

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A Successful Physician.

Dr. H. S. Clemens, M. D., from Sanitarium, Allentown, Pa., specialist in all chronic affections at the Brockerhoff House, Pa., Wednesday, February 7, 1889. The purpose of examining patients with chronic affections of the respiratory organs is to certify to his oxygen combination treatment free.

How Pleasant.

How pleasant to sit beside The parlor stove, And press the maiden's lily hand And talk of love. The hours swift winged unnoticed glide, And every care has fled, Until her mother shouts down stairs, You—Jane—come up to bed.—Ez

—For a good hair cut try Preston the barber. —Bellefonte boys are making good use of the hills; every slope is appropriated for coasting.

—Hair-dying, for ladies and gentlemen done at their homes or shop—Preston the barber. —The Altoona Morning Tribune has entered upon the 14th year of its experience. It is an excellent journal a perfect picture of typographical neatness.

—The revival in the Methodist church at this place is still in progress and much good will be done. About twenty-five persons have come forward and made a profession.

—Bellefonte people are compelled to go all the way to Milesburg to get ice to fill their houses this year. It is about eight or nine inches thick and not very clear, but the best to be had.

—A desperate effort was made the other day near the Ward House, Tyrone, by two men to rob a lady of her satchel but were foiled by the timely arrival of assistance. The men escaped.

—Some inhuman wretches of Tyrone who have their scene of operation in the Third ward have been indulging their evil propensities by saturating cats with coal oil and then setting fire to them.

—A bullet fired into a Tennessee negro who was stealing a pig struck him in the right arm, ran up to the shoulder, passed down to the left side, twisted around two ribs and dropped at his feet.

—One day last week as William Kline, a son of John Kline, of this place was walking along the railroad half mile east of Coneugh, was struck by an empty engine and had his leg broken and was otherwise injured.

—Dr. Shoemaker and wife, of Lock Haven, had the misfortune to break through the ice on the river while driving across at that place this week. It was through timely assistance that all were saved from drowning.

—This is the last of a fortune of ten thousand dollars. Beware of rum, cards and women" written on a one dollar note, with red ink was received at West Branch Bank at Williamsport one day last week. This would be a good text for some divines sabbath sermon.

—Messrs. Chas. Moore, Frank Lukenbock, L. B. Woodcock, W. I. Lemby, Will Garman, Chas. Wright, Ed. Butts, and Chas. Cruse have united their musical talents and organized an orchestra and have commenced practicing.

—The Legislative Committee on Judiciary voted to forbid the sale of cigarets to persons under 16 years of age to provide a penalty for a minor under 16 who smoke in a public place; also to raise the age of consent for girls to 16 years.

—John Orndorf's sons, Woodward, met a she bear in the narrows the other day, and fired two charges of fine shot at her, when she left. In looking into her nest they found three cubs that did not have their eyes open and took them home.

—A new steam radiator claimed to be a great invention over other patterns, has been placed in Garman's hotel. A firm, Messrs. Kelly, O'Hara & Brown, has been organized and will begin to manufacture them at Green's foundry, Milesburg.

—Mrs. Mary Livermore will deliver her lecture entitled "A Dream of Tomorrow," in the Court House on next Friday evening. She has the reputation of being a great success as a public speaker and able writer. Go and hear her next Friday evening.

—An attempt was made on Saturday night last to steal a horse from the barn of George Betts in Pine Creek township, Clinton Co. Mr. Betts had a wire running from the stable door to the house and attached to a bell in his bed room. The ringing of the bell awoke him in the night and on going to the barn he found the doors open but the would-be thieves had departed, frightened no doubt by Mr. Betts's approach. The horse was not taken.

BORONOSKI ACQUITTED.

THE HUNGARIAN ACQUITTED ON MURDER.

The Jury Reached its Verdict Saturday 5:30 p. m. No. 10—Incidents of the Trial—Other News.

