WESTERN CATTLE SHEDS.

A Visit to the "Still-Feeding" Yards of Chicago.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE FATTENING.

Scenes of Filth and Repulsiveness—The "Strings."

NO DISEASE VISIBLE.

History of an Alleged Case of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1879.

The feeding of beef cattle on distillery slops in Chicago and at other points in Illinois is an industry of no mean proportions. There are, in all probability, but comparatively few who appreciate the magnitude of this business, or who, when they sit down to a juicy roast or steak, pause to think how the animal from which it was taken may have acquired its fat tissues. "Still slop" to the average reader is associated with swill milk and numberless foul diseases and decaying tails and supparating hoofs and other horrible conditions not cheerful to contemplate. This may be true in some localities where the feeding of milch cows has been carried on, no sanitary regulations enforced and the animals permitted to roll in filth; but it must be conceded that in this section of the West at least, where fattening is conducted for the world's market, there is a different condition of things observable and vitally essential. There are from eight to twelve thousand head of beef cattle fed at the distilleries of Chicago every winter, and these form important integers in the live stock markets of the East and England, to which points they are shipped every spring. The business is carried on so quietly, as far as the general public not interested in the condition of the live stock market is concerned, that it knows but comparatively little regarding the process of preparing there beef cattle for the block.

"STILL FEEDING" IN CHICAGO.

The method employed in feeding the cattle which are detained at the various distilleries in and about Chicago is the same, in a general way, as that in vogue elsewhere; but it is extremely doubtful whether a better showing, on the whole, as to the condition of the animals and the varied details of care essential to carrying on the business can be presented in any other city of the Union where this industry is followed. To be sure, it is found here, as no doubt is also manifested by examination of feeding establishments elsewhere, that there are differing degrees of cleanliness and effective shelter in the surroundings of the beasts which have been selected for the long confinement and fattening process, but, taking all things into consideration, the Chicago still-fed cattle will, beyond question, average up a full maximum percentage of first class condition. The HERALD representative to whom was assigned the duty of penetrating to the heart of these foul and slimy resorts for cattle, where all is filth, no matter how assiduous may be the endeavors of the workmen to keep them clean; where unsavory steam arising from moist and manure covered beasts and long and broad channels of turgid excrement, made "puddingy"—if the term may be used—by continuous streams of urine, fills the very limited space between floor and roof and fairly nauseates the stomach on first inhaling it; where springy boards lying on pools of filth throw sprays of fetid accumulations on every passer by, and where wild and vicious steers and unruly bulls spitefully flirt their saturated tails into the face of the unsuspecting stranger who gazes for the first time upon a scene of this kind—the HERALD representative, who has just passed through this ordeal, finds much that is of interest in the feeding houses in Chicago. A cattle feeding shed is by no means an inviting place in any sense of the word. It is a region of concentrated, pungent and penetrating nastiness at best, an offense to delicate olfactories; yet, when we contemplate what it might be and what the Chicago sheds are, we must admit that the latter are, comparatively, as a tidy parlor to the habitation of a slovenly housekeeper, where uncleanness prevails and order is not known. A general description of the manner of feeding cattle here will cover the details of each separate establishment, for they are all conducted on the same general plan. It is unnecessary to enter here into any analysis of the characteristics of still slops, or to describe the method in vogue of producing the same. It is the refuse, as all must know, of the grain, yeast and such other ingredients as are employed in the manufacture of alcohol, highwines or whiskey. When the mash has passed through the last stage of manufacture—that of distillation—it is, by means of large pumps, forced into flumes having a sharp grade, and by them run into vats located a short distance from the distillery buildings. These vats hold the slop which is intended for feeding to the cattle housed upon the premises. There are also other vats in the neighborhood for the reception of slop sold to private individuals living in the neighborhood and who use it as feed for their small bunches of cows and beef cattle.

THE FEED VATS AND TROUGH.

The number of cattle fed on the distillery premises is pretty accurately proportioned to the capacity of the distillery to supply slop per diem, so that there is but a comparatively small amount of slop which goes to outside parties by sale in wagon loads. The vats containing the slop for feeding to the cattle are so built that there is a swift and even flow given to the soft feed when it is sent on its journey to the animals in the sheds. The several vats are supplied with main flumes, which empty the slop into a general distributer usually run through the centre of the roof and furnished with lateral box pipes to shoot it into the feeding trough below at regular intervals throughout the various "strings," so called, of cattle waiting for their meal. In one or two establishments the supply was conducted to the feeding troughs by means of box conduits ranged along the outside of each row of sheds, and thence run into the feeding troughs from one end of the building only. The first mentioned plan would seem to be preferable, as it supplies the feed more evenly and simultaneously along the entire feeding trough and prevents cattle impeding its flow while others are impatiently awaiting their meal. The feeding troughs are about fourteen inches wide and six inches deep, running from one side of the building to the other, and, when the slop is let in, are filled perhaps two-thirds full. At a distance of about three feet apart, and leading from the floor beneath the feeding trough to the roof, are placed stanchions, and to these the beasts are fastened by means of a short chain, a little more than a foot in length, caught into a large ring that encircles the stanchion and has free play up and down. This chain is fastened to another encircling the neck, and which is provided with a thick leather pad at the point where it rests upon the top of the neck, so as to prevent chafing or soreness. As a general thing the cattle are fastened to the right, but in many instances it is found necessary to fasten them right and left on account of their vicious natures.

JAMMED TOGETHER.

