THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

No business of special interest was transacted in the Common Pleas Court yesterday.

Hand Crushed.—Richard Mason, a workman at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips mill, in Birmingham, while working at some machinery, had his hand caught and terribly crushed yesterday. Amputation will be necessary.

David Logan, who was charged with the larceny of five loads of coal on last week, before Alderman McMaster's was discharged by the prosecutor paying the cost, thereby clearing Mr. Logan from the aforesaid charge.

Miss Kruse's second grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given without fail at Liberty Hall, East Liberty on Friday evening, June 24th. Reserved seats, 50 cents; can be secured at McClarren's drug store, East Liberty.

Our type of yesterday made us speak of Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s Locomotive Works as visited by the Southern railroad party. We should have said Smith & Porter's Locomotive Works, and Dilworth, Porter's Railroad Chair and Spike Mill.

New Store.—A very extensive new wholesale liquor house has just been opened at Nos. 17 and 19 Water street, by Messrs. M. Muhlbi and John O'Doherty, under the firm name of M. Muhlbi and Co. The house is thoroughly stocked, and the firm, with such facilities, promises to transact a large business.

Strawberries.—Strawberries and other delicious edibles in abundance at the Smithfield street M. E. Church this evening. Admission free, and no "boring" about investing in the delicacies against the visitor's wishes. The evening can be devoted to no more pleasant purpose than by attending this entertainment.

Closing.—The ladies of the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church will close their strawberry festival to-night. If those who have not visited the church during the festival could feel as they do who have been there, the church would certainly be crowded to-night. Trains from the city will accommodate visitors, free of charge. Endeavor to be there.

Weddings.—The month of roses seems to also deserve the title of month of marriages if we are to judge by the numerous weddings which have lately occurred hereabouts. There were no less than thirteen brides on the evening train of the Pennsylvania railroad, and three on the noon train, and all were married yesterday. The ministers must be reaping a rich harvest of fees.

Let none of our readers fail to remember that the annual musical concert the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will be held this evening in the College Hall. These occasions generally draw together brilliant and refined audiences, and we can confidently recommend all our readers who would spend an evening delightfully to attend. Tickets may be obtained at the book stores and at Mellor & Hoene's music rooms on Fifth avenue, or at the door.

The Last Chance.—The strawberry festival under the auspices of the ladies of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, opened brilliantly last evening, excelling the most sanguine expectations. The church was thronged with ladies and gentlemen and joyous children that has ever been gathered at any similar entertainment hereabouts. The tables, from the rapidity which they disappeared, must have been satisfactory. The fair closes to-night. Don't miss the opportunity to enjoy one evening of rare pleasure.

Editors Gazette: Permit me through the columns of your excellent paper to call the attention of Council to an ordinance passed a long time ago for the construction of a board walk in that thickly settled portion of the Twentieth ward, from Aiken avenue to East Liberty, along Ellsworth avenue. There appears to be no movement on the part of those those who have to have it work done. It is certainly an outrage on the citizens living along this avenue. Every rain conpels those whose business calls them out earlier in the morning than is usual, or take the fearful risk of walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is well known fact that a great number of children have to travel over this road to the office or to school, hence the great necessity of a board walk, and that as soon as possible. I hope you will call the attention of the parties concerned to this matter, as you will do but an act of justice to a great many citizens.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Verdict.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Welsh and Albert Longfellow for the murder of Jacob Amboss, a full report of the trial of which we previously published, agreed upon a verdict yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock. They found a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter as to Patrick Welsh, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court, and a verdict of not guilty as to Albert Long. The latter was discharged by proclamation, and Welsh was remanded to Jail.

Sharpsburg.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Our new street improvement, like "first love, does not flow smoothly," and has come to a sudden halt, as an injunction has been served upon our progressive Council, restraining them from further street improvement until certain issues are decided. The Council proposed a compromise, but the aggrieved party prefers a *legal* adjustment, and has before us the case, and to the tribunal.