Andrew Boronoski, the murderer of Bernard Cassidy, at Enterprise Mines, this county, was acquitted on Monday afternoon at 5:30 by the verdict of the jury which read "not guilty." The trial caused considerable commotion and attracted a great deal of interest. From the opening of the case on Wednesday afternoon, until the close of the trial on Monday, the large crowds were present and every available seat in the spacious room was occupied and standing room was in demand.

THE JURY.

The jury was composed of the following gentlemen:

- Joseph Miller, farmer, Spring twp., Ira Marshall, farmer, Benner twp., Jesse Fredricks, carpenter, Union twp., William A. Kerr, farmer, Potter twp., Cornelius Stover, teacher, Miles twp., John Kuhn, farmer, College twp., M. S. Graham, barber, Bellefonte, Robert Meek, farmer, Ferguson twp., Ira Packer, saddler, Howard boro., John Shreffler, laborer, Benner twp., Samuel F. Kline, merchant, Howard, Joseph Strouse, farmer, College twp. Taken all through, they are twelve as competent men as could be selected on such an important case.

THE CASE OPENED.

The murder trial was fairly begun on Thursday morning by the opening speech of C. P. Hewes, Esq., for the Commonwealth. He addressed the jury upon the nature of the case and all its bearings. Also had an able brief prepared defining the meaning of the law in regard to murder, manslaughter and homicide. He gave a short but comprehensive summary of the case—how the shooting of Cassidy occurred and proposed to show that it was murder of first degree. His remarks were delivered in a calm and forcible manner, and were eagerly listened to by the immense audience. After this address the commonwealth began the examination of their witnesses. We will not give the testimony, as it would occupy too much space and much of it would be of little value to our readers. Instead, we give a portion of Judge Furst's charge to the jury in which he sums up the salient points of the testimony and gives its bearing in the case. The evidence of commonwealth corroborated the facts as published in regard to the killing of Cassidy. Among the witnesses of the commonwealth were Cassidy's wife, his brother Mitch, and his sister; Reily, who was present at the shooting, Dr. Reed, the attending physician and others.

THE DEFENSE.

W. E. Gray, Esq., opened the defense in an able address to the jury in which he related their version of the affair. It was that Cassidy was shot by his own revolver that he was handing to Boronoski when it went off; that it was in Cassidy's hands at the time; that if it was discharged by Boronoski it was an accident and that he had no motive for committing the alleged crime.

The principal witnesses for the defense were Hungarians and an interpreter had to be called upon in their examination. Their evidence in detail corroborated that of the defendant and was altogether a different account from that of the commonwealth and if a fabrication, as many suppose, it was a success; but if a true story the shooting was accidental and Boronoski was not guilty of murder.

The defense closed Friday afternoon and an extra session of court was called Friday evening. The final addresses were made by Messrs. C. P. Hewes and District Attorney Meyers for the Commonwealth and Messrs. E. Chambers and W. F. Reeder for the defense.

The first speech was made by Mr. Hewes Friday evening. The opening portion of his address was devoted to a careful exposition of the law bearing on the case and was prepared in a manner that reflects much credit. Then he took up portions of the evidence and discussed it in a careful manner. His speech was well prepared and was delivered in a forcible and argumentative manner.

Mr. Chambers then followed for the defendant and for over an hour spoke to the jury in regard to weak points of the commonwealth and at times became eloquent. Saturday morning W. F. Reeder closed for the defendant in an able and comprehensive review of the case and took point after point and discussed it in a logical manner and did much toward securing the verdict. District Attorney Meyers closed the arguments in an effort which reflected much credit upon him. He likewise reviewed the entire case and made a strong, and in the minds of many, a conclusive argument of the prisoner's guilt in the affair.

At 1:30 p. m. Judge Furst delivered his charge to the jury, and at 2:30 they retired, to return three hours later with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

When this was announced the prisoner was so overcome that he scarcely realized that he was a freeman again, and

as an evidence of his feelings, he shook hands with the jury, attorneys and the judge, kissing the hand of each as a token of gratefulness for his deliverance from what might have been an ignominious death.