So closely together are the cattle ranged that occasionally they interfere with one another, there being no partitions or stalls, and it is not infrequently the case that serious damage results from animals getting under the feet of their neighbors. Indeed, at several of the feeding establishments visited here instances of this kind were noticed. The buildings in which the cattle are contained are, as a rule, so constructed as to width as to permit of the ranging of about forty head in each "string" or row. They are nothing more than sheds and, as a general thing, are so flimsily constructed that their interiors are about as much exposed to the weather as are the outer portions. In only two of the establishments visited here were the roofs perfect or the sides of the sheds so securely battened as to "expel the wintry flaw." The shed might be likened as to form to a row of salt vat covers or inverted letters V moved close together and boarded up at either end, as for instance ΛΛΛ. In most of the establishments the lower edges of the roofs, which are supposed to be joined, are from six inches to a foot apart. These spaces are closed up by pitching in hay, and the result is that in the majority of instances there are immense gaps through which the frosty air and pelting snow drifts in upon the haunches of the animals. Two of the feeding houses of Chicago are admirably constructed, the space from the ground to the apex of the roof being nearly double the customary height, the buildings weather proof, and glass ventilators provided in the centre for the double purpose of fresh air and light. When it is borne in mind that the cattle, from being long housed, having no exercise for fully six months, and constantly surrounded by the steam from the hot feed, grow extremely tender of flesh and sensitive to the slightest alterations of temperature, as much so as would a human being kept continually in a warm room and deprived of exercise, the necessity of protecting them from sudden draughts of chilled air or other exposure liable to induce colds or have a tendency to check the development of fat tissues will be seen. The cattle are located in these sheds so that their haunches reach that point where the lower edges of the roofs meet, and the space in each compartment is broad enough to admit two "strings" standing with buttocks toward each other, and with a space of perhaps three feet intervening. In this intermediate space the floor is sunk about one foot below the floor on which the animals stand, and serves as a conduit for excrement and urine, which, falling upon the main floor, is carried to the rear by its own gravity mainly, the floor quietly sloping, and finds its way to the common receptacle. The sheds are cleaned three times daily. This is done partly by flushing with warm water, this process being facilitated by the employment of rubber scrapers, the attendants passing between the animals and drawing the manure back into the channel between the "strings." It is then forced to the exterior of the building by means of a board, to which is attached a long handle, and the interior of the shed is thus, for the time being, left comparatively free from filth. This same process is repeated from the outside, the manure having found its way from each feeding section along the row of sheds into a flume extending the entire length, and is finally elevated by means of a steam pump into immense reservoirs, from whence it is finally emptied through flumes into conveyances, boats or others, and eventually finds its way into the lake before this city.

HAY FEED.

The cattle in these sheds can never be hungry, for they are fed almost continually and given all they want at each meal. At six o'clock A. M. they are given slops, and also at ten A. M. and three and six P. M. Twice daily they are fed hay, and at these meals they are furnished with salt. There is no time in the day that they do not have feed before them, and if they do not fatten upon the rations provided it cannot be attributed to any lack of attention in this direction on the part of the attendants.

BEASTLY DISGUST.

As is, perhaps, perfectly natural all the animals brought in do not take kindly to the soft feed, and utterly refuse to partake of the steaming mess. But in case they are not indisposed by reason of sickness they eventually decide to partake of the new article of diet, and finally appear to relish it as though it was the most natural article of food in the world. They can get no other.

"NO SICKNESS!"

The cattle feeders, distillers, employés about the feeding sheds and others entirely disinterested in the business, when questioned as to the prevalence of any sickness among the beasts, were unanimous and positive in their statements that nothing of the kind ever existed. To be sure it was true that now and then, when the animals were brought in, there might be one or two, or mayhap a half-dozen, in a drove of one thousand or fifteen hundred which would exhibit some signs of indisposition, but they would be nothing serious. Perhaps an animal would be worn out with travel and would refuse to eat. Out he must come and go to the stock yards to be sold and killed for city consumption. Perhaps an animal, unused to the new feed, would get his feet into the hot mess and they became tender. Out he came also, for it would be useless to keep him in the herd, where he could not stand and liable to be tramped on by his neighbors. Whenever anything of this kind was discovered, and it always occurs when the animals are first housed, the feeble ones are immediately taken from the remainder of the herd and disposed of to slaughterers.

FAT AND HEALTHY LOOKING.

The testimony of all was that there was no complaint among the cattle, and had never been. This statement is most assuredly borne out by the present condition of the cattle in the Chicago feeding sheds. There could scarcely be a finer lot of animals gathered together, if their outward appearance is to be taken as a criterion of their inner condition. They are all clear-eyed, plump, active and full of that spirit and general buoyancy that can only come of good health. In a tour covering the past three days, and in which time all the distilleries in Chicago were visited, at least such as engage in cattle feeding, and often looking over about seven thousand head of steers and bulls, the HERALD representative did not find in a single instance an animal that gave the slightest symptoms of ill health or debility. All alike were in prime condition and gave every evidence of perfect health. One seldom looks upon more attractive beef animals—buttocks full, level on top and rounding beautifully in their downward curves; sides fat and heavy; shoulders strong; necks lying in folds; nostrils free of all diseased exudations; eyes sharp and dry and unsunken. Add to these evidences of good condition appetites unimpaired, and one cannot but concede that the still-fed beasts in the Chicago distillery sheds are as prime in every essential as it is possible for such animals to be. It may be said that the persons feeding these cattle—the distillery proprietors and the owners of the cattle—are, of course, interested in setting forth the condition of the animals in the best possible light, and this, of course, may be so; but when one takes the trouble to look at the animals individually, passing through every alley in each of the feeding sheds, as the HERALD representative did, and thus has before him every opportunity to discover any evidence of disease, and finds that they are just as represented, he must state the facts as they exist and add his testimony in favor of their general healthfulness.

FEW TEXAN CATTLE.

There are comparatively few Texans fed at the Chicago distilleries. Examination shows that the great proportion of animals are natives, varied by occasional bunches of Coloradans and Cherokees. These Colorado steers are graded as Texans, and are considered by feeders as of a superior quality in that their frames, being large, will take on proportionately more fat during the feeding season, and are therefore more profitable.

THE "STILL FEED" SEASON.

The feeding season in Chicago begins about the first of October. From that time until about the middle of May the cattle are kept on the slops. If the market warrants their being taken out any time between the latter part of March and the 15th of May they may be disposed of, but as a general thing they remain until about the last date indicated. The price paid for feeding, provided the cattle are owned by outside parties, is nine cents a head per day. This amount is paid to the distillers for the slops and shed room. The cattle owners furnish men to look after the animals and feed them and also supply their own hay. In several instances in this city the distillers are the owners of the beef cattle. Generally where the distillers feed their own cattle they also feed milch cows for other parties on contract.