The lady members of the First Methodist Church are now holding a strawberry festival, in our new bank building, which is to continue through the week. A fine gold watch, a gold hunting case and other articles are being voted for, which produces some interest and excitement.

Personals.

W. H. PETO, Esq., son of Sir Morton Peto, of England, is in the city at the Monongahela House. He is making an extended tour of observation through the country. We are glad to bid him hearty welcome, and trust his stay here may be pleasant and enjoyable.

HON. MILES HUMPHREYS declines, in a card elsewhere published, to become a candidate for the Senate.

WILLIS DALZELL, Esq., left the city yesterday for a pleasant journey East.

E. W. DERRICKSON, Esq., of Crawford county, Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

HON. R. W. MACKEY is expected home today.

Butler County Primary Election.

The following is the aggregate vote cast at the primary election in Butler county, for the various candidates, on Saturday, June 11th:

	CONGRESS.		
M'Junkin	1,377	Phelps	
	ASSEMBLY.		
Pfeagen	1,159	Aiken	244
Leak	866	Matheson	89
Wier	657		
	ASSOCIATE JUDGE.		
McCoy	1,007	Fleeter	546
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
Dodds	1,175	Barron	241
Allison	338	McQuistion	140
Tucker	139		
	COUNTY AUDITOR.		
Wilson	1,086	Kelly	260
Elliott	425		

Notice to the Surviving Soldiers of 1812 and 1813.

Some twenty or twenty-five of the soldiers of 1812 and 1813 of Kentucky and Ohio have agreed a space, without preliminary arrangement, to visit the battle grounds of our youth at Fort Meigs, and Col. Dudley's battle ground, near the Rapids of the Maumee river, those of Kentucky and Ohio, mainly, will pass Cincinnati on the morning of the 23d of June, on their way to Maumee City, and would be happy to meet all or any living of the Pittsburgh lines and Perstaving Volunteers of 1812 and 1813 who served with us during the siege of Fort Meigs and the hardships of that campaign, should this accoutrement the eye of any and they choose to meet with us, they should start from Pittsburgh on the early morning train of the 23d of June, 1870. Truly yours, etc., etc., etc., of those of comrades and with them take a stroll over those ground.

very respectfully, WM. B. DAVIS,
Soldier of 1812 and 1813. Co. 7th year.
McArthur, Ohio, June 14th, 1870. daw

Pennsylvania Patentees.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending June 14, 1870:

Die for forging vise boxes: Christian Konold, Pittsburgh.

Steam boiler blow-off pipe; John C. McLaughlin, Pittsburgh.

Machine for making barrow teeth; James Moran, Pittsburgh.

Mold for glass lamps; Daniel C. Ripley, Birmingham.

Metallurgic furnace for iron and steel; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

Process for purifying and reducing magnetic ores of iron; same party, (antedated June 24, 1869.)

Conveying liquids; Thomas Donnelly, Pittsburgh; James B. Anchors and Allen Anchors, Beaver Creek Station.

Window; Erastus W. Giddings, Johnstown.

Coal car; Thos. McCoy, Fayette City.

Stave Cutter; Nelson O'Neil, Purchase Line.

Brick machine; Seth Rigby, Ed. New Castle.

Fashionable Double Wedding.

Fashionable circles were all ablaze with excitement last night on the occasion of a grand wedding which took place in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue. There were possibly one thousand invitations out, and judging from the attendance, but few notes of regret could have been sent in. At the appointed hour, eight o'clock, carriage after carriage rolled up the avenue and deposited the richly attired guests at the church. During the interval elapsing between the arrival of the guests and that of the bridal party, the audience was agreeably entertained with a very fine organ concert, Prof. Hohback presiding and manipulating the keys with force, power, beauty and brilliancy. After the commodious church was crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience conspicuous for dress, culture and refinement, the bridal party arrived and marched up the marble aisle, the organ sending forth a merry wedding march as a greeting. The couple were attended by two bridesmaids and bridesmen. The bride and lady attendants were dressed in white, and carried bouquets of white flowers. There was nothing elaborate or extravagant in any of the costumes of the ladies, but all looked charmingly neat and sweet. The interesting ceremony of uniting the happy young people together was performed by Rev. Dr. Noble. When they were joined and solemnly declared man and wife, a pleasant little episode, not in the "card invite" occurred, for to the astonishment of most of the guests, one of the bridesmen led his bridesmaid to the desk, and they, too, were married, making the occasion a right royal double wedding.