Boronoski accompanied Sheriff Cook to the jail and remained with him until Monday morning. It is his intention to leave this country at once for his home in Slavonia.

The verdict was generally received by those present and acquainted with the case as the only one that could have been returned under the circumstances. In regard to the killing of Cassidy, a mystery still surrounds it and few know the real truth. One fact is known and that is that almost every witness who was present at Frank's house the night of the shooting was intoxicated, Americans as well as Huns, and their testimony was of such a character as to leave room for doubt in the minds of the jurors.

THE JUDGES CHARGE.

The commonwealth alleges that Bernard Cassidy, at Enterprise mines, in this county, was killed on the 25th day of last November, sometime in the evening between 8 and 9 o'clock; the exact time when the deed occurred is not exactly fixed by the evidence. He was shot some time in the evening of Sunday the 25th of Nov. and lived until the following Tuesday morning—a period of 32 hours, when he died. Dr. Reed was called in to see him and he described minutely the nature of the wound inflicted. The ball entered the left breast about three inches below the nipple, it entered the body between the 6th and 7th rib, and its course was thence downward and backward and it was found lodged in the right side at or near the tenth rib. The wound, he says, was necessarily fatal, passing through the lung, stomach liver and was the direct cause of his death. He further swore he discovered no powder marks on his clothing or on his hands and the bullet was found by the physician, who produced it in court and it appears to be what is termed a 38 calibre missile. It is further shown that this wound was inflicted in the house of John Frank, (about 190 feet from Cassidy's residence).

John Reily, a witness of the Commonwealth, swears that he and Cassidy went to John Frank's house about 9 p. m. Sunday night, to witness a dance, a wedding having taken place at that house. There were two rooms in the house. One the kitchen where the dance was going, and the other faced the railroad, and was in this latter room the shot was fired, which resulted in Cassidy's death. That Cassidy was leaning against the wall, and that he, Reily, was standing near him and that the prisoner, Andrew Boronoski, was standing in front of him and to his left side within 24 feet; that the prisoner held up his arm and at the same time the shot was fired and immediately Cassidy cried out "I am shot" and that the prisoner faced Cassidy at the time. When Cassidy exclaimed he was shot, Reily was immediately knocked down and knew no more of Cassidy until he found him near his home.

Thomas Dugan, a witness called on behalf of the commonwealth, swears that about three weeks before this time, Cassidy and the prisoner had a wrestle and that Cassidy threw him, and that the prisoner afterwards swore that he would kill Cassidy, using an oath at the time and he heard him repeat this four or five days afterwards. The testimony of Thomas Dugan is disputed by the Def. and will again refer to it.

Peter Donahue, corroborates Dugan to a certain extent as to the threats which the prisoner is alleged to have made.

Isaac Smith a witness on the part of the Commonwealth, was called and he detailed in your hearing the dying declarations of Mr. Cassidy. He related a conversation that he had with Cassidy, when he was suffering greatly. That he informed Smith that he had no hope of recovery and then stated to Smith how the shot was fired; that he and Reily went into the house of John Frank to see the dance, and that a Hungarian whom he called "Jumbo" within two minutes after he entered, handed him a drink, and that another man stepped right up and shot him; that he did not know the name of the man, but was the man whom he had a wrestle with and was in No. 21, and worked in low coal; and that Reily was standing along side of the door when he was shot.

Alfred Johnson and others testified to similar declarations made by Cassidy in which he gave the circumstances of the shooting.

We have called your attention to a number of facts and circumstances relied upon by the Commonwealth to show that this defendant committed the crime charged against him. The fact that Cassidy was killed is not denied in this case; the fact that he came to his death by a wound received at John Frank's house on the night of the 25th of November last, is not denied; the fact is conceded in the case that he was a man of about 25 years of age, and in robust health and of small stature; and that he was suddenly stricken down by this wound. These facts are all admitted in the case.