THE CHICAGO ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are in Chicago five large distilleries where cattle are fed on slops. These are the West Side Alcohol Works, the Phœnix Distillery, No. 2; Shufeldt's Distillery, the Garden City Distillery and the Riverdale or Black Hawk Distillery. The West Side Alcohol Works are located at the intersection of Kinzie street and Western avenue. This company are feeding about four hundred. The animals were driven in about the 1st of October, and are now in prime condition. They are mostly native steers. The animals are fed four times daily on slops and hay twice, and are as clean as cattle can be when surrounded, as these are, by natural filth. In the opinion of the feeders the animals will take on from three hundred to four hundred pounds during the term of confinement. The feeding sheds cannot be considered first class. The rule here is to cut out promptly any animal that may exhibit any signs of weakness or disease, and send it to the slaughter house. But no disease of any serious nature has manifested itself. No Spanish fever has ever been discovered.

The Phœnix Distillery, superintended by Mr. George T. Burroughs, is located beyond the northern limits of the city on a branch of the Chicago River. Here about eighteen hundred cattle are fed. All are in prime condition. The gain in weight is estimated at about four hundred pounds. The cattle are owned by the distilling company. About three hundred are Texans, the remainder Cherokees, Coloradans and natives. The sanitary regulations are excellent. Care is taken to cut out all cattle that may develop disease; but thus far the sheds have been free of all complaints. There have been no fevers and no symptoms of lung affections. The feeding houses are kept pretty clean; yet it must be stated that they are not in as good condition—or were not on the occasion of the visit of the HERALD representative—as the necessities of the case would demand. The buildings are poor, and the cattle in many places subjected to continuous draughts of cold air, which are liable to engender lung difficulties. The animals will probably be shipped early in May. They are intended for domestic and foreign markets. They will be shipped first to the Albany (N. Y.) yards. Feeding here is conducted on the same plan as described elsewhere in this letter.

The Garden City Distillery is located in the southern portion of the city, on West Twenty-second street, near Halsted street. It is a large establishment, and has accommodations for fully 1,200 cattle. At present there are 1,000 feeding, mostly natives, with some Coloradans and Cherokees—few thorough Texans. There has been and is no sickness in the entire lot. The regulations require that any diseased cattle shall be promptly taken from the sheds and sent off the premises. Even if the cattle do not take to the slops and persist in not eating they are cut out. Mr. Powell, of the Garden City Company, estimates that the cattle will take on about two hundred and fifty pounds each during the feeding season. The present lot came into the sheds about the latter part of November and will probably remain until the 15th of May. They will be shipped to Albany, and many of them will, no doubt, find a market abroad. These cattle are owned by a Milwaukee party who has made a specialty of fattening beef for the English trade. The feeding sheds here are in fair condition, and were found to be in a commendable state of cleanliness.

The Shufeldt distillery is on the north side of the city, near Chicago avenue, on Larrabee street. There are about 1,600 head feeding. The sheds are spacious, well ventilated and warm. The floors are kept remarkably clean, and the animals are in excellent condition. The same system of feeding is followed as in the other establishments, and the sanitary regulations are extremely rigorous. No disease has been discovered. The animals are healthy and vigorous.

The Riverdale, or Black Hawk, distillery is about twenty miles from Chicago on the Illinois Central Railroad, at a point known as Dalton. Here there are about fifteen hundred head of cattle feeding. There is no sickness among them; and the condition of the sheds is good in every respect. The regulations regarding sick animals are stringent, and the cattle are kept as clean as is possible. The testimony as to gain in flesh and other points concerning feeding and care is the same as was elicited at the other establishments.

OUTSIDE STABLES.

Additional to the foregoing may be mentioned the feeding of cattle now being carried on at several other points in the State—namely, Springfield, Pekin, Peoria and Sterling. From all reports received from those localities the animals are in excellent condition.

A SUMMARY.

The slop fed cattle in Illinois may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Chicago.	*No of Head.*	*Texans.*
Alcohol Wells	400	—
Phœnix Distillery	1,800	300
Shufeldt's	1,600	50
Garden City Distillery	1,200	100
Riverdale	1,500	—
Pekin	2,000	—
Sterling	2,000	—
Springfield	2,000	—
Peoria	3,500	—
Scattering at Pekin and Peoria	2,000	—
Totals	18,000	450

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

In connection with the foregoing it may be apropos to mention here a few facts in relation to the excitement that has prevailed the past week at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and among live stock dealers generally in the West regarding the reports which have gone out as to the discovery of a case of pleuro-pneumonia. It is very unfortunate that such a rumor should have gained credence even for a moment, for the injury it is calculated to do is very great. The whole thing was more the result of hasty judgment and nervous excitement on the part of those to whom has been intrusted the inspection of live stock at this point, than any desire to strike a blow at the cattle interests of the West, for it must be conceded that the gentlemen in whose hands this matter rests are commendably jealous of the good of this section of the country. That the report has gone abroad that a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia was discovered here there can be no doubt, and it is due to the Western live stock interests that it should be corrected. It appears that on the 22d of February a heifer was found at the stock yards which, as the government inspector reports, "exhibited signs of pleuro-pneumonia." The animal was at once killed, and steps taken to examine it. Before this was done the inspector unwisely, and when laboring under great mental excitement, sought out the Collector of this port and informed him that a veritable case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered, and assistance of experts was asked in order to make a thorough examination. At the same time an assistant of the government inspector informed the editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, in this city, that they had found a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Coming from a source deemed authoritative, this statement was repeated, and the announcement at once went out that the dreaded cattle disease had, in fact, made its appearance at the West. This was prior to the careful investigation of the lungs and pleura of the slaughtered heifer. A day or two later, when the authorities had looked into the matter with greater care, the diseased parts of the animal were found to not show any enlargement, mottled condition or disease of the pleura. In contagious pleuro-pneumonia these conditions are always present. The hepatization of the lungs showed only that the beast had been afflicted with a sequel of some lung disease, probably common pneumonia, which is not in the slightest degree dangerous or contagious. These statements as to the condition of this animal are made by accomplished veterinarians and must be accepted as true. Meantime, however, the other report had gone out, and it will probably be some time before the effect of the false announcement can be neutralized. The government inspector has, of course, striven to shake off from himself all responsibility for the first rumor, but it would appear that his excited condition and haste to make known the fact that an animal had been found with pneumonia symptoms had the effect to falsify the true condition of things. It was nothing more than common or sporadic pleuro-pneumonia not contagious.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FRENCH ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITING THE LANDING OF CATTLE IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND ITS EXISTENCE IN ENGLAND CONSIDERED—CONTINUANCE OF THE PROHIBITION ADVISED.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1879.

