

Saint Mary's Beacon
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 A Dollar a Year in Advance.
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 A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. Correspondence solicited.

Saint Mary's Beacon

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Saint Mary's Beacon
 JOE PRINTING.
 SUCH AS
 HANDBILLS,
 CIRCULARS,
 BLANKS,
 BILL HEADS
 EXECUTED WITH SPEED & DISPATCH.
 Parties having local or personal property for sale can obtain descriptive handbills neatly executed and at City prices

Shingles. SHINGLES. Shingles.

We have the very best shingles—all Largest size, 6x20 saps, only \$3.75 per A No. 1 quality—finest log cypress made 1000.
 —all sawed and free from knots or Next size, 5x20 " " \$4.50 per shakes. 1000.

Flooring! Flooring! Flooring!

Special inducements in Flooring at this time. We secured several hundred thousand feet of Flooring at a greatly reduced price. All are sawed—all one width—some No. 2 North Carolina Pine at \$12.50 per 1000 square feet, or \$1.25 per 100 feet. It is easily equal to what others ask \$16.50 and \$17.50 for.

Doors \$1! Doors \$1! Doors \$1 each.

These are made in Wisconsin of 1 1/2 inch White Pine and ready painted, too.

Best Lumber! Best Mill Work OF ALL KINDS.

Mail us your lists. Best bids. Prompt replies. We load to boats and care free, and when you ask it, we pay the freights. Come and spend the day with us at our expense the day we ship your orders. We'll satisfy you perfectly. We are the oldest reliable firm in the District. Established 1826.

FRANK LIBBY & CO. 6th S. & N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

J. F. Shaw & Jno. M. Talbert, Salesmen. | JOHN M. PAGE, Cashier.

The Maryland Commission Agency,

OF BALTIMORE CITY.
 For the Sale of

Tobacco, Grain, Wool

AND...
 Farm Produce Generally.

3. E. Corner Pratt & Charles Streets.

MR. JOHN M. TALBERT will give his personal attention to the inspection of all Tobacco consigned to us

Farmers' and Planter's Agency,

27 East Pratt Street, Baltimore,

For the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Fruit and all kinds of country produce.

Philip H. Tuck, President; Judge John P. Briscoe, Vice-President; Samuel K. George, Treasurer; Samuel M. Hinks, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
 Hon. John P. Briscoe, John W. Crawford, James Alfred Pearce, Edwin H. Brown, Phil. H. Tuck, Peruvian Guano, Clover and Timothy Seed and all Household and Farm supplies furnished. Advances made on consignments.

EDLEN BROS.,

Commission Merchants,
 FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain and Produce.

Special Attention given to the Inspection of Tobacco.
 125 S. SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

ALSO DEALERS IN
 Edlen Bro. Special Tobacco Guano, Edlen Bro. Wheat and Grain Mixture, Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone. Our 'Special Tobacco Guano' and Wheat and Grain Mixture WE HAVE ADA MANUFACTURED. SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

H. G. Dudley. J. Frank Ford.

DUDLEY & CARPENTER,

General Commission Merchants,
 125 Light Street, BALTIMORE.

Sell Tobacco Grain and Country Produce.
 Particular attention given to the careful sampling of Tobacco.

Jas. A. Dawkins. W. Bernard Duke.

DAWKINS & DUKE,

Commission Merchants
 FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain and Country Produce.

No. 219 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

W. H. MOORE. JOHN MUDD.

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
 105 S. Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to inspection and sale of Tobacco, the sale of Grain and all kinds of Country Produce.

Meningitis in Horses.

State Veterinarian Meisner Gives Views on Disease.

HOW TO CARE FOR ANIMALS.

Dr. Harry A. Meisner, State Veterinarian, has prepared an article upon the so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis among livestock, which will be of great value to farmers and stockmen throughout the State. He says:

History Of The Disease.

"Cerebro-spinal meningitis is also known as putrid sore throat, cerebro-spinal fever, spasms of the neck, blind staggers and stomach staggers. It has also been spoken of as cerebro-spinal anemia, but this is a misnomer, as the post-mortem lesions reveal a hyperemic and not an anemic condition. The better term would be miasmatic cerebro-mylitis.

"This disease was first observed in America about the year 1850, where it appeared in New York with great virulence. In Germany the first observations were made in 1865. In Denmark it has appeared annually since 1852. In the year 1876 it existed in an epizootic state in Egypt, and in Cairo and its suburbs it caused the death of 5,000 horses, 700 mules and 200 donkeys.

"It is a miasmatic affection of the horse, which is seen also in the mule, ox, goat and dog. It is most frequently seen in the horse and sheep. Young animals, especially lambs, wethers and strong colts, are predisposed to it; yet age grants no immunity. It may occur sporadically, but usually appears as an enzooty in a stable, city or farming district, and may or may not be localized, but may spread over an extended area, along rivers, valleys or mountains, entailing great loss in its course.

