

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Court was called at 2:10 and Mrs. Anna Culvey, wife of John Culvey, was the first witness called. She was very much affected when she took the stand and gave her evidence, which was about the same as given in Shaffer's trial. She had lived in the neighborhood about 37 years. Isaiah and family lived in Narrows from April to August, 1887. Johnson lived there about seven years, before they moved there. I last saw them alive on Friday at our place, where they had come to haul in hay. Next saw them dead, where I found them on Monday, when Charley Culvey and I went to help them to get in their oats harvest. Then she explained how she went into the house and found baby alone; then going out and finding bodies, same as has been published during trial of Shaffer; then of going home and giving alarm along the road, taking the little child along. Identified the watch shown her as the one she left at Isaiah's house when she went to market the week before the murder.

Cross-examined: Went there between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday. It was a very warm day. Told how she found hats, cups and saucers, berries, etc., scattered around. Could not say if cups and saucers were washed or not. Next saw them when they brought them to my house; some of them were dirty when they brought them. The child had the same clothes on that it wore through the day.

Re-direct: Child was able to walk. All the doors were open. Dishes and hats were inside the yard. Child was sitting in front of bed when I found it.

Charles Culvey sworn: Lived in Sugar Valley in August with uncle John Culvey; lived about two miles from my uncle John's house. Saw Isaiah alive last on Friday afternoon and Nora on Saturday evening washing clothes, at Cherry Run, near her house. Uncle John Culvey was with me. I did not go into the house; saw the baby. Then witness corroborated his aunt's story of finding the murdered people on Monday and of his uncle going down afterwards and covering up the bodies with haps and of the disorder of house and of the ironed clothes being found. Identified watch and told of his aunt leaving watch there and of seeing it hanging on nail. Lived with uncle John three years. John Johnson lived in Narrows before Isaiah. I knew him.

Cross-examined: I was at funeral; did not see the dishes washed.

Abraham Stein: Witness told how John Culvey met him on Monday and asked him if he had a revolver. He answered "No," and wanted to know why he asked him. He said his son and wife were both killed and wanted me to go along, but I was afraid when he had no weapon to defend ourselves, but when he got a gun I went along with him. Witness then corroborated John Culvey's story and told of bloody finger marks on outside door. Cross-examined: Saw tracks near bodies; they were tracks of the woman. She was in her bare feet, toes pointing towards the house and tracks were beyond the body.

Solomon Peck sworn: Live in Walker township, Centre county, and am an undertaker. Have been such about thirty years. Know Isaiah Culvey in his lifetime. I was called to funeral coffins for them, being told to hurry, as the bodies were nearly rotten, having been murdered so long. Mr. Peck retold his story as given in the Shaffer trial.

Cross-examined: I got there about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Do not remember of seeing any tracks and there were a great many people there before me, and it was in dry weather. I do not think you could find many tracks. Saw clothes lying on table—white clothes, ironed and done up; also a gentleman's hat and lady's hat. Saw tin bucket with potatoes pared and sliced; have prepared potatoes in that way; put water on them to keep them from coloring.

Flavius J. David: Am a surveyor. Made a survey of premises and made two maps. Shown and distances explained John Culvey and Charles Culvey showed me points houses and so on taken on the grounds, Wm. P. Mitchell: Business, surveying and drafting. Live in Lock Haven. Made map shown. It shows

points between Hublersburg and Cherry Run and Bear Run. Made it from a map of Centre county, my own knowledge and a map made by F. J. David. Witness then named the different places as pointed out to him.

Cross-examined: About nine miles and a half, according to map, from near Hublersburg to Culvey's house by the road.

Re-direct: From Johnson's house to Culvey's in a straight line, would be about six and a-half miles.

Cross-examined: Showed on map which he thought would be the quickest route from Johnson's house to Culvey's house—partly by road and through fields.

Re-direct: Think this route would be about seven miles.