The groom in the first wedding was Mr. B. R. Hamilton, a well-known Fifth avenue merchant, and the bride Miss Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of Hon. R. W. Williams, of the Supreme Bench. In the surprise wedding Mr. Edward Maxwell, who is widely known and esteemed, was the groom who secures a friend for life, and Miss Mary, daughter of the late Porter R. Friend, was the blushing bride. The happy couples left on the eastward bound trains for an extended bridal tour.

THE LAUGHRAN MURDER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Collier—Trial of Nicholas Hoffman for Murder—Second Day's Proceedings.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Hoffman indicted for the murder of Thomas Laughran was resumed and the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. J. A. Emmon, sworn—I reside at 5th Penn street; am a physician; was called to see Thomas Laughran the morning of the 7th of October; he was at the residence of Hugh Hanlon, Penn street; I was called before 5 o'clock in the morning I think—can't say exactly; Laughran was in the rear part of the house on the 1st story; I found him lying on his back, breathing with difficulty and fierce pain; I discovered blood about his body; I found on examination that he was cut on right side near the breast bone, from which he was bleeding and exhaling air from the lung. The external wound was larger than the internal; I closed the wound and had him conveyed to his boarding house; I so directed; he by doing his breathing was less oppressive and there was less hemorrhage; I did not see him again until he had been removed to his boarding house; saw him before 8 o'clock same day; I examined the one wound and made a slight examination of the body; I don't remember that there was any significance attached to any other wounds; it seems to me that he was scratched somewhat; made no further examination when I called the second time, but relied upon his general symptoms. The wound over the lung seemed to be a clean cut parallel with the ribs, about one inch in length; I did not probe it, but introduced my finger. The external wound was an inch in length; it was an incised wound; a knife would produce a wound of that kind. We have no right to probe a wound of that character, because we might create damage by probing. After an examination of the wound and man, my opinion of his condition was that it was one of the ordinary cases of a chest wound. You must always look at wounds of that character as dangerous, when the lung is involved. I visited Laughran frequently after that time; I called a number of times that same day; I called after the first day; for three or four days he was quite low, very bad; his symptoms abated somewhat after that day; we were of opinion, Dr. Donnelly, the consulting physician, and myself, that he was out of danger; don't remember the date of the consultation. I visited him up until the 15th of October; I cannot tell how long after the consultation I visited him, but the morning of the 15th was the last time I visited him; I did not examine him that morning; do not know his condition; I desire to make a correction; I meant to say that I visited the man ten days; it was on the morning of the 15th that I visited him last; do not know when he died; visited him several times after the consultation with Dr. Donnelly; after receiving an injury in the chest death is sometimes caused by hemorrhage, external or internal; bleeding did not follow as the result of the injury; there was no hemorrhage; the wound didn't close; I examined the man carefully and I closed it; I did so on several times; I cannot state whether there was internal bleeding or not, as the lung gravitates to the bottom of the lungs; I can positively state there was not an internal hemorrhage; if we have not hemorrhage in the third day our prognostications are favorable and we have hopes that death will follow from hemorrhage; then we direct our attention to the inflammation; the effect of inflammation in this case to his advantage; the treatment was then antiphlogistic; our object was to avert an extensive inflammation of the lung; sometimes an inflammation will extend all over the lung, and the more extensive an inflammation on the lung the more fatal it is; he got immediate relief, however, as we thought; the consulting physician, Dr. Donnelly, withdrew from the case, thinking the patient was out of danger; stating that he was more favorable and he would not call until sent for by myself or some one else; on the 8th day after he was wounded, the patient was sitting up and talked with me jovially; recovery, of course, had not progressed so far; but he was premature in his sitting up, though he felt comfortable; I saw him on the morning of the 12th; I saw him last, but I took a look at him much more than usual the 15th day after; refused to examine him; he was in bed; I cannot state the cause of his death.