The following report from Mr. H. F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject of the recent Treasury orders prohibiting the landing of cattle from England, was read at the Cabinet Council to-day, and upon consideration of the facts stated the Treasury order of February 26, 1879, will remain in force:—

To the SECRETARY:—

The question presented is whether the order of this department of February 26, 1879, prohibiting the landing of cattle imported from Great Britain until otherwise ordered should be rescinded or modified. Said order was issued upon information that the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, which in England is often called the cattle plague, had appeared in Hull and other parts of England. Hull is a port on the northeastern coast of England between which and New York a regular line of steamers plies, touching at Southampton, where cattle from the Channel Islands are taken on board and brought to the United States.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.

The pleuro-pneumonia, as it was familiarly known in Massachusetts nearly twenty years ago, was introduced from Holland by the importation of Holstein cattle by Mr. Cheney, of Belmont. I assisted in the investigation of the disease at that time, and I judge from the facts recently made known that the disease now prevalent to some extent in this country and Great Britain is of the same type. It is a contagious disease, and is supposed to be communicated not only by actual contact of sound cattle with those diseased, but through infected fodder or bedding or buildings. A marked feature of the disease is that it often incubates or lies dormant from thirty to fifty days, and even more, after its seeds are sown, and during this period of incubation, whether longer or shorter, not even a skilled veterinary surgeon can detect its presence. Cattle may, therefore, be purchased in England, shipped to this country, sold at auction and dispersed over our principal stock breeding States without the possibility of detecting the disease by any inspection of the animals.

MEASURES OF PREVENTION.

The States no doubt have full power by quarantine or other regulations to protect themselves against the spread of this disease; some of them, as Massachusetts and New York, have adopted measures for this purpose. The necessary measures for the inspection of this disease as adopted in those States and in England are:—The isolation of all suspected herds and the slaughter and burial of all animals found to be infected, and usually of all that have been exposed to the infection. These measures, with provision for proper compensation to the owners of the cattle thus slaughtered, are now enforced in England and in the States already named, and probably in many others. Several States into which cattle are imported, it is understood, have no such regulations. Of these, I understand Maryland to be one, and Baltimore is a port both of importation and exportation of live cattle.

If Congress possesses the power to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease by enforcing the inspection and quarantine or the destruction of suspected animals, it has thus far failed to exercise such power. The only provision on this subject to be found in the laws of the United States is contained in sections 2,493, 2,494 and 2,495 of the Revised Statutes. Section 2,493 Revised Statutes provides that:—

> The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited, provided that the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries or any parts of such country or countries whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect. &c.

By section 2,494 of the Revised Statutes, the President has the power to suspend the operation of the above section whenever, in his judgment, the importation of neat cattle and their hides may be made without danger of introduction and spread of the contagious diseases, &c.

It think it is clear that section 2,493 of the Revised Statutes confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury no authority whatever to quarantine or isolate, or to slaughter imported cattle. The only power conferred upon him is to suspend the operation of the section whenever he shall officially determine "that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases," and to make the necessary orders and regulations to carry this law (*i. e.*, the law to prevent the importation of neat cattle, &c.) into effect and to suspend the same as provided. The only power that the President has under section 2,494 of the Revised Statutes is to suspend the prohibitory law whenever in his judgment the importation may proceed without danger of the introduction of disease. The only question, therefore, to be considered at present is whether the Secretary of the Treasury or the President can determine that the statute prohibiting the importation of neat cattle, &c., can be suspended without danger of the introduction of the cattle disease.

THE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

By a letter from J. D. Harrison, secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, dated February 12, 1879, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, attention was called to the fact that cattle of the Jersey island are at this time brought to the United States frequently, and in considerable numbers, by steamers sailing from the port of Hull, and at least one shipment was about to arrive, and the Secretary was urged to take proper precautions against the importation of diseased or infected cattle. Mr. Harrison is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most efficient agricultural societies in this country and a society specially interested in the importation and improvement of neat cattle. At about the same time statements had been unofficially made in the papers and otherwise tending to show that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out at various places in England. We had information also that the steamer Lepanto was about to arrive in New York from England, bringing a herd of Jersey cattle from Southampton to be sold at auction in New York. In the meantime, as will presently be more fully shown, the pleuro-pneumonia had appeared in various parts of the United States, especially near New York city. The Dominion of Canada, on February 6, 1879, had published an order of Council prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of cattle from the United States for a period of three months from that date. We had learned, also, that two herds of cattle, one being from the United States and one from Canada, shipped from Portland, Me., by the Ontario, had been found to be diseased with pleuro-pneumonia on their arrival, and a part or all of them condemned to be slaughtered.

PROHIBITORY ORDER ISSUED.

No other power to deal with the disease existing by law the order of February 26, prohibiting importation from England, was issued. This order has given the department power to co-operate with the authorities of the State of New York in preventing the sale and dispersion through the country of the cattle imported by the steamer Lepanto, which arrived at New York about March 1. The importers readily complied with the conditions, satisfactorily to the Collector of Customs at New York and to the authorities of the State of New York, and the herd, consisting of about forty animals, is now quarantined in New York for sixty days.