Dr. R. Armstrong: Have practiced surgery 31 years in Lock Haven. I made examination of the Culvey bodies on August 30, 1887, at Tylersville, accompanied by Drs. Walls and Kintzing. John Culvey was there, as also an undertaker and District Attorney Brown. Then the doctor explained finding the bullet in head of Isaiah Culvey and also a chew of tobacco between his teeth. His brain was all decomposed. Wound caused instant death. A man's movements would be involuntary after receiving a wound like that. Witness then showed bullet taken from Nora Culvey's shoulder and one taken from her right ear, which would cause instantaneous death.

Cross-examined: Think they had been buried about three weeks. Think they were killed about the seventh and we examined them on Aug. 30th. Explained direction of bullet in head of Isaiah Culvey from notes taken at the time. Took the bodies both out of the coffin, laid them on a board. Did not find bullet wound in Mrs. Culvey's shoulders—it passed through.

Charles Rhule: Will be 18 in the spring. Live in Sugar Valley. (Attorneys for defense wanted this put in writing, which was done by the attorneys for commonwealth.) The court said that this was evidence.

Mr. Clough called the courts attention to some authority on bills of particulars and read same to him.

Court thought those cases did not cover this all. Mr. Clough then stated he would like to read him another, when he read a rule, Court said, I think this comes within the rule. Mr. Clough here noted an exception.

Witness resumed: Knew Johnson; helped him move last March from Culvey's place to above Hublersburg, with a two horse wagon. Stayed at Johnson's the night before he moved, and in the morning, while I was putting the gears on horses, Mr. Johnson said: This morning I have to move, but will have revenge on the Culveys if it is in hell.

Cross-examined: Said nothing more about the Culveys.

James Lotten: Live at Washington Furnace. Lived there in March, I saw him there; bought some fodder and hay from him, and while I was loading them Johnson said: Isaiah and John Culvey have routed me out of this place but I'll be damned if I don't have revenge on them.

Cross-examined: Fixed the time in March by being home from the bank; left there in March. I was getting wood and met Johnson, who said he had some fodder and hay. I offered him three dollars and went the day after to get it.

Harry Bigony: Live in Flemington in March—Am a huckster. I know Johnson. Yes that's him. Johnson lived in Sugar Valley narrows. I was there in March after chickens and ducks. While I was up in the attic after ducks I asked Mr. Johnson why he was leaving that place? He said that damn s—of a b—h down there got me out of here and I'll fix him. Isaiah Culvey and Essie Kline were downstairs.

Cross-examination did not shake evidence.

Samsel Graninger: Live about two miles this side of Tylersville. Will be 66 years old in June next. Knew Johnson since he moved into the Narrows. On Sept. 2d, 1886, he heard Johnson and his wife passing his house and quarrelling and fighting about Johnson settling with the Culvey's, without money for her frock. Well, said Johnson, if John Culvey goes there he will not stay long, and if Isaiah goes there he will not stay long.

Cross-examined: Was not asked about this afterwards, but told Isaiah

three times that he was in danger. Remember date by supervisor's book. I signed a paper the same day and made some entries the book also.

A. M. Graninger: In March I lived near Tylersville. Knew Johnson; saw him at my place in March. Think it was on the 8th. He wanted me to haul a load for him at his moving, but I could not and asked him why he was leaving the Narrows. He said the Culveys had got him out by lying, but they would pay dear for it.

W. C. Porter: Live in Nittany Valley. Knew Johnson in March. Talked with him about the Culveys at the Narrows while he was riding with me. He said Culveys were moving there, but it would not do them a G—d—bit of good.

Mrs. Sarah Porter: Am wife of W. C. Porter. Live near Snyderstown, Centre county. Knew Mr. Johnson about six years. Saw him in March. He wanted to rent Mrs. Markle's, my grandmother's, house. I asked why he left the Narrows. He answered that Culveys were going to move there, but would not live there as long as he had, having told me before that he had lived there seven years. They would see before the year was up where they would land.

Cross-examined: About the same. Cyrus Graninger: Live N. W. of Tylersville. Know Johnson and know where the Culvey's place is. Saw Johnson at Squire Graninger's in the latter part of March. He said he would have revenge out of Isaiah Culvey in some way or other; did not tell me how.

Cross-examined: Witness did not bring out anything new.