Cross-examined—I do not recollect the day Dr. Donnelly left the case; I cannot tell or not know how many times I visited Laughran before Dr. Donnelly left the case; do not think the time Dr. Donnelly and myself met in consultation; I was called to see the patient out of danger; it was about five, six or seven days; the consultation took place outside, after we had visited the patient together; I told Laughran that he was improving on the 8th day after the injury he was then sitting up and talking jovially; Dr. Donnelly had relieved him one before that; when he was sitting up talk; he jovially so said "Doctor I am all right, I would be all right if I had a——;" I jovially remarked to him that he made my visit; my treatment up to the day I left was tonic; of course, after inflammation exists for some time the powers of life are exhausted; we give tonic to stimulate or strengthen the patient, to prolong life and to prevent clot, as it deliberates the blood; I put nothing on the wound externally; I dressed the wound by stitching it together and placing a plaster over it. I also placed over it a *lotte dom* plaster; I don't know how long these strips of adhesive plaster remained; about a day or two I think, cannot state positively. I did not remove them; Dr. Donnelly removed them; it was done on his first or second visit; I cannot state which; I was not at home; I did not see Dr. Donnelly on his first visit; he told me he had been there. He was not there when Laughran died; I ceased to visit him on the 15th, because I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician; he felt hurt at my conduct; I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician from something said; they were getting, or already, in a fight in delirium only at certain times for two or three days, or longer perhaps; he was not in delirium when he sat up and talked with me. I said the inflammation was to the advantage of the patient because it solidified the lung at the part wounded and prevented hemorrhage.

Re-direct—I left Bellevue College five years, graduated at Bellevue College. Have treated cases of this character more than this one. It was in the forenoon I had the conversation with Laughran, when he talked jovially with me. I always called in the morning, and sometimes two or three times during the day I visited the patient; I would call me, I think I was called several times in the night. I was not called the 16th when he died; I was not called on the 17th that I was there last; I remained but a moment.

Dr. John A. Mellor, sworn—Am a practising physician and surgeon. Have been practicing thirty years. Saw Thomas Laughran the night before his death. Saw him on Thirteenth street at the house he had been living at. He was in a dying condition when I saw him. That is the only time I saw him, except at the *post mortem* examination. Dr. Donnelly was present; I went to see the patient at his request. Made an examination of the wounds. Discovered a wound between the third and fourth ribs on the right side, about an inch and three-quarters in length through the skin and fatty tissue and deep through the skin and fatty tissue attach the ribs to each other. The wound was from half to three-quarters of an inch in depth. Did not examine any farther about the wound. Subsequently examined the external condition of the chest with reference to the wound, and found the chest filled full of fluid, excessive and labored breathing, with the perspiration pouring off him so that his bed was saturated. The Doctor and I concluded that he would not live twelve hours. The patient was conscious. I did not converse with the patient. The next morning Dr. Donnelly made a *post mortem* examination, and I was present, and we arrived at our decision of what the cause of death was. The first thing we did was to examine whether there was any communication between the external wound and the cavity of the chest; we found that we could pass a probe in a short distance at the angle nearer the spine than in a direct distance but could not pass it into the chest. We traced through the muscles that joined the ribs was plugged up by a deposit of lymph, of fresh formation; the coating of the chest was then opened and an immense effusion poured out through the cut made by the doctor in the incision; this effusion was all removed, and it run out so rapidly that we could not compute it, but we collected about two thirds of an ordinary wooden pail full; I took the sponge and cleaned out the cavity of the chest and found the lower portion of this fluid contained considerable pussy matter; I then examined the condition of the right lung and found it collapsed or condensed and occupying a small space in the upper portion; it was not larger than my two fists; we found the *pleura* adhering together, where they had been wounded, sticking to the wall of the chest where the wound penetrated and sticking to the lung also where it had been wounded; we then removed the lung with the portions adhering *pleura*, and examined it for a wound to correspond with the external wound; we found the lung had been cut; after so separating this attached *pleura* from it this wound was closed up by lymph as the wound between the ribs had been separated these bands of lymph and found that one of them was a vein and a bronchial tube had been severed by the cut; the cut must have been one and a half inches deep in the lung; it was deep enough to divide these important parts of the lung; the wound was three-quarters of an inch in length; that of course gave us data to form our opinions as to the cause of death unless we found cause of death elsewhere; we examined the heart next, and found it sound; examined the other side of the chest and found the lung somewhat congested from the pressure of the fluid on its right side against it, interfering with respiration and circulation; the lung was in the main part sound; our conclusion from the examination was that the man had died from this wound which had penetrated the lung and the effects of that penetration; it was a continuous wound through from the breast into the lung which it penetrated, as I have described; we examined as to the other wounds, one on the forehead and one on the back; I don't recollect much about them; do not think they were serious wounds; am very certain they were not; the wound in the lung caused the death of the man; the examination was made in the room where the man died, at eleven o'clock the following day; he was a man of fine physical development.