On the part of the Def. however, it is denied that a crime was committed. I have explained to you that in all murder cases the fact that a crime was committed is not in dispute. The defendant

in this case sets up as a defense, the fact that though Cassidy was wounded by a shot from a pistol at the house of John Frank, that the defendant did not fire the pistol; secondly, that if he did fire the pistol, it was prematurely discharged, and he sets up as a defense therefore the doctrine of excusable homicide, is that which is committed either by misadventure, which is where one is doing a lawful act, unfortunately kills another, or in self defense—which does not arise in this case. In other words if the shooting of Mr. Cassidy was purely an accident, the defendant is guilty of no crime, and even if the accident may have been caused by the hands of the defendant, it would not in law be a crime, but excusable homicide.

The defendant alleges that the Commonwealth has failed to prove the offense charged against him in this indictment, and he also invokes the principle of defense, that the defendant had no motive to commit such a crime, and in this connection the defendant denies that he ever made any threats against the deceased. Mr. Gray and Mr. Rankin were called upon on the part of the defendant who contradicted Mr. Dugan in this respect, who testified that when Mr. Dugan testified to these facts before in court he said they were made in fun and not in earnest. You are to determine whether or no the defendant made any threats against the deceased. The defendant contends that the killing of Cassidy was purely accidental and therefore he is not guilty. He alleges fourthly that the circumstances of the transaction show that there was no wilful act committed on the part of the prisoner.

Another position of the defendant is that he had no revolver on this night and this fact will show corroboration on his part that Cassidy was killed by his own revolver. He has called a large number of witnesses who have testified to the circumstances surrounding his killing. The defendant also alleges that there was no malice towards the deceased, and that he fled after the act was committed, or the accident occurred, not because he was guilty of any crime but being a foreigner and unacquainted with the laws of the land he fled through fear not knowing what the consequences might be. Perhaps someone suggested to him to flee.

These are the positions assumed by the defendant, so that under all these positions the vital question for you to determine is whether or not the killing of Cassidy was purely accidental, because if it were accidental then no crime under the evidence is shown to have been committed. Under the law of the land the defendant is made a competent witness in his own behalf; you are however to consider the circumstances and the motives that he may have had in testifying in his own behalf; consider the gravity of the occasion and the peril to which he may have been exposed.

How did this killing occur, of the several questions that may be suggested to your minds, is the one that will explain the act, because it is the vital question and important question for you to determine in the case. If the killing was accidental, then as we have already said to you, no crime was committed. We may narrow that question one step further and say if Mr. Cassidy was killed by his own revolver, that then the evidence would clearly sustain the evidence of an accident and the defendant could not be convicted. A witness testified that Cassidy said they were handling a revolver or revolvers, and the defendant has called a number of witnesses who testified to the position of these parties at the table; the defendant being at a table and Cassidy along the side of it at a certain angle, and while sitting there the defendant by his witnesses has shown that Mr. Cassidy asked the prisoner the time of day and Boronoski extended to him his watch and Cassidy replied that his watch had stopped; that thereupon Cassidy asked to look at a certain charm in the watch key of the prisoner's watch chain and at about that time Cassidy exhibited to the prisoner his revolver.

The witnesses have testified how the parties were sitting and how this revolver was taken from the pocket of Cassidy and the manner it was extended to the defendant (Cassidy holding the revolver with the muzzle pointing towards his own breast and the handle towards Boronoski) and that when the defendant's hand came in contact with it, that instant the revolver was discharged and that instant Cassidy exclaimed he was shot. The defendant contends further that the position that the parties were in at that instant would show that the wound was inflicted in that manner and the ball found corresponded with the calibre of Mr. Cassidy's revolver would be strong evidence that he was killed by his own revolver.

In criminal cases the evidence is controlled by a rule different from that in civil proceedings. In all civil cases the jury must determine their verdict by the weight of testimony, but in criminal cases the commonwealth is bound to prove the guilt of the prisoner beyond a reasonable doubt. The law presumes every person innocent until the evidence proves him guilty. This presumption of innocence stands in favor of the prisoner and he need not open his mouth until the commonwealth has proven him guilty. It is only when the guilt of the prisoner is proven by the commonwealth that the defendant is bound to open his mouth and explain his defense. The evidence therefore to support the allegation of the commonwealth must be such as will leave no reasonable doubt on the minds of the jury as to the guilt of the defendant.