Daniel Snyder: Live in the Nalley. Knew Johnson. Saw him on the pike Wednesday before the murder. Met him and Essie Kline at Robb's. I asked Johnson why he left the Narrows. He said the Culveys had got him out of there. I told him that man had very nice corn and oats.

He said yes, but it might not do him much good.

Cross-examined: About the same facts. A. J. Kling: Know Johnson. Went to his place in '86 to set eel nets. Slept there in a wagon bed outside. Johnson said the Culveys would not be benefited by the land he had cleared.

Cross-examined: Same. John Huling: Know Johnson; knew of his having been sent to court for killing a bull. Saw him in jail where I was. Johnson said the Culveys had sworn to a lie, and he would have revenge, and nothing else but blood would be his revenge.

Cross-examined: this was in '83. Remember other things he said. Told some stories. Mr. Clough said, suppose you tell us one of the stories, but the court objected.

At 5 o'clock his Honor said that the attorney on both sides wanted to see their witnesses, and as there was to be many new ones brought in, the court would adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The first witness who gave evidence was Charles Yarrick: Live in Centre county. Mr. Clough asked, is this a new phase in the case? Mr. Hipple answered, it is. Please put your offer in writing, then, said Mr. Clough, and Mr. Brown at once proceeded to do so.

The offer was submitted to the attorneys for defendant and they did not object.

Mr. Yarrick: Live in Potter township, Centre county. Recognized his home on map and several other houses near, and also junction of pikes, and told distance from his home to pike, giving nature of country along Brush Valley as being composed of woods. Know Johnson. Heard of murder Monday after murder; saw Johnson on Wednesday on road. Saw him again on Friday at my house; said he had been at Lock Haven on Thursday and stayed over night on Wallace Brown's farm and had come up with Essie Kline, and had taken dinner at Klimes, and we had early supper and he ate with us. Came there about 5 o'clock stayed awhile after supper, and then he said he had to go home. Did not see which way he went after he left my place. Mr. Harris's place is not far from my place. This was in August. I generally get up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined: Said he was in

Lock Haven on Thursday. Gave my little girl a mouth organ; said he got it in Loc Haven. He had old torn boots on, said his feet were sore, and wanted to go home as he had not been home for a night or so.

John P. Harris was next witness: Live near Washington Furnace within one half mile of here; know where Yearrick lives. Knew Johnson eight or nine years. Saw Johnson on Friday about 5 o'clock going towards Yearricks. Saw him coming up road.

Cross-examined: It was on Friday before the murder; was walking slow. Bade him time of day as he passed by my place.

Mrs. Warner: Live in Walker township, Centre County. Know where Yearrick lives; know where Brush Valley turnpike is; would take me from three to five minutes to walk from my place to pike. Recognized place on map. Know Johnson. Saw Johnson on Friday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, going towards the Brush Valley pike.

Cross-examined: This would be near a road from Kline's to his home.

Re-direct: Would also be near a road to township bridge in Narrows.

Robert Billet: Defense objected, an offer which had been made was shown. The court decided that what was offered was not evidence and Robby was dismissed.

Harvey Bierly was the next witness, and Mr. Clough asked that specific matter be put in writing, so that if there was anything objectionable it could be objected to. The request was granted. Offer was put in writing and Mr. Hipple stated that if the court did not understand what they offered, it had best be argued now so they would be understood, the court then examined the offer and stated that part of it might be evidence, but did not think the balance would be, but said they had a right to show where prisoner was.

Following is the offer; Commonwealth vs. John Johnson. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County, No 5 Sept. Term, 1887, O. & T. Commonwealth offers to prove by the witness on the stand that on the forenoon of Saturday preceding the night or morning of the murder of Isaiah Culvey the witness saw Johnson in the vicinity or neighborhood of the Culvey premises and near where Luther Shaffer was seen at or about the same time. When seen Johnson was off the road in the woods or bushes and when last seen by witness he was moving towards the Cherry Run bridge or hollow where Shaffer was seen about the same time.

This is to sustain the allegation of the Commonwealth that Johnson and Shaffer at least were together in planning and executing the murder of Isaiah Culvey.

To be followed by other proof in the same line.