Cross-examination—Laughran was, I suppose, about five feet eight or ten inches; he was a very muscular man, with a very large, well-developed chest; he would weigh over one hundred and eighty pounds, probably near two hundred pounds. A wound such as I have described would not be necessarily fatal, from my experience; I could enumerate very nearly the length of time inflamation had been going on, and it must have been from a week to ten days; a wound that had as much effusion as that one would necessarily be fatal. That amount of effusion would not necessarily follow in all cases. It often follows that wounds of that character are followed by inflamation and symptoms of effusion and then the inflamation and effusion abate. The original effusion of blood from the wound into the cavity of the chest was there as a constant source of irritation, keeping up that inflamation of the *pleura*, constantly liable to break out again until that effusion was absorbed; the man would not be safe at any time, as long as the effusion or a portion of it was there; I do not think the inflamation resulted from the handling of the wound, but from the presence of effused blood in the lower cavity of the pleura.

Dr. W. H. Daly sworn—I saw deceased; do not recollect the date; it was about four hours after he died; Drs. Donnelly, McGirr and Jamison, were present; this was at the *post mortem* examination; I was present and took some notes of the examination; there were two wounds on the body, one at the base of the neck, this wound was beaded; another wound on the right breast about four inches below the collar bone at a point of entrance; it was about two inches in length, extending in a direction backwards and upwards into the cavity of the chest; This wound was not healed at its point of entrance, but was plugged up at a point about an inch in depth with plastic lymph; an incision was made from the base of the neck to the navel, another one carried across the abdomen at this point from side to side and the cavity of the right chest opened which was found filled to distention with a fluid, mixed with the coloring matter of the blood, the lung occupying a position in the upper and inner cavity of the chest, it was completely collapsed, and occupied about one-third of the entire cavity; There were very large bands of plastic lymph holding it in this part of the cavity and layers of the same covering the inner surface of the wall of the chest; the lung was removed and a partially invisible wound found in the lower portion of the upper lobe, which corresponded to the direction and dimensions of the external wound described.

At this point court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at half past one o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench.

Dr. Daly who was on the stand when court took a recess, was re-called, and the examination in chief was continued:

The wound was about a quarter of an inch in depth in the lung, and a little less than that in length; the entire depth of the wound from the surface of the lung was from two and a quarter to three inches; the entrance of the blade had divided the intercostal muscles across their fibres; this would cause a somewhat gaping wound, and allow the entrance of atmospheric air from the weight of its own pressure, which would cause collapse of the lung; the effused blood gave no evidence of any very remote effusion, or rather remote action of the kind, inasmuch as there was very little of that kind of decomposition that results in the formation of pus; some pus, however, was present in the lower strata of the volume of fluid, evidently in its forming stage. The man was apparently about twenty-two years of age and was of a very strong and muscular frame; his features somewhat after that day; we were of opinion, Dr. Donnelly, the consulting physician, and myself, that he was out of danger; don't remember the date of the consultation. I visited him up until the 15th of October; I cannot tell how long after the consultation I visited him, but the morning of the 15th was the last time I visited him; I did not examine him that morning; do not know his condition; I desire to make a correction; I meant to say that I visited the man ten days; it was on the morning of the 15th that I visited him last; do not know when he died; visited him several times after the consultation with Dr. Donnelly; after receiving an injury in the chest death is sometimes caused by hemorrhage, external or internal; bleeding did not follow as the result of the injury; there was no hemorrhage; the wound didn't close; I examined the man carefully and I closed it; I did so on several times; I cannot state whether there was internal bleeding or not, as the lung gravitates to the bottom of the lungs; I can positively state there was not an internal hemorrhage; if we have not hemorrhage in the third day our prognostications are favorable and we have hopes that death will follow from hemorrhage; then we direct our attention to the inflamation; the effect of inflammation in this case to his advantage; the treatment was then antiphlogistic; our object was to avert an extensive inflammation of the lung; sometimes an inflammation will extend all over the lung, and the more extensive an inflammation on the lung the more fatal it is; he got immediate relief, however, as we thought; the consulting physician, Dr. Donnelly, withdrew from the case, thinking the patient was out of danger; stating that he was more favorable and he would not call until sent for by myself or some one else; on the 8th day after he was wounded, the patient was sitting up and talked with me jovially; recovery, of course, had not progressed so far; but he was premature in his sitting up, though he felt comfortable; I saw him on the morning of the 12th; I saw him last, but I took a look at him much more than usual the 15th day after; refused to examine him; he was in bed; I cannot state the cause of his death.

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Cross-examination—Laughran was, I suppose, about five feet eight or ten inches; he was a very muscular man, with a very large, well-developed chest; he would weigh over one hundred and eighty pounds, probably near two hundred pounds. A wound such as I have described would not be necessarily fatal, from my experience; I could enumerate very nearly the length of time inflamation had been going on, and it must have been from a week to ten days; a wound that had as much effusion as that one would necessarily be fatal. That amount of effusion would not necessarily follow in all cases. It often follows that wounds of that character are followed by inflamation and symptoms of effusion and then the inflamation and effusion abate. The original effusion of blood from the wound into the cavity of the chest was there as a constant source of irritation, keeping up that inflamation of the *pleura*, constantly liable to break out again until that effusion was absorbed; the man would not be safe at any time, as long as the effusion or a portion of it was there; I do not think the inflamation resulted from the handling of the wound, but from the presence of effused blood in the lower cavity of the pleura.

Dr. W. H. Daly sworn—I saw deceased; do not recollect the date; it was about four hours after he died; Drs. Donnelly, McGirr and Jamison, were present; this was at the *post mortem* examination; I was present and took some notes of the examination; there were two wounds on the body, one at the base of the neck, this wound was beaded; another wound on the right breast about four inches below the collar bone at a point of entrance; it was about two inches in length, extending in a direction backwards and upwards into the cavity of the chest; This wound was not healed at its point of entrance, but was plugged up at a point about an inch in depth with plastic lymph; an incision was made from the base of the neck to the navel, another one carried across the abdomen at this point from side to side and the cavity of the right chest opened which was found filled to distention with a fluid, mixed with the coloring matter of the blood, the lung occupying a position in the upper and inner cavity of the chest, it was completely collapsed, and occupied about one-third of the entire cavity; There were very large bands of plastic lymph holding it in this part of the cavity and layers of the same covering the inner surface of the wall of the chest; the lung was removed and a partially invisible wound found in the lower portion of the upper lobe, which corresponded to the direction and dimensions of the external wound described.

At this point court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at half past one o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench.