WHY IS IT?

WHY JOHN KEICHLINE WILL BE ELECTED.

Business Men and Property Owners ca. Answer—A Good Record—A Matter of Business not Petty Politics.

J. M. Keichline was appointed Tax Collector by a Republican council in 1877 and was continued by the council until the year 1883.

In 1879 a Republican School Board appointed him collector and he has collected the school duplicate ever since.

In 1881 a Republican borough elected him their Overseer and re-elected him in 1885 on the record that he made in 1883.

In 1880, 1887 and 1888 Democrats and Republicans elected him tax collector, because he is responsible and collects taxes without distressing the people.

Why was it that S. D. Ray never received any of these positions? The reason is that John Keichline is an efficient officer and the business men and tax payers want such a man in such an important place. Ray lacks experience in the first place and has not proven himself a success as a collector in the second place.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF BELLEFONTE.

Consider your own interests and vote for John M. Keichline for Tax Collector as he understands the law in regard to taxes, knows when and how to collect and is acquainted with the financial condition of the people of Bellefonte. His long experience gives him an advantage over persons who have not made collecting a success. He never embarrasses people in the midst of winter when employment is scarce and the cost of living is high; but in the summer months he manages to get around and see all, never distressing anyone or selling goods for taxes. He has made collecting a success and has proven himself as eminently fit for the position.

This is a matter of economy and business to the citizens of Bellefonte and should be kept out of the reach of petty politicians.

—Hair cutting at the residence—Preston the barber.

—Wheat is thought to be seriously injured by the repeated freezing and thawing of the past few weeks which is very unusual for this date.

—Mr. Jas. Shilling, of Pine Grove Mills, while driving a four horse team last week slipped and fell under the wheels of the wagon. The front wheel passed over his leg and the hind wheel passed over his body inflicting severe injuries which will disable him for some weeks.

—Mr. H. T. Hutchison, formerly telegraph operator at the Penna. railroad station, has been promoted to general ticket agent at Bellefonte and will take charge of his new position this week. Mr. Potter who had charge of both offices, freight and passenger, will remain in charge of the freight office.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a change in their daily excursion tickets which will be highly satisfactory to persons who travel by rail. Tickets will hereafter be good for two days instead of one. For instance, if a person purchases a ticket for Philadelphia to-day it will be good until tomorrow at midnight. When issued on Saturday, tickets will be good until Monday midnight.

—A new grocery by Paul Sternberg has been opened on High street in the room recently vacated by Rankin's insurance office. He will keep a full line of tropical fruits, groceries, fish and other articles as his trade may require. As an accommodation to the public stamps and postals will be sold and all mail matter left there will be sent to the office in time for mail. His father will take charge of the store.

—A new feature in the DEMOCRAT is that a column or more space will be devoted each week to the discussion of the Prohibition question. As this paper is published for the benefit of its readers and as they hold different opinions on this subject we deem it our duty to open its columns for the discussion of the issue which absorbs all others. There are strong arguments on each side of the question and it is not more than right and proper that they should be presented to the people in their true light for their discussion. Communications properly signed and not exceeding 1000 words will be published free of charge. Let both sides be heard.

—Persons of this section interested in the Constitutional Amendment are bound to make vigorous fight and have commenced work for the purpose of effecting a strong organization throughout the county. Meetings will be held in every precinct in this county next week to appoint three delegates to attend a county Prohibition Convention at Bellefonte February 21st 1889. They propose to take active measures for the purpose of conducting a vigorous campaign throughout the county and rolling up a large majority for Prohibition on day of election.

—Shampooing at the house—Preston.

—For a clean towel and smooth shave try Preston the barber.

2ND WEEK OF COURT.

The case of the Com. against the Hungarians, who furnished the whiskey and beer at the wedding where Cassidy was shot, was called on Monday and each was fined \$50.