A letter from Mr. Packard, our Consul at Liverpool, to Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, dated February 10, 1879, states that the London *Times* of February 7, published a report that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out among the cows of William Robinson, a dairyman at the north end of Liverpool. Upon inquiry of Mr. Robinson it appears that on November 27, January 3 and February 4, he had sold a cow to a butcher, and these three cows had all been found to be diseased, and that on February 7 all of his remaining cows, six in number, were slaughtered by order of the Privy Council. He says all the animals were English, and that he never brought an American cow or saw one offered for sale. Upon inquiry Superintendent Walsh, of the Bootle police, said the pleuro-pneumonia had appeared about six months ago at the dairy of Mr. Wilson, near Crosby, who kept twenty-one cows. Six were found diseased and all were slaughtered. On the farm of Mrs. Haines, near Bootle, about the same time, three cows had the disease and were slaughtered and buried. Pleuro-pneumonia appeared on October 28 at the dairy of Rowland Allen, near Liverpool, and of fifteen cows eleven were diseased, and all were slaughtered. On October 17, at the dairy of Mr. Lambert, one cow was attacked and eleven were slaughtered. None of these cows were American.

The article referred to, from the London *Times*, is annexed to Consul Packer's letter. From this it appears that of 197 cattle landed at Liverpool by the Ontario, from Portland, all have been slaughtered and 13 of the number only found infected.

A second letter from Mr. Harrison, secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, dated January 26, 1879, fully sets forth the danger of the trade in cattle between Hull and New York and urges the department to take measures to prevent the introduction of the pleuro-pneumonia through that channel. He says:—

> The port of Hull is, at latest mail advices, infected with lung plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, of cattle. This port, having a constant trade with Holland—the very home, during the present century, of lung plague—has for a long time been one of the most dangerous of all ports as regards the receiving and disseminating of this worst of all diseases of cattle.

A letter from Dr. James Low, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, addressed to General Curtis, dated February 28, 1879, strongly urges one of two courses—either the absolute prohibition of the importation of cattle from Europe, or the placing of newly arrived animals in quarantine for at least two months, and then an examination weekly by a veterinary expert and the burning or disinfecting of all the bedding, fodder and other moveable objects connected with animals imported from foreign countries.

Under this state of facts the Secretary will consider whether it is safe to suspend the order of February 26, preventing the importation, in view of the fact that this order is the only means provided by law by which any officer of the government is authorized to interfere in any way with the importation of cattle.

EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS.

From the Bureau of Statistics we learn that the exports of live animals have increased from $733,395 in 1868 to $5,844,653 in 1878, being an increase of about eightfold; that the exports of horned cattle during the first five months of the current fiscal year amounted to $4,414,000—$517,182 in excess of the value of the same during the entire preceding year. Of the cattle exported in 1878, about 62 per cent went to Great Britain. The following table exhibits the number and value of the cattle entered for consumption from 1873 to 1878:—

Statement showing number and value of cattle entered for consumption from 1873 to 1878:—

	Number of Cattle.	*Value.*
Year ending June 30, 1873	34,988	$826,764 51
Year ending June 30, 1874	45,715	884,801 29
Year ending June 30, 1875	45,310	748,151 71
Year ending June 30, 1876	30,088	458,264 82
Year ending June 30, 1877	31,893	314,094 37
Year ending June 30, 1878	41,883	475,526 42
Totals	229,917	$3,707,763 12

H. B. JAMES, Chief of Customs Division.

CUSTOMS DIVISION, March 6, 1879.

PURPOSES OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

In considering this subject it is necessary to bear in mind the different purposes for which cattle are exported and imported. Our exportation of neat cattle to England is chiefly for immediate slaughter for beef, although some cattle, no doubt, are sold to be sent into the country to be fattened, and some, perhaps, for dairy use. The great bulk of our cattle received at English ports are intended for immediate slaughter. Where abattoirs are provided, as is already done at several of the ports, an order of the Council that the cattle shall be immediately slaughtered on arrival brings no great loss upon the owner, while it effectually prevents the spread of any disease from that source through the Kingdom. On the other hand, the cattle imported from Great Britain are almost entirely of valuable breeds of short horn or Channel Island cattle, intended for breeding purposes and not slaughter, and, being purchased of breeders in all parts of the country, are liable to carry contagion over our whole land. An order to slaughter them upon arrival would be equivalent to an order of non-importation. While we may properly suspend the importation of cattle from England until the danger of contagion has passed, England has no similar reason for prohibiting importation into that Kingdom, but may wisely and properly maintain stringent regulations for inspection and require slaughter of the animals at the ports of arrival as a precautionary measure.

THE DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES.

I am not yet satisfied as to the extent of the prevalence of the cattle disease in the United States. We are taking measures to gain information daily upon the subject. One thing, however, we may regard as certain, that England has reason to believe that the pleuro-pneumonia prevails to a considerable extent in this country. A letter from the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, dated February 24, 1879, addressed to Mr. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, states that the cattle taken to England by the Ontario were purchased in Ohio and other parts of the West, and were taken immediately from cattle yards in Buffalo, and that "the imperial authorities have indubitably satisfied themselves that the disease conveyed by the cattle of the Ontario was pleuro-pneumonia of the most malignant type."

Further, that Professor McEachran, of Montreal, who was specially commissioned by this department, did find pleuro-pneumonia in the State of New York, in the District of Columbia, in Virginia, in New Jersey and other places.

I should be glad to have it demonstrated that the disease does not exist in the Western States, or in Maine, Vermont or New Hampshire in the Eastern.

I do not place full confidence in the above statement of the Canadian Minister, but it will undoubtedly be accepted in England as true. The exportation of neat cattle from this country has already almost entirely ceased. In reply to telegrams addressed to the ports of Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore I received answers yesterday that no exportations were contemplated at either port, so far as known, except a shipment contemplated on the 10th inst., per Sumatra, for London. The only course by which the exportations can be resumed is the adoption on our part of energetic measures to stamp out the disease wherever it may appear.

I think the order adopted by this department prohibiting importations for the present will be everywhere regarded as a step in the right direction, and cannot be regarded by England as unfriendly to our commerce with that nation.

I send herewith a memorandum by H. B. James, of the Customs division, showing various orders and restrictions heretofore placed upon the importation of live animals. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN CATTLE FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.

The first examination of cattle for shipment abroad since the 14th of February last was made at the yards at Sixtieth street yesterday afternoon, and the animals will be shipped this morning. A HERALD reporter learned upon inquiry at the office of the Collector of the Port that it is General Merritt's intention to appoint a special officer for the inspection of cattle intended for transportation abroad, but so far no authority for such appointment has been received from the Treasury Department. At present the inspections are made under the directions of the Surveyor's office. General Graham, the Surveyor of the Port, said to the reporter that the examinations were made by a veterinary surgeon under the supervision of a Custom House inspector, and he added that the inspectors who are chosen for this duty are those most familiar with disease in cattle. For further information he referred the reporter to the barge office, where Colonel Kibbe was found. Colonel Kibbe stated that the veterinary surgeon is employed by and at the expense of the exporter, but that the inspector must be satisfied of his character and capacity. The examinations are very thorough. Every animal is examined as thoroughly as if it was a question of bargain and sale, and as most of the inspectors detailed for this duty are butchers and so in a manner experts in regard to diseases in cattle there is little or no danger of infected animals being shipped. The eyes and nostrils are especially scrutinized. Applications for permits to ship cattle are made at the Surveyor's office, and the permits are not granted until a thorough examination in every case demonstrates that the animal is free from disease.

GENERAL PATRICK PREPARING TO CHANGE HIS BASE OF OPERATIONS—JERSEY CITY RECEIVING ATTENTION.

While the sanitary squad in Brooklyn was busied yesterday in the examination of stables in the Northern and Eastern districts, General Patrick was occupied in his headquarters at the office of the Board of Health in receiving reports from several quarters in Queens county. Among those who called were gentlemen interested in cattle traffic from Glen Cove, Mineola, Roslyn and Jamaica, desiring to obtain more definite information in regard to the removal of cattle to New York. In every instance General Patrick informed the applicants that no cattle could be removed without a permit from the State authorities, assuring the owners at the same time that they would be subjected to as little inconvenience as possible. He stated explicitly that the officers appointed by the Quarantine Commissioners would proceed with the utmost expedition if their efforts were seconded by the proprietors of stables. To use the General's words:—"I wish heartily that this business were ended in this section of the State, so that we might turn our attention to other quarters. This matter is so important that we cannot afford to spend too much time in one place." The General declined to state what new instructions he received from the Executive, but the movements in his office yesterday indicated that he is about to direct his efforts in other directions. The quarantine staff refused to impart any information on the subject, but an officer of the Brooklyn Board of Health told a HERALD reporter that as soon as the cattle at the Blissville stables could be disposed of the services of Sheriff Rushmore would be required in another portion of Queens county. The Sheriff seemed to have anticipated the order as several of his deputies were notified that their services at Blissville would be dispensed with at the end of next week. General Patrick will remain, however, at his present headquarters in Brooklyn and direct the quarantine operations in the counties to which his jurisdiction is extended. Continual complaints arrive from Staten Island, Westchester, Suffolk, Rockland and Orange counties; but the work is of such magnitude that it will be necessarily slow. The General frankly stated that when the quarantine at Blissville was established he did not anticipate the immense work to be encountered by the quarantine staff. He has made a proposition to the proprietors of the stables at Blissville in regard to the establishment of a large cattle yard in that vicinity after the cattle now in the stables have been slaughtered, and the subject will be fully discussed on Monday evening. It has been definitively settled that the new quarantine yard shall not be located within the municipal limits of Brooklyn.

Instructions have been issued that the cattle boat Midland shall land all the animals brought from the Jersey shore hereafter at the foot of Broadway in Brooklyn. The New Jersey Stock Yard Company has been notified that if the boat from their yards at the Long Dock transgress the rule laid down in regard to the landing at Broadway the officers of the boat will be arrested and the boat seized by the State authorities. Although this may be regarded as an extreme measure, it has been recommended by the wholesale butchers and cattle dealers of Williamsburg, who refuse to allow the cattle consigned to them to mingle with those coming from the Long Dock.

THE NEW JERSEY RAID.

The members of the Examining Committee of the Jersey City Board of Health, comprising Health Inspector Cronin and Drs. Lochner and Knauper and Professor Chambon, continued their investigations in regard to the condition of the stables in the Greenville section of Jersey City yesterday. They found many stables in a very filthy condition, and several cattle were suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. Professor Chambon and Inspector Cronin have been selected by the legislative committee on the cattle disease as examiners of stables in Hudson county pending the passage of the Cattle Disease bill in the lower house.

KINGS COUNTY MILK EXCHANGE.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Milk Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at their room in Everett's Hall, Fulton street, Brooklyn, President John Covert in the chair. Mr. E. Deming acted as secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. N. B. Killmer being in Albany looking after the bill reducing the freight on milk. The following despatch, received from Mr. Killmer, was read by the secretary:—

> JOHN COVERT, Milk Exchange, No. 398 Fulton street, Brooklyn:—
> Remarks favorably received by committee. Erie not represented. Final hearing next Wednesday. Success assured. Committee say printing of argument indispensable. Presented resolutions to Governor, who said law must be enforced until the people receive pure milk.
> N. B. KILLMER.

The proposed bill regulating the sale of milk in the city of Brooklyn, and providing for the establishment of a milk bureau, with inspectors and license fees, which was brought up at a previous meeting of the Exchange, was discussed. Action on the bill was finally postponed until a future meeting, for the purpose of enabling the members of the Exchange to inform themselves as to its legality. After transacting some further business of an unimportant character the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

ELIHU BURRITT, THE "LEARNED BLACKSMITH."

Elihu Burritt, celebrated as a self-educated philologist and as a reformer and journalist, died at New Britain, Conn., early yesterday morning, after a brief illness. He was the son of a shoemaker and the youngest of ten children. His father and grandfather had both served in the war of the Revolution and were of Scottish descent. Born at New Britain December 8, 1810, Elihu received the ordinary education of a country school, and on the death of his father was apprenticed to a blacksmith at the age of sixteen years. The incentive to the study of languages was the desire to read the Bible in the original languages. An elder brother, Elijah, kept a boarding school at New Britain, and to him Elihu was much indebted for encouragement and assistance in his self-imposed task. He did not neglect his mechanical profession, but became in three years one of the most expert blacksmiths in the State of Connecticut. He was endowed with high mathematical ability, and while at work at the bellows would extemporize difficult problems, carrying the solutions in his memory until he could verify their correctness by consultation with his brother. He received some instruction in French, Latin and Greek in his brother's school, and then removed to New Haven to enjoy the advantages derivable from the vicinity of Yale College. He would not, however, ask assistance from any professor, and when twenty-two years of age undertook as an experiment to read the Iliad without note or comment and with only a Greek-Latin dictionary. Beginning with fifteen lines a day, he soon made rapid progress and completed the book. He then abandoned his trade, for a time becoming a school teacher and subsequently embarked in mercantile business. Losing his small accumulations in the financial crisis of 1837, he went to Worcester, Mass., without a dollar in the world, and resumed his mechanical avocation. Becoming acquainted with the linguistic treasures of the library of the American Antiquarian Society, he soon mastered German and other kindred languages, as well as those of the Latin and Semitic groups, and turned his attention to the old Norse or Icelandic tongue. Rafn's work on the discovery of America by the Norsemen had recently appeared, and was exciting much attention. Burritt translated from the Icelandic the passages relating to America, and first became known beyond a limited circle by that achievement. It was in 1840, when above twenty-eight years of age, that his name first attracted public attention. He wrote to William S. Lincoln, of Worcester, a letter soliciting his aid in obtaining work as a translator from the German, at the same time mentioning his occupation and the considerable list of languages of which he had gained some knowledge. The letter was communicated to Edward Everett, then Governor of Massachusetts, and by him read to a meeting of workingmen as an example of successful self-help. He was promptly named "the learned blacksmith," and exaggerated accounts of his proficiency were circulated, the usual version being that he knew forty languages. Of course this number was far in excess of the fact, and even of the smaller number of languages really studied Mr. Burritt never acquired an accurate knowledge of more than eight or ten. On the invitation of his newly found admirers Mr. Burritt prepared a lecture to prove that all knowledge can be achieved by downright hard work, without the aid of genius. This lecture was delivered in several Northern States and also in Richmond, Va., in 1841. Subsequently Mr. Burritt became ambitious of a public career of another kind, and in 1844 established a weekly newspaper at Worcester—the *Christian Citizen*—devoted to the advocacy of peace, temperance, self-culture and the abolition of slavery. In 1846 he went to Europe to labor for universal peace, promoted there the foundation of a "League of Universal Brotherhood" and edited for a short time a paper called the *Peace Advocate*. He was active in organizing the first Universal Peace Congress of 1848, and was present at those of 1849 and 1850, but the Congress found invincible obstacles in its endeavor to settle questions such as that of Schleswig-Holstein by arbitration. He published in England three volumes—"Sparks from the Anvil" (1848), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1850) and "Olive Leaves" (1853). Returning to America in 1852 he settled at Philadelphia as editor of the *Citizen of the World*, in which he advocated a scheme of compensated abolition of slavery. This project had gained some popularity when the John Brown raid extinguished its possibilities of success. At this time Mr. Burritt was living on sixteen cents a day, and had not accumulated a dollar by his long career of philanthropic labor. He was painfully affected by the failure of his scheme and by the outbreak of the civil war, when he retired to the small farm he owned at his native place. In 1863 he visited England, and he was appointed Consul at Birmingham in 1865, holding that post until 1870, when he finally settled down in New Britain. He published in 1854 "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad," in 1865 "A Walk from John o' Groat's to the Land's End," in 1869 a collection of his "Lectures and Speeches," and more recently "Ten Minutes' Talk on All Sorts of Topics," "Chips from Many Blocks" (1878) and an elementary "Sanskrit Grammar." Mr. Burritt was one of the early advocates of cheap ocean postage, and to the end of his life was indefatigable in promoting various missionary and philanthropic schemes. He prepared manuals of the Hindostani, Persian and Turkish languages, and intended to prepare others upon the Semitic languages, but none of them have been printed, and it is not at all probable that they will be. In truth, Mr. Burritt, though knowing something of many languages, was not a comparative philologist, and his linguistic publications form no important part of his life work. He should rather be considered as an ardent and effective, though somewhat eccentric and visionary, reformer and philanthropist. His literary style was not polished and the sum of original creative work which he did was extremely limited. While he will not be accorded the fame of a prodigy of learning, or even of a practical reformer, he will be remembered as a man of unwearied industry and philanthropy expended upon useful objects, and as a highly characteristic product of American institutions.

ROBERT RAY.

Mr. Robert Ray, a Knickerbocker, and one of the oldest bankers of this city, died on Tuesday last at his residence, No. 320 East Twenty-eighth street. He was born in this city in 1794, and was consequently eighty-five years of age at the time of his demise. In early life he chose the career of a banker, and was a member of the banking firm of Prime, Ward, King & Co., which did the largest banking business in New York half a century ago. He married a daughter of his partner, Mr. Prime, and was a brother-in-law of Mr. James G. King, the latter a brother of ex-Governor John A. King, and of Charles King, one of the earliest editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*—preceding James Watson Webb—and afterward Chancellor of the New York University. He built the old granite mansion on Bowling Green (now occupied by the British Consul) and occupied it with his family more than forty years ago, when that locality was considered the most fashionable in the city. In 1839 he became one of the incorporators of the Bank of Commerce, and was a member of the directory up to the time of his death, having put in an appearance at a meeting of the Board three weeks ago. He retired from business thirty years ago, and passed his leisure time in performing the duties devolving upon him through his connection with various benevolent associations. He was for many years president of Greenwood Cemetery Association, and was a contributor to and one of the managers of St. Luke's Hospital, besides being interested in many other institutions of the kind. He was clerk and treasurer of Grace Church for many years. After his withdrawal from Grace Church Mr. Ray established the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, and attended there ever since. He was largely interested in the charities of the Episcopal Church. The deceased was an old Knickerbocker and classed among his earlier associates Gulian C. Verplanck and Peter Stuyvesant. He was a widower and leaves two married daughters, one of them the wife of a son of John C. Hamilton and the other the wife of an Episcopal minister. His funeral took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Apostles and was largely attended, among those present being ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England; Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Charles F. Vail, the President, and the full Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce and a numerous representation from the banks and banking houses of this city. The flag on the bank was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to his memory.

CAPTAIN JESSE BARKER.

Captain Jesse Barker died at his family residence, No. 202 Warren street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, in the eighty-third year of his age. Deceased was born in East Chester, New York, in 1798, being the descendant of an old English family that emigrated to this country about the middle of the last century. His father was a farmer and was well off, but Jesse, when a child nine years of age, formed a desire to become a Hell Gate pilot, and was early apprenticed to the profession to which he devoted a long life. He received his credentials as a pilot when he was twenty-five years old, and was at the time of his death the oldest pilot surviving of the brave men who formed his contemporaries half a century ago. Though naturally quiet and retiring in his manner he took an active part in everything that appertained to the promotion of the interests of his fellow pilots. He retired from active participancy in the rough and rugged duties of a pilot's life in 1870, but he never lost sight of the fact that his old profession was being subjected to unjust inroads at the hands of the advocates of the tugboat system, which permits vessels to be taken through "The Gate" without engaging a pilot. "Captain Jesse," as he was familiarly called by the pilots, frequently visited Albany during the sessions of the Legislature in the interest of his fellow craftsmen, and his purse was always open to assist the Hell Gate pilots. He died of general debility attendant upon the natural infirmities of his advanced years. His wife and five daughters survive him. The funeral will take place on Sunday from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific streets, of which congregation deceased was a member. The remains will be interred in the family plot at Cypress Hills.

FOSTER J. WEEKS.

Mr. Foster J. Weeks, one of the oldest merchants of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he had resided for some time. He was born in Guysboro, Nova Scotia, in 1818, and came to this city in 1838, where he commenced his mercantile career with the firm of Russell & Co., jobbers in flour. Two years later he formed a partnership in the flour business with a gentleman named Douglass, whose daughter he subsequently married. The firm's name was Weeks & Douglass, and its place of business at No. 16 South street. In 1863 the deceased retired from the firm, and for two or three years travelled extensively abroad. On his return he established the firm of Weeks & Freeman, and on the death of the latter, in 1871, the deceased formed the firm of Pitt, Eagles & Johnson, these three gentlemen having been in the employ of Weeks & Freeman. Mr. Weeks did not take an active part in the business, but remained a special partner in the firm until his death. He was one of the members of the old Corn Exchange and one of the original founders of the Produce Exchange. The deceased did not enjoy good health for some time, having been troubled with liver complaint, but his death was unexpected and a great surprise to his many friends. He leaves a widow, but no family.

DR. IGNACIO OROPEZA, VENEZUELAN JURIST.

Mail advices from Caracas record the death in that city of Dr. Ignacio Oropeza, one of the most distinguished publicists of that Republic, aged sixty-nine years. Born in the memorable year 1810, in which independence was proclaimed, his childhood was coincident with the thirteen years of a war of extermination, finally crowned by the success of the arms of Bolivar and Paez. He took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Caracas, became a distinguished advocate and magistrate in the Venezuelan tribunals, and enjoyed the confidence of the administrations of Paez, Vargas and Soublette. When the so-called liberal movement, headed in 1846 by Antonio Leocadio Guzman (father of General Guzman Blanco), culminated in 1848 in the dispersion of Congress and the massacre of some of the Deputies by General Monagas, Señor Oropeza, like many of his associates, sought refuge in the United States. He resided several years in New York city, where he became acquainted with many public men and obtained a good knowledge of the workings of the political institutions of this country. On his return to Venezuela he founded the newspaper *El Constitucional*, took an active part in promoting agricultural improvements, filled prominent posts in the magistracy and was at one time President of the State of Bolivar. He was an intimate friend of the late President Paez, and was esteemed as the possessor of civic virtues of a rare order.

NATHANIEL GREENE CARNES.

Nathaniel Greene Carnes, for more than forty years a prominent merchant of this city, died in Paris, France, on March 5. He was born in Boston in 1792 and in 1811 went to China as supercargo of a vessel. After his return he remained here only a short time, having decided to visit Europe. He was a great traveller, roaming all over the globe, and was a witness of two memorable events—viz., Napoleon's review of his troops in Paris in 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, and the subsequent entry of the Prussians into Paris. He was also a witness of the entry of the Germans into Paris at the close of the Franco-German war in 1870. The deceased was a member of the firm of F. & N. G. Carnes, dealers in dry and fancy goods. Mr. Carnes was a great lover of flowers and plants, and was a member of the New York Horticultural Society. The Brevoort House in Fifth avenue was built by the deceased in 1853, but he sold it a few years later. Since 1865 he had resided in Paris, but, notwithstanding this, he was very much attached to his native country, and his remains will be brought here to be buried in the family plot in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

JOHN KENNARD.

Mr. John Kennard, of the well known stationery house in Dey street, died of typhoid fever at his residence on Magnolia avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., aged fifty two years. He was a native of this city and began life as a bookbinder. In 1862 he became a partner in the stationery business with Mr. J. O. Seymour, who died a few days ago. In 1856-7 Mr. Kennard was Councilman for the Twenty-first district of this city, and he was subsequently connected with the Board of Education. Becoming a citizen of Jersey City in 1859 he was for several years president of the Board of Finance of that city. He will be buried on Sunday afternoon with Masonic honors.

SHERIFF KIMBALL, OF LOWELL.

Intelligence from Lowell, Mass., announces the death in that city on Monday night of Sheriff Kimball, a much respected citizen, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was attacked last week with a severe cold, which soon developed into pneumonia and completely prostrated him. He rallied slightly on Sunday and hopes of his recovery were entertained, but these were dispelled before the day was over and he sank rapidly until he died. He was known throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a genial and honorable man. He had been elected Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, term after term, for many years past.

MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN.

Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney General of the State of New York in 1869, died at his residence in Cuba, N. Y., at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was attacked with pneumonia on Sunday last and took to his bed on Monday. He was fifty-nine years of age.