A. W. BURGARD,
T. C. Hipple,
Geo. A. Brown,
Attys. for Commonwealth.

Objected to: 1st. Because there was nothing in the case to show that Luther Shaffer was connected with the crime and they have no right to show a connection between Johnson and Shaffer until until they show that Shaffer was implicated in the commission of the crime.

2d. Because the bill of particulars furnished by the Commonwealth to the defendant failed to point the defendant's attention to the specific matter contained in the offer.

3d. Because the effect of the evidence will be prejudice the jury without showing the fact that Shaffer was connected with the commission of the crime.

4th. Because that part of the offer relating to Shaffer is irrelevant.

CLOUGH AND MYERS,
Attys. for Defendant.
The Commonwealth is allowed to prove the whereabouts of Johnson at or about the time the murder was committed, but to extend no further. The defendant objects to the admission of this portion of the offer and it is not covered by the bill of particulars and a bill is sealed at his request.

C. H. MAYER,
Pres. Judge.

Mr. Bierly: Live in Tylersville. Will be soon 22 years old. Know Johnson about 5 years; he lived in Narrows. Got acquainted with him when he came to my father's blacksmith shop to have work done; I was helping my father in the shop. Heard

of Culveys having been murdered on Monday after murder. (Shown map) Passed Culvey's between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday before murder. Know where Bear Run is. Was going towards home at Tylersville; saw man a man near Bear Run in some pine bushes; just happened to see him a piece off the road laying on side with his back towards me. Was riding in buggy; roads were dry and hard. Man got up after we passed and walked towards Cherry Run.

When Mr. Sheets and I passed I said there lays some one, and asked Mr. Sheets for his revolver. He said he had none and whipped up his horses. The man got up and went towards Cherry Run. Had his face blackened; hands were white; had black whiskers and hair. I knew him; it was John Johnson.

Cross-examined: I had been to Jacksonville was coming from there. Stopped at Henry Robb's and watered my horse and stopped at toll gate, also stopped at Heards and they asked if I was going to Sugar Valley, said I was, and they told me it was not safe to travel that way as there were robbers in the Narrows and robberies had been committed in the morning. Went on as far as Klimes, and Mr. Sheets came along and I went with him. Before we got to Culveys I got into Mr. Sheets buggy and we rode along together. We were scared all through the Narrows, had the horse on a good trot. Knew it was Johnson.

Re-direct: I got into Shet's buggy and was leading my horse, with hitching strap; was sitting with my face towards the right side of the road, the side at which the man was lying. Said to sheets, there lays a man; but did not know whether he looked or not. Man went down the road towards Cherry Run.

J. A. Sheets was called: Mr. Hipple asked permission to speak to witness, when Mr. Clough said he would like to speak with him as he had summoned him also. Both were allowed to speak to witness.

Harry Bierly was then recalled by Mr. Clough, but was not put on the stand.

J. A. Sheets: Live in Sugar Valley. Know where Isaiah Culvey's premises are. In August I was working in Nittany on a farm one fourth mile from Nittany Hall; do not know how far it is from Culvey's place. Heard of Culvey murder on Monday evening: Was traveling past Culveys place on Saturday in Company with Harvey Bierly; he was in my buggy when we went through the Narrows. He was leading his horse behind my buggy near Bear run road. Mr. Bierly said: Back there is a man; give me your revolver. I stated I don't carry any; gave the horse the whip and did not look back at Cherry Run bridge. I saw a man—

Mr. Clough objected, and witness was not allowed to state this part of history.

Cross-examined: Was traveling in top buggy; it was open behind.

Mr. Hipple here interrupted and stated that they wanted to make an offer to ask this witness something else, and they proceeded to write their offer which caused a delay.

After reading the offer the court announced that it was not evidence. Mr. Hipple then said he would make another offer varying it some from the other. The court looked over the offer and it was almost a quarter past twelve o'clock court was adjourned till two o'clock without a decision.

Washington Letter.