John S. Bagley, found guilty of intent to kill Policeman Butler at Milesburg, was sentenced to five years and six months in the Western penitentiary. Sentence upon other indictments were withheld on condition of good behavior.

The negro who stole an overcoat was given a year and fifteen days.

The sentence of Jas. Reeder, pointing his arms, was postponed until argument court.

A petition was presented to have College twp. divided into two voting precincts; another to divide Spring twp. into two precincts and one to form a new township out of the western portion of Ferguson township.

A special term of court was ordered, to commence 1st. Monday of April, to try cases in which Judge Furst is interested.

All the former officers of court were reappointed for the ensuing year.

E. C. Fye and D. H. Fye, vs. Hannah Royer, feigned issue, to try title to personal property. Verdict for plaintiff.

J. Tome, et al, vs. Jas. W. Meyer, ejectment; verdict for plaintiff for 126 acres of land in Huston township.

First National Bank of Bellefonte, vs. C. T. Alexander's adm'rs; verdict for plaintiff for \$725.

Jane Hackman, vs. Geo. Meyer; suit to try right of dower of Jane Hackman in property at Coburn; verdict for plaintiff.

C. B. Houser, vs. Eliz. and Jas. Houser, ejectment, for property in Lauvertown.

Eliza Curtin, et al, vs. Nittany Valley R. R. Co. for damages occasioned by road passing through property along Zion road.

Susan Emerick vs. John Emerick's heirs; judgment revived by verdict for plaintiff for \$973.38.

Jacksonville Mention.

We are having quite a large singing class in the Evangelical church and there is some talk of a convention.

One night recently, Mrs. N. H. Yearick presented to her husband, a bouncing baby girl, "Than" holds his head 6 inches higher as the rest were all boys.

Mr. D. K. Miller and family attended the golden wedding of his parents Saturday, 26 ult., and reports a grand time. There were nearly one hundred persons present nearly all of which were dependents of the honored couple. Among the numerous presents were a twenty dollar gold piece, a gold headed cane and a pair of gold spectacles for each.

There are about twenty cases of measles in town and vicinity at present.

The writing school which was started by the pedagogue at the Frain school house, a short time ago, is numbered with the things of the past. Must be an expert teacher to graduate a class in that time.

The literary society is making very fine progress; thanks to its officers.

The schools in town are very prosperous this winter, and the honorable teachers seem to fully appreciate the dignity of their profession and are giving entire satisfaction.

MARRIED.

COUCH—JACKSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents at Beaver Mills, by the Rev. Jno. Craig, Mr. John C. Couch and Miss Martha J. Jackson, all of Beaver Mills Pa.

CRAMER—KOCH.—At the bride's home in Benner township Jan. 25, by Rev. G. P. Sarvis, Samuel Cramer, and Mattie Koch, all of Centre county.

AIKENS—BATHURST.—In Bellefonte, Jan. 27, 1889 by John B. Linn Esq., Mr. William H. Aikens, of Milesburg, and Miss Natalie M. Bathurst, of Mt. Eagle.

DIED.

At Potters Mills, on Jan. 29, Simon Long, aged 89 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In Georges Valley, on Jan. 22, Daniel Ludwig, aged 66 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Near Tassoville, on Jan. 25 Mrs. George Reiber, aged 55 years, and six days.

C. P. ST. JOHN, OPTICIAN.

Graduate of Bucklin School of optics, specialist in cures for the eye, will stop with F. P. BLAIR, Jeweler, Bellefonte. Feb. 3rd to 9th.

He has made the eye his special study and for several years has devoted his whole time and attention to fitting spectacles.

He can refer you to many pleased customers in this and other towns.

Satisfaction guaranteed, examinations free.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

Messrs. Shoemaker and Scott offer for sale seven building lots located on West side of Thomas Street 60x150 feet. Also thirty-five lots located on South side of Public Road leading from Bellefonte to Bellefonte Furnace 50 x 175. Also sixty lots on Half Moon Hill 60x150 feet.

For further information call on or address R. H. Boal, Bellefonte Pa. Jul 20