Dr. Daly who was on the stand when court took a recess, was re-called, and the examination in chief was continued:

The wound was about a quarter of an inch in depth in the lung, and a little less than that in length; the entire depth of the wound from the surface of the lung was from two and a quarter to three inches; the entrance of the blade had divided the intercostal muscles across their fibres; this would cause a somewhat gaping wound, and allow the entrance of atmospheric air from the weight of its own pressure, which would cause collapse of the lung; the effused blood gave no evidence of any very remote effusion, or rather remote action of the kind, inasmuch as there was very little of that kind of decomposition that results in the formation of pus; some pus, however, was present in the lower strata of the volume of fluid, evidently in its forming stage. The man was apparently about twenty-two years of age and was of a very strong and muscular frame; his features somewhat after that day; we were of opinion, Dr. Donnelly, the consulting physician, and myself, that he was out of danger; don't remember the date of the consultation. I visited him up until the 15th of October; I cannot tell how long after the consultation I visited him, but the morning of the 15th was the last time I visited him; I did not examine him that morning; do not know his condition; I desire to make a correction; I meant to say that I visited the man ten days; it was on the morning of the 15th that I visited him last; do not know when he died; visited him several times after the consultation with Dr. Donnelly; after receiving an injury in the chest death is sometimes caused by hemorrhage, external or internal; bleeding did not follow as the result of the injury; there was no hemorrhage; the wound didn't close; I examined the man carefully and I closed it; I did so on several times; I cannot state whether there was internal bleeding or not, as the lung gravitates to the bottom of the lungs; I can positively state there was not an internal hemorrhage; if we have not hemorrhage in the third day our prognostications are favorable and we have hopes that death will follow from hemorrhage; then we direct our attention to the inflamation; the effect of inflammation in this case to his advantage; the treatment was then antiphlogistic; our object was to avert an extensive inflammation of the lung; sometimes an inflammation will extend all over the lung, and the more extensive an inflammation on the lung the more fatal it is; he got immediate relief, however, as we thought; the consulting physician, Dr. Donnelly, withdrew from the case, thinking the patient was out of danger; stating that he was more favorable and he would not call until sent for by myself or some one else; on the 8th day after he was wounded, the patient was sitting up and talked with me jovially; recovery, of course, had not progressed so far; but he was premature in his sitting up, though he felt comfortable; I saw him on the morning of the 12th; I saw him last, but I took a look at him much more than usual the 15th day after; refused to examine him; he was in bed; I cannot state the cause of his death.

Cross-examined—I do not recollect the day Dr. Donnelly left the case; I cannot tell or not know how many times I visited Laughran before Dr. Donnelly left the case; do not think the time Dr. Donnelly and myself met in consultation; I was called to see the patient out of danger; it was about five, six or seven days; the consultation took place outside, after we had visited the patient together; I told Laughran that he was improving on the 8th day after the injury he was then sitting up and talking jovially; Dr. Donnelly had relieved him one before that; when he was sitting up talk; he jovially so said "Doctor I am all right, I would be all right if I had a——;" I jovially remarked to him that he made my visit; my treatment up to the day I left was tonic; of course, after inflammation exists for some time the powers of life are exhausted; we give tonic to stimulate or strengthen the patient, to prolong life and to prevent clot, as it deliberates the blood; I put nothing on the wound externally; I dressed the wound by stitching it together and placing a plaster over it. I also placed over it a *lotte dom* plaster; I don't recollect these strips of adhesive plaster remained; about a day or two I think, cannot state positively. I did not remove them; Dr. Donnelly removed them; it was done on his first or second visit; I cannot state which; I was not at home; I did not see Dr. Donnelly on his first visit; he told me he had been there. He was not there when Laughran died; I ceased to visit him on the 15th, because I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician; he felt hurt at my conduct; I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician from something said; they were getting, or already, in a fight in delirium only at certain times for two or three days, or longer perhaps; he was not in delirium when he sat up and talked with me. I said the inflammation was to the advantage of the patient because it solidified the lung at the part wounded and prevented hemorrhage.

Re-direct—I left Bellevue College five years, graduated at Bellevue College. Have treated cases of this character more than this one. It was in the forenoon I had the conversation with Laughran, when he talked jovially with me. I always called in the morning, and sometimes two or three times during the day I visited the patient; we would call me, I think I was called several times in the night. I was not called the 16th when he died; I was not called on the 17th that I was there last; I remained but a moment.

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