No better demonstration of the old adage that "a man is known by the company he keeps," could be had than that offered by the recently published list of the names and city residences of the members of the present Congress. It is well known that a majority of the Senators and Representatives spend each year much more than their \$5,000 salary, but it should by no means be interferred that this rule is without exception. Any one who is familiar with the geography of Washington, can at once form a correct estimate as to the probable amount spent by each Congressman in living expenses, as well as the position he will fill in society, by noting the position of his residence. In some parts of the city members unaccompanied by their families, can live comfortably upon from \$35 to

\$40 per month. In another section the price will vary from \$65 to \$70 while in the fashionable quarter in the north west, the cost would amount to about \$200 per month. By dividing the city into the three sections mentioned by an imaginary line, and checking off from the list of residences the names of such Congressmen as are credited to each division, we find that in the section in which low prices prevail there are sixteen Senators and eighty-eight Representatives; in the second or middle section there are nineteen Senators and about one hundred Representatives; while in the section in which the monthly expense account runs up to \$200 there are thirty-two Senators, and ninety-five Representatives. The list, however, is not to be strictly relied upon, as some of the Members who have furnished their addresses as in the northwestern section, in reality live in the cheaper section, and desiring the reputation or belonging to the class of high livers without incurring the necessary expense, resort to this subterfuge.

There are 19 Senators and several Representatives who own the houses in which they reside. Senator Sherman pays taxes upon property assessed at \$112,000 which is about one-third of its value, while Senators Stewart of Nevada, Palmer of Michigan, McPherson of New Jersey Edmunds of Vermont, and others contribute largely to the annual tax receipts of the District.

Congress has as yet done but little in the way of legislation. As the various committees have not been organized, no bills could be considered, and the Members have contented themselves with discussing the probable make-up of the more important committees, and in preparing for active work when the committees shall be announced after the holiday recess.

The programme for the grand New Year's Reception at the White House has already been published. From 11 o'clock until 12:40 Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Court, Judges, Members of Congress, Army and Navy Officers &c. are received, but after 12:40 it will be open to the public. It is one of the great social features of the winter, and thousands of people crowd around the White House to see the Foreign Representatives and other officers, who on these occasions, come in official dress to formally express to the President their compliments and good wishes. The President will be assisted by Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet. H.

A Danish Soap.
Boil two ounces of sago in a pint of water until it is like thick mullage; add to it a bottle of claret, a little grated nutmeg and two spoonfuls of sugar if preferred. Stir it well, strain it and set it away to become ice cold. Serve in soup plates.

Some Interesting Coins.
"This is a mite, literally a widow's mite," said John W. Hazeltine, the antiquary, the other day. "All those copper coins of Judaea were called mites until after the death of Christ, when they were called Leptans. This one you see is of the reign of Herod II, four years before the birth of Christ. The other was struck when Claudius Felix was procurator of the province during the reign of the Emperor Nero. They are in a poor state of preservation, as you perceive, and though of great antiquity are not worth more than 2¢ or 3¢. Now, this coin is a silver denarius and shows the classic profile of Gaius Julius Caesar, the noblest Roman of them all. It is the only silver coin the Romans possessed. Now and then we find a double denarius. Behind his head you see the crescent moon, symbolizing the growth of power; on the reverse is Venus holding Nike and a scepter—victory and government. On this brass coin, admirably well preserved, is the head of the sensual and cowardly Nero. On the reverse are the emperor and one of his generals harnaging three soldiers. It is of the earliest period of his reign.

"These are all cheap coins and by no means rare. This, on the contrary, is seldom found, except in great collections. It is a Macedonian silver coin of the great Alexander, a tetrachma, and has the head of Hercules, hoisted in the skin of the Nemean lion. In the wreath on the reverse is a double monogram and the eagle of Jupiter holding the forked lightning in its claws. It is worth 75¢.

The most valuable coins are, of course, the archaic ones of dates 600 or 700 years before Christ. On older coins than these the inscriptions are rarely legible. In fact other than are a number of extremely valuable Egyptian and Ephesian coins that antedate the birth of the Saviour many centuries. Here is a very rare one of Perses, the last king of Macedonia, who reigned 178-188 B. C. All these coins are part of collection to be sold at auction in New York during the latter part of next month.

Philadelphia Times.

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