"Among the predisposing causes may be mentioned bad drainage, low, swampy places frequently seen in stables situated on the streets which have no drainage, stables that are badly lighted and ventilated. The presence of water is also a factor in the causation, as we frequently find this disease at the commencement of the wet months in autumn or summer.

"Vegetable fermentation is another of the predisposing causes, as spoiling hay, scrapings of food found on old barn floors, as a fungus is found in the hayseed and dust; feeding decayed potatoes, corn cobs (a tall purple-flowered weed of the pink family which grows in grain fields) either in feed or in rye used for bedding, excessive use of Indian corn, moldy or musty hay or straw, drinking water from impure or contaminated wells or cisterns, brewers' grains, decomposed ensilage, moldy fodder, spoiled grain, etc. It is frequently seen in districts where typhoid fever is prevalent in the human family.

"Yet in spite of all the foregoing as causing factors, it is frequently seen in stables where conditions from a sanitary standpoint are all that could be expected, also where horses are grazed upon pastures free apparently from any deleterious matters and whose drainage is perfect. It affects animals of all ages, sex and in all conditions. Nothing seems to lessen or preclude the possibility of their becoming affected; nor does one attack grant an immunity, as they may become affected again and die.

"The symptoms may be rapid in their progress or slow in their development. One of the first symptoms to manifest itself is a general condition of lassitude on the part of the animal, a listlessness, frequently a perverted attention. There may or may not be a loss of appetite or thirst. Frequently the animals stand with heads in corners of the stall, as though afraid to get away from it. In this condition if they be made to move back, or their heads be suddenly raised high, they will often reel back, stagger and fall.

"Again, they are seen to lean against the side of the stall for support. When caused to move they

invariably struggle to maintain their equilibrium only to fall, probably never to arise again.

"In others again a staggering gait is observed, with a partial or total inability to swallow, which becomes aggravated until they drop, when they may undergo a series of struggles just as natural as though they were trotting or pacing or running on the ground in a natural, upright position.

"Others assume a tetanic form, in which the jaws are completely locked.

"Some are seen to be lame in first one leg and then another. This may last from 6 to 20 hours, when they invariably become paralyzed. In others a twitching of the muscles is seen.

"In some a condition of coma is observed with deep, slow respirations, perfectly insensible to all surroundings. This condition of coma becomes more and more profound until they die, while in others the reverse is true—they struggle violently until they exhaust their vital energies.

"Another condition frequently observed is the great inclination to wander in a circle. When placed in a stall they will often keep up their movements as though they were unrestrained.

"At times we find the ears, body and extremities cold and clammy, while the tail hangs as though paralyzed and unable to perform its functions. Constipation may or may not be present, or they may have a diarrhea showing an effort of nature to rid the intestinal tract of deleterious matters.

"The pulse is variable. It may be rapid, normal or slow. Respirations may be accelerated, natural or slow. There may or may not be an elevation of temperature. Visible mucous membranes may be red or yellowish.

"The prognosis is grave, as the percentage of deaths is always great.

"The termination is usually death and in a majority of the cases results from the profound coma. They may also die of starvation, for in certain conditions it is impossible to feed them.

"In the brain and spinal cord we find a serous, yellowish and turbid liquid or fibrino-purulent exudate which is milky or yellowish gray. In some cases the nerve roots are entirely surrounded by purulent exudate. The superficial layer of the brain and of the spinal cord is at times softened by the oedema; at other times it is infiltrated with pus.

"We also find islands of softening in the brain and spinal cord, also quite frequently find hemorrhagic surfaces or centers in the brain and in the spinal cord. Blood may be black and non-coagulable, liver may be softened and of a clay color. If the horse has been in a recumbent position for any length of time we will find all the alterations of congestion of the lungs. No essential alteration is to be found in the heart or its membranes. May find catarrhal lesions of intestines.

"The treatment on the whole is quite unsatisfactory. When first taken the horse should be placed in slings and a prompt cathartic, say one ounce of powdered aloes should be given in half a pint of water. If the head and its region are hot, ice bags should be used, stimulants preferably in the form of whiskey, of which four ounces and a like quantity of water may be given every four hours. If the extremities are cold they should be briskly rubbed and bandaged. If the surface of the body is cold it should be well brushed, rubbed and blanketed. Oatmeal gruel should be given frequently, boiled oats, boiled carrots and a small quantity of good clean hay. One drachm tincture belladonna and a like amount of tincture nux vomica may be given in a little water every four or six hours. Two to four drachms of sulphate of quinine may be given with the whiskey every four hours.

Who Was Guilty?

BY J. E. ROLLINS.

From Milwaukee (Wis.) Badger.

"For conviction, ten; for acquittal, two. I declare, gentlemen, it is a shame. There is neither sense nor reason in this stubborn resistance—this absolute defiance of justice."

