

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29 1874.

Car Time at Ridgway.

Table with 2 columns: Car, Time. Includes Erie Mail, Local, and other services.

ELK LODGE, A. Y. M.

The stated meetings of Elk Lodge, No. 879, are held at their hall, corner of Main and Depot streets, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Notes of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Price. Lists various advertising rates.

A SLIGHT fall of snow reported this week.

We are unavoidably behind hand this week.

HON. JOHN G. HALL will please accept our thanks for bound volumes of the Debates of the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member.

We suppose some of our readers doubt the efficacy of Tar in throat and lung diseases, especially if it be properly prepared, as in Dr. Morris' Compound. Sold by James Penfield.

MR. JOSEPH DILL, of Caledonia, this county, has a German bible in his possession, which was printed in 1564, which makes the bible three hundred and ten years old.

THE verdict of the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dennis Donovan, was "Guilty of murder in the second degree," and a motion made for a new trial.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK for February, is on our table, brim-full of choice miscellany, and replete in every department. The fine chromo, "Ture to Nature" is given with Godey. L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELK COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—The annual session of the Elk County Teacher's Institute will be held at Ridgway, commencing Monday, February 10th, 1874, and continue five days.

RIDGWAY PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The general averages of the students in the high school department for month ending January 19th, are as follows, 100 being the maximum standard, and 50 the minimum:

Large table listing student names and their scores in 'A' and 'B' grades.

TRIAL OF BURKE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

David Chase sworn—I reside at Rock Hill, Benecote township; saw Daniel Conners at Rock Hill, Elk county on Nov. 27th last; I was at the Rock Hill House, kept by my mother; Conners came there between two and three o'clock; defendant came there fifteen to twenty minutes after; Burke (defendant) said Conners had a watch that belonged to him and he wanted to get it; he proposed fetching him in the house and searching him. Burke said he would go and bring Conners in to search him and see if he had his watch; Conners would not come in; he wanted Burke to go out with him. They went around up back of the barn together. I went on one side of the barn, and they went on the other. I could see their feet. I looked under the barn; the barn was on a side hill. I went on the lower side and could see their boot legs on the upper side of the barn; Conners fell on the ground, and before he fell I heard a noise like a noise of striking; it looked as though Burke was trying to get Conners around the corner of the barn. I saw Conners when he fell; he fell on his side on the ground. Burke was standing two feet from him. I could see the whole of the body on the ground; Hugh Clemens was with me. I went to the barn, and in five minutes I saw Burke coming; the house is one hundred feet from the barn. Burke came to the house in about five minutes and said he had got his watch. Burke had a little blood on one hand. He washed his hands. Conners looked as though he was dead when he was brought in. There were some scratches on his neck. Burke, Hugh Clemens, Martin Haley and Dan Nolan brought him in.

Cross examined—Burke said Conners had stolen his watch. Conners said he would not come in. Burke was trying to get Conners in the hotel; Martin Haley, Hiram McDonald and John Haley were there. I heard a sound like a stroke, and saw Conners on the ground after he fell on his right side, with his face towards the barn. Burke was there at the house within five minutes, and had his watch in his hand. He said he had got it. Conners had marks on his head. I did not see the body till it was brought in the house. There was blood where he fell. There was blood on the barn three or four feet up. He fell by the side of the barn. The corner's inquest was held there the next morning.

Daniel Nolan sworn—I was at Rock Hill on Nov. 27th. I saw Dennis Conners when they were carrying him in. The defendant, Hugh Clemens and Mathew Haley were carrying Conners in the house. Conners had a mark on his nose. Burke asked if some of them would help carry him. I took hold of one of his legs. I asked what the matter was, and Burke said it was the man he had the fuss with. He also said if that man died he would never strike another man. I saw the place; it was by the side of the barn; I saw blood there it was where I supposed the man fell. It was from three to five feet from the end of the barn. Blood was patterned on the boards and soaked into the ground.

Cross examined—The spot of blood on the ground, was, say one and a half feet long and not so wide. David Chase re-called—Clemens did not go to the house with me. Hugh Clemens sworn—Defendant caught hold of Conners to bring him in the house. Conners said he would go to the barn to do a job. I took hold of Conners and he slipped away. I went up to the barn. Defendant said, "I got my watch from the man of a b—h—h," and defendant motioned me with his hand to go back; he said "I got the watch, and Conners tried to break it with his heel." I went to Conners and he was lying down. I wiped the blood off his nose. I said to the defendant, "some one ought to go and see Conners." He (Conners) said, "Hughie, I'm murdered and done." I put my hand on his shoulder and bent him down. He said, "my throat is broke by a kick from Jim Burke." He could not swallow the water. Drew his breath; (swallowed by witness) he was nearly done, and I went to the house and said so. Defendant said to the boy and Mat. Haley to help carry him down. I saw no marks except on the nose; saw no blood except on his finger. He might have lived three-quarters of an hour.

Cross examined—When I went there Conners was standing up and his nose was bleeding. I went back and Conners was standing inside the barn. I said, "come to the trough and I will wash you off." I took him down and washed him. The trough is about half way between the house and barn. The inside of his mouth was full of blood, and he said Jim Burke had broke his throat by a kick. He said in the barn and at the trough that he was murdered. He walked back to the barn by himself. There was a mark on the back of his head and one on the temple. It was a big cut on the back of the head. He was nearly out of his mind the evening before. Conners was bloody the evening before, and cut badly. I was accused of stealing his watch. I was at the coroner's inquest and stated that Conners said defendant had broke his throat. I also stated that he was murdered and sent for.

Byran McDonald sworn—I was at Chase's on the 27th of November last. Saw there defendant and Conners came into Chase's. Defendant came in fifteen to twenty minutes after. Defendant said Conners took a watch from him. Conners after a few minutes went out James Burke said, after Conners left, he would like to search him. Defendant went out after him and took him by the shoulder. Defendant wanted Conners to come inside; but Conners would not come in. They went together to the barn. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About fifteen minutes after I saw Conners standing against the barn with a cut on his nose and blood coming from his nose. James Burke was with me. He said he had his watch. Conners had his head against the barn, and was bleeding at the nose. Defendant

the scalp and then took off the top of the skull. I found an effusion of blood underneath the wound on the back of the head, between the outer membrane and the skull. The vessel was ruptured about one inch to one and a half inches above the seat of the wound. The effusion covered a space of about two and a half long and about two inches wide. I examined the top of the skull. It presented a natural appearance, except the bruise on the wound. There was a bruised condition of the skull where the wound was. The skin was suppurated where the wound was on the forehead about two inches in diameter. After taking off the top of the skull I examined the membranes of the brain, and it seemed in a natural condition, except the rupture of the artery near the wound. I then took off the outer membrane of the brain. Between the outer and inner membrane, just back of the blow received on the forehead, I found an effusion of serum, or watery matter. I then took off the inner membrane and examined the brain externally. In pteryg part, between the two hemispheres, I found a small clot of blood, a little larger than a bean. I then took it out. The brain then presented a natural appearance, except the small clot of blood. After examining the head I examined the wound on the neck. This was in the center of the upper part of the neck. On the outside there was a discoloration one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. I cut through the skin. The muscles of the neck presented a bluish appearance. The blood was effused through the tissues between the muscles. I then examined the bones of the neck. The cartilages seemed to be intact. I think I found evidence sufficient to cause death—not immediately, but in a short time. I found one wound on the neck, one on the nose, one on the forehead and one on the head. The wound on the nose might have been done with a fist or with some instrument. The blood would produce a shock. The blood would run out of the nose and probably out of the mouth. I do not think the blow would close so as to produce strangulation. The blow on the head might have produced death if it produced the effusion of blood I found inside. It might have been the wound on the forehead that produced the effusion inside. The serum between the membranes of the brain was not over half an ounce. I cannot say whether the wound that produced the serum would produce death. It looked as though the artery supplying the ear might have been ruptured. I think his death was caused by concussion and nervous prostration following. The loss of blood might have had something to do with it. Concussion of the brain was the cause of death. Loss of blood might have had a tendency to prostrate him more. The wound on the throat might have been done by a fist or a foot. I cannot say how. There was a rupture of the capillaries. The blood on the back of the head was from an artery. He was purging at the mouth when I made the examination. It was a dark chocolate color.

Cross examined—I could not say whether the wound on the neck would cause death. It must have produced a considerable shock to the nervous system. It would not cause death without a shock to the nervous system. I do not think the wound on the nose would cause death. The throat wound did not present symptoms of inflammation. The inflammation might be manifested in about two hours, and from that to six hours. The external effects of the wound on the head would not cause death. They might be supported by the internal concussion of the brain. Concussion is a jar or shock of the nervous system to cause instant death. Concussion generally causes unconsciousness. The blood vessels are frequently ruptured by concussion. They may not be. I think one or the other of the wounds on the head ruptured the artery. This might have come from either blow. The skull was not fractured. The dura mater is the outside covering, and the pia mater is the inner membrane. There was nearly one-half ounce of serum. It would cause some compression of the brain. The wounds on the head were sufficient to cause the injury to the brain. The cause of death was probably a shock to the nervous system by a succession of blows. The wounds and the serum in the skull would cause death in time, but not immediate death. The two blows on the head, if it received first, and the blow on the throat and nose, received afterwards, might hasten death. The loss of blood from the blow on the nose would have a tendency to hasten death. A succession of blows, neither one of which was fatal, might produce death. They would not be fatal unless the last blow produced unconsciousness. The blow on the throat would exhaust the vital powers by blood and shocking the nervous system; the wounds on the head would produce death sooner or later.

Dr. Adam O'Brien, sworn—I have practiced from eight to ten years. I was the first physician sent for. I live three miles and a half from the place. I arrived about five o'clock. The man was lying in the bar room dead. I merely examined the wounds externally. This was on Thursday. I found a cut on the back part of the head an inch and a half long. There was a wound on the forehead. The wounds appeared as though they were lately made.

Geo. R. Dixon, Principal.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Lists train schedules for Philadelphia & Erie R.R. Division.

GRAND OPENING

Summer Arrangement

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY.

Time Table adopted SUNDAY, August 10, 1873. Trains depart from and arrive at the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway depot, corner of Exchange and Louisiana streets.

LEAVING BUFFALO

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists train departures from Buffalo.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists train departures from Emporium.

SUNDAY TRAINS

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists Sunday train schedules.

NEW TIME TABLE.

Commencing Oct 20th, 1873.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

THE BEST ROUTE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND POINTS ON THE PHILA. & ERIE R. R.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists train schedules for Pittsburgh and points on the Philadelphia & Erie R.R.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists train schedules going south.

GOING NORTH.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Description. Lists train schedules going north.

Passengers to and from Brockville make close connection at Red Bank Junction with Buffalo Express north and Night Express south.

Ask for Tickets via Allegheny Valley R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

Advertisement for Goodall's Playing Cards, featuring the text 'GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS. THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.' and 'STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.'

For the Advocate.

Last Christmas Night.

BY JULIUS. Oft memory's chain across the brain Doth draw a picture bright, A merry train which went from Kane To ride—last Christmas Night. The wind did blow across the snow; Our hearts were warm and light, The hour to go came very slow. To us—last Christmas Night. One said, "the bells with music swell Prepare with all your might Past wildwood bells and mountain fells We go—this Christmas Night." The sleigh drew near and with a cheer We hailed the joyous sight. It was so queer we sat so near The girls, last Christmas Night. Our course we bent and onward went Past happy homes so bright. In sweet content we joyous spent Those hours last Christmas Night. With laugh and rout and hearty shout Enough to cause a fright. Until lungs stout with us gave out We went—last Christmas Night. Our hearts beat time to the sleigh-bells chime As we passed the mountains white We drew no line of the lapse of time As we rode last Christmas Night.