof. explained to the jury how he had tested the accuracy of his instrument before the observations were made. Witness would not swear that the blood was that of a human being, though if asked to decide whether it was chicken or human blood he was ready to say that it was human.

Dr. Formad was called and stood aside until the prosecution had shown that one shoe had been delivered, by Mr. Meyer, to Dr. Formad, the Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Pennsylvania and physician to the Coroner of Philadelphia.

Dr. Formad was then recalled and stated, that it was a very easy matter to distinguish between the blood of birds and mammals by the shape alone. The Doctor had had the one shoe in his possession since the 15th of January, and returned it to the district attorney just before he was called upon the stand. He swore that in his examination he found at least one hundred and fifty thousand corpuscles in the blood, he took from the shoe, four hundred of which he measured; also taking photographs of same, which were shown side by side with pictures of corpuscles of his own blood and that from a chicken. The photographs of the corpuscles from the shoe and those of blood from witness's veins, showed that the two were exactly alike, while that of the chicken corpuscles was distinctly oval in shape and showed the characteristic nucleus. Witness would not swear that it was human blood, but said that it was exactly identical with human blood, and if he was to decide between the two he would say, positively, that it was human blood. The Dr. said that the mud and rain, to which the shoes must have been exposed, during the day, would have had no effect on the corpuscles, if the shoes had been thoroughly dried, when they were, but that if the shoes had been continuously exposed for some time, to the weather, putrefaction or disintegration would have set in, and the corpuscles would have been destroyed.

Thomas Pitts, was called again but was sick.

Auston Eckley, a resident of Snow Shoe, was then summoned and stated, that while delivering goods, at Gillantown, on the 26th of November, the prisoner got on his wagon and rode about a mile with him. Witness said that the defendant told him, he was going to Roop's, at Karthaus, but what for, he did not say.

The cross-examination was simply a recapitulation of what had been said.

Mrs. Annie Croft testified that Andrews had come to her house, on the afternoon of the 26th of November, between five and six o'clock, and that he had stayed at her house all night, eating breakfast with them in the morning, after which he left. Witness thought that he had left her house between seven and eight o'clock, taking the pike towards Karthaus. She did not see him again until he went back past the house at a rapid walk, some time between two and three, at which time he did not look at the house at all but went past as fast as possible. Witness said that Andrews had acted in a gentlemanlike manner while in her house and had thanked her, for her kindness, in the morning.

Little Jimmie Croft, the ten year old son of Mrs. Croft, then took the stand and told about how he had seen the shoes when Andrews took them off, in their house. The child stated, however, that the sole was not entirely off of the left shoe but that it was only cut off down along the side.

Herbert Bates, of Pine Glen, then swore that he saw the defendant near Pine Glen swamp between eight and nine in the morning and afterwards in the afternoon, about one o'clock, on the old Butter-milk road. Andrews was then going out towards Boak's store. In cross-examination, witness said that he marked the place of meeting by natural objects. Knew that it was near nine o'clock in the morning because the school beyond had just taken up.

Samuel Emerick, of Karthaus, swore that he saw the prisoner go past Mulholland's at a little after nine o'clock, on the morning of the murder, going towards Karthaus. In cross-examination witness was not sure that defendant was the man he saw pass.

S. G. Schreckengast, of Centre Hall, who had stayed near Karthaus