"And you, Mr. Ologg," added the foreman of the jury, turning and addressing me angrily, "in your mad defense of a criminal, you may have a crime of your own committing to glory in before the sun rises tomorrow."

"Let me tell you again, Mr. Sprigg," I answered with spirit, "that you cannot drive me. I am not to be cajoled by your entreaties nor coerced by your threats. Your frequent comments upon the guilt of the prisoner made to me while sitting beside you in the jury box during the trial convinced me that you had prejudged him even before the State's weak evidence was in.

"The crime was not witnessed and no motive for its perpetration by the accused has been given save the quarrel they had months ago. Because of this he is pronounced upon and charged with the heinous offense. The over zealous officers of the law (who must punish someone) set about to weave a net-work of condemnatory evidence against him, and upon this array of circumstantial hodge-podge you would hang a man. You or I could be as clearly proven guilty of this murder as the prisoner has been. I have weighed well every bit of testimony offered in the case; I have closely studied the accused throughout the trial, and I am absolutely convinced of the prisoner's innocence. I, therefore, emphatically refuse to subordinate my honest convictions to the decision of your basely secured majority. I deeply feel for our unfortunate jurymen, and would do anything reasonable to alleviate his sufferings, but, come what may, I cannot and will not have a hand in staining the gallows with an innocent man's blood."

As I ceased speaking, louder groans came from a corner of the room where lay one of our unhappy twelve. He was an elderly man, by the name of Gaines, and had just recovered from a severe illness when drawn on the jury in this case. He began complaining shortly after the trial was on and expressed fears of his inability to stand the strain. The case had been given us and we were locked in the jury room just before the usual noon recess.

In an hour or two Mr. Gaines became ill, owing to the close confinement in the little box of a room in which we were placed, with its stifling atmosphere and a dense cloud of smoke. A couple of jurymen persisted in puffing away from large-bowled pipes that contained, evidently, a maximum of quantity and a minimum of quality, to say the least.

This, in connection with the enforced abstinence from food and our continual harangue and discussion of the case in review, proved too much for poor Gaines and he succumbed. The result of our first vote was six for acquittal, four for murder in the first degree, and two for manslaughter. These last named two finally changed to the first degree, and we stood six to six until the twenty seventh ballot, when Gaines joined the foreman's side and voted for conviction, saying, as he did so, that he was so sick that he would do anything to get out.

He was Sprigg's first convert, and as the hours slowly rolled by one after another deserted us and voted for conviction under the stimulus of the foreman's goading.

At 8 o'clock there was but three of us left, and poor Gaines was very ill and growing steadily worse. He lay stretched out on some coats on the floor and was as white as a sheet and groaning piteously. We had been without food for twelve hours

and the strongest of us were about exhausted. Once more the little slip of white paper, upon which we voted, were read off and tallied. As the last slip was fished from the silk hat of the foreman, which rested on the table, and was recorded, it was found that we stood two against ten. It was then that Foreman Sprigg began on me "hammer and tongs" fashion as stated above.

"Does the other gentleman entertain the same brutal and barbaric feeling toward his fellow man's sufferings?" asked he, in a bitter, scornful tone, addressing the other "stubborn resister."

"Realizing the precarious condition of Gaines, and that he must have immediate attention, I reluctantly yielded to save the man I know to be innocent," he replied.

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"A verdict has been reached; come, gentlemen, sign it!" said the foreman, suiting the action to his words, signing and then reaching for his hat and coat.

Wet cloths that were held to the aching heads and throbbing temples of the men were dashed to the floor. Exhausted men struggled to their feet. A shout went up. New life seemed suddenly infused in all. Gaines was carried bodily to the table and his hand made to trace his name on the paper. In a few moments eleven men had signed the verdict of—Murder in the first degree.

"Clogg's signature is not here. Come, sign, and let us get out of this horrible fix!" they cried.

One jurymen was pounding at the door to attract the bailiff's attention, which officer had been ever and anon pacing the corridor, unlocking the door at intervals and peering in to inquire as to the probability of our ever reaching a verdict.

"Are you all mad?" I exclaimed loudly. "There is no verdict. I will not sign!"

Then followed a momentary silence, with consternation depicted on every countenance. All at once pandemonium reigned. They danced about me, entreating, pleading, even threatening my very life. Some begging, others cursing, me. May I never be faced by ten such men again!

They were about to force my signature to the paper, or rather attempted to do so.

"You will be a murderer if you persist longer in your stubbornness!" cried one. "Look, poor Gaines is dying!"

One glance at his prostrate form, his ashen face and labored breathing, convinced me of the truth of this last sentence.

While they surrounded Gaines, I approached the table, took the fatal paper in my hand, caught up a pen, and, sinking into a chair, I signed the verdict? No, but the following, hastily penned: