

THE SANTA MARIA'S VOYAGE.

Spain's Celebration of the Sailing of Columbus.

The Little Caravel Starts From the Port of Palos.

A cablegram from Palos, Spain, says: On the four hundredth anniversary of the day on which Columbus set sail from Palos westward on his voyage of discovery the festivities arranged here for celebrating the day were carried out with great eclat.

The view from the town, however, was obscured by a thick mist which hung over the river and rendered it impossible to see more than a dim outline of the hulls of the vessels lying at anchor.

At 6 o'clock, the hour at which Columbus began his voyage, the caravel Santa Maria, constructed in imitation of the vessel of that name belonging to the Columbus expedition, which had been lying off shore all night, set her sails for her passage through the lines of warships anchored outside the bar, and owing to the dead calm a line was run to her from a gunboat, and she was towed down stream, followed by the Spanish flotilla in single file. Minister of Marine Montojo was on board the warship Logespi.

The voyage down the river past the Monastery of La Rabida, on which the flags of all the American States were flying, to the bar occupied about an hour.

Outside the bar were moored the vessels of the foreign squadrons which had come to take part in the celebration. These vessels were formed in lines, between which the caravel passed amid the thundering salutes and deafening cheers.

The mist and the smoke from the guns made it impossible to watch the manoeuvres of the caravel, which followed for some distance the route taken by Columbus 400 years ago. At 9 o'clock the little vessel returned and re-entered the river.

The town of Huelva is crowded with visitors, and all the buildings, both private and public, are gayly decorated.

Fifteen of the Spanish flotilla conveyed the Santa Maria several miles to sea, and when the signal was given by the Spanish Minister of Marine for the vessel to return the caravel was given a farewell salute.

The caravel returned with the flotilla to Huelva. These manoeuvres were part of a ceremonial in celebration of the departure of Columbus.

A dispatch from Washington says: The following cable messages were exchanged on the anniversary day:

The President.

To-day four hundred years ago Columbus sailed from Palos, discovering America. The United States flag is being hoisted in honor of the occasion. Convent La Rabida along with banners of all American States. Batteries and ships saluting, accompanied by enthusiastic acclamations of the people, army and navy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1892.

Senor Prieto, Alcalde de Palos, La Rabida, Spain:

The President of the United States directs me to cordially acknowledge your message of greeting. Upon this memorable day, thus fittingly celebrated, the people of the new Western world, in grateful reverence to the name and fame of the brave sailor, join hands with the sons of the brave sailors of Palos and Huelva who manned the discoverer's caravels. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

147TH DAY.—The Senate postponed consideration of the Anti-Optical bill till next session when it will come up as unfinished business.—The Senate passed a joint resolution extending the appropriations for the branches of the public service included in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

148TH DAY.—Messrs. Hawley and Harbeck spoke on the results of the McKinley Tariff law.—The House joint resolution extending appropriations included in the Sundry Civil bill till the following Thursday was passed.

149TH DAY.—In the absence of any other business the Senate discussed the Homestead affair with some warmth and personality.

150TH DAY.—The Senate Committee on the reception of the G. A. R. in September was named as follows: Messrs. Hawley, Maudsley, Quay, Palmer and Vilas.

151ST DAY.—Only routine business transacted.

In the House.

147TH DAY.—Filibustering against the World's Fair appropriation bill was resumed. A quorum was not present to vote.

148TH DAY.—The provisions of the Sundry Civil bill were extended until August 4.—The House passed the bill changing the date of dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition from the 13th to the 21st of October.

149TH DAY.—Filibustering over the World's Fair appropriation bill resumed. Several propositions were submitted, but not entertained, and a committee of ten members was appointed—five for and five against the appropriation—to consider the matter and report at a future meeting.

150TH DAY.—The House was in session only two hours and nothing was accomplished. Several votes were taken on dilatory motions, but no quorum appeared at any time.

151TH DAY.—The filibusters were defeated in the attempt to prevent consideration of the World's Fair Appropriations bill, and under a suspension of the rules it was decided to vote on the bill next day.

A SUDDEN FLOOD.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured at St. Paul.

A sudden flood at St. Paul, Minn., besides doing great damage to property, caused the death of three people and the fatally wounding of a number of others.

The killed were: Mrs. August Adams, Mrs. J. Horn, William Erieger.

The fatally injured were: Philip Strocher and five-year-old son, August Adams, Frederick Krueger, Paul Kouk, Henry Ludwig, John Willich.

The accident was the result of the late fire which caused the fire to break out on the lower side of the hill, but no one thought of any danger. Suddenly the hill fell, and the body of water swept down upon the low land below. In two minutes the whole thing was over. A general alarm of fire was sounded, and all the ambulances and patrol wagons in the city were on the scene. Men, women and children were fished out of the debris for nearly half a mile. To add to the horror of the scene the water had carried away the gas pipes and left everything in flames. The loss to property will amount to \$1,000,000.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN are laying the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway work, and it is expected that it will be completed next autumn.

GERMAN medical experts warn Americans to be extremely careful against any infection of cholera from Europe.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Verdict Recommending Home-stead Hunters to the Grand Jury.

The inquest into the deaths resulting from the riots at Homestead, Penn., was concluded at Pittsburgh before Coroner McDowell. The jury was out about an hour before their verdict was returned. There were no witnesses examined, the only matter being the charge of the Coroner.

At 4:40 o'clock the verdict was rendered. The return in the case of the seven strikers who were killed reads almost alike with each one. That on the death of Silas Wain states that he came to his death while in the company of others in unlawful assembly upon the property of Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s steel works, Millin township, to prevent the landing of two model barges loaded with Pinkerton guards to protect the said property, and he being struck by a missile from a cannon, which had been taken by said unlawful assembly.

The return in the case of the three Pinkerton men similar returns were made in each.

That on the death of T. J. Connors states that it was caused from shock and exhaustion, due to a gunshot wound in the right arm, he being shot by a ball from an unlawful assembly, and "that said shooting was done by a party or parties unknown, with felonious intent, and we recommend that such unlawful assembly be certified to the September session of the Grand Jury."

No attempt was made by the jury in any of the ten cases to designate the persons by whom the fatal shots were fired, further than to declare that there was an unlawful assembly on the Carnegie property, which led to a battle.

A BABY THE PREY.

Two Eagles Fight for Possession of a Child.

Two eagles had a death for the death for the possession of the six-month-old baby of Pete Shaw, who lives four miles north of Allie, in Presque Isle County, Mich., a few days ago.

Mrs. Shaw had laid the baby down in the grass and returned to the house for a few moments. She returned to find the child on the ground and the eagles fighting over it. She rushed to the shore of a nearby lake, where she knew was an eagle eyrie in the cliffs.

Shaw arrived just in time to witness a terrible sight. Two eagles were hovering above a crack of rock, filling the air with their cries and battling for possession of the baby that lay high upon the cliff.

Before the father reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen to the ground while the other had again taken up the child for another flight. The father fired, and the bird and baby fell into the water.

The frantic father plunged into the lake, caught up the body, but the little one was dead. He took home the body, a man with those of the two eagles, one of which had been killed in the fight over the prey.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

A Decrease of \$1,197,815 in the Public Debt.

The fiscal operations of the Government during last month, as shown by the monthly public debt and revenue statements, present gratifying results for the first month of the current fiscal year. There was a net decrease of \$1,197,815 in the public debt, and an increase during the last month, compared with July, 1891, of a quarter of a million dollars in the surplus cash in the Treasury. The surplus in the Treasury, including the \$100,000,000 gold greenback redemption fund, aggregates \$127,054,296. The total debt less surplus cash in the Treasury, amounts to \$8,948,285,645, made up of \$2,928,929,189 in bonded and \$5,529,295,456 in non-interest-bearing debt. Government receipts during last month amounted to \$24,571,354, against \$24,800,347 in July, 1891. The expenditures were \$23,745,467, against \$25,794,911 in July a year ago.

SIX BOYS DROWNED.

Their Skill was Overtaken and All sank to Death.

Six boys, who had secured a skiff and gone bathing in the Kentucky River, were drowned a few days ago by the overturning of their boat.

The accident took place near Winchester, Ky. The larger boys addressed and went in the water, while the younger, who were unable to swim, remained in the skiff. The boys amused themselves by diving from the boat and climbing back into it. While two of them were climbing up the side together the boat was upset and the younger boys were thrown out.

The survivors were thrown into a panic, and though the older ones made brave attempts at rescue they were unable to right the boat, and re-embarked, sank one after another, and could be sent to them.

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TRAIN ROBBERS' RICH HAUL.

Dynamite Used to Splinter the Express Car.

Two Masked Men With Shot-guns Do the Work Quickly.

The fifth train robbery in the San Joaquin Valley in three years occurred early a few mornings ago near the small station of Collins, fifteen miles from Fresno, Cal. There were two robbers, and their methods of procedure were precisely the same as in previous cases, except that they were not molested by any passenger.

After rapidly splintering the express car with dynamite they cleaned up about \$21,000, jumped into a wagon and struck off the driving wheels on the left side of the locomotive. The robbers were the loneliest spots on the line, and showed such knowledge of the country that there is no doubt they belong near Fresno.

As the train was pulling out of Collins just after midnight the engine and fireman were startled by the appearance of two men on the tender. The strangers were armed with shotguns, and quickly covered the trainmen, at the same time telling them to obey orders.

When the train passed Rolando station the engineer was ordered to stop and the fireman was ordered to touch off with a lighted cigar the fuse of a dynamite cartridge which the robbers placed on the piston of the driving wheel on the left side of the locomotive. The fireman hesitated, but under the persuasion of a shotgun touched the fuse. The explosion was terrific, breaking the piston rod and disabling the engine.

The engineer was ordered to get off and walk up the track while they proceeded to bombard the door of the express car with dynamite cartridges. About eight cartridges were used and the door was torn to splinters. Big holes were knocked in the roof of the car and the floor smashed into kindling wood. Then the pair, masked and completely disguised, entered the express car covering Louis Roberts, the messenger, with shotguns and ordered him to open the Wells Fargo safe.

Roberts set about doing this, but he was so excited and nervous that he forgot the combination. He so informed his captors, and one of them struck him a heavy blow on the head with a gun and threatened to kill him if he did not get the combination. This action strengthened the messenger's memory, and with trembling hands he opened the strong box and they took out all the sacks of coin.

When the desperados exploded the first cartridge of rock, filling the air with their cries and shouting, the passengers poked their heads out of the windows to see what was up. Their curiosity was amply satisfied when one of the robbers fired a pistol twice along the row of windows. There was a panic, and the passengers made a wide scramble under the seats.

The explosions of the bombs against the express car rocked and shook the train with the violence of an earthquake. A window in front of the passenger coach immediately broke, and the robbers were seen to enter the car. For twenty-five minutes the train was held, but only one passenger attempted to interfere with the robbers, and as he was armed only with a small revolver he soon retired.

The safe contained three bags of coin, each holding \$5000. These the robbers compelled the engineer and fireman to carry to a wagon which they had hitched by the side of the track. When the coin was thrown under the seat the masked men jumped in and rode off.

RIOT IN DUQUESNE.

Carnegie Strikers Attacked Deserters With Stones and Clubs.

Strikers took to clubs and stones to prevent or delay a stampede at Duquesne, Penn. As a result several persons were beaten, and the military was placed in charge of the steel works there.

It became evident the day before that a break was imminent. A large number of the strikers had become so excited that the fight was lost and went to the mill office, where they inscribed their names in the application book. There were a number of departments out of order by reason of the sudden shutdown and Superintendent Morrison ordered William Milesal, foreman of the mechanical department, to report with thirty men in the morning for work. Notice was given in the night, and this spread until about sixty men who had led the strike, hearing of it, determined to stop the work.

Twenty Homestead men started for Duquesne about daylight to assist the ring-leaders in preventing any persons entering the works. They were in charge of two brothers named Harris.

About 6 o'clock twelve deputy sheriffs, in charge of Captain Gray, were stationed at the mill gate, and a crowd began to gather. By 7 o'clock it numbered 250, and the members of the National Guard of the mechanical department, in obedience to the order of Foreman Milesal, arrived with their clubs. They were halted by the crowd, which was armed with clubs and crowbars. Every man was ordered to drop his club, and the members of the National Guard were ordered to disperse. The others determined to attempt an entrance. When they did so some of the mob set upon them with clubs, and although the cooler heads tried to prevent trouble, several men were badly injured, and many received slight cuts and bruises.

The nine deputy sheriffs in charge of the property were powerless to protect the workmen, and the latter hastily retreated. The deputies immediately telegraphed to Brigadier-General Wylie, at Homestead, that they were unable to preserve order, and asked that troops be sent at once to assist them.

General Wylie ordered the Sixteenth Regiment to proceed at once to the disorder, but, on learning that a regiment was not required, he sent two companies. On the arrival of this detachment of the National Guard the crowds dispersed and no further lawlessness was attempted. During the fight Foreman Milesal and another were otherwise injured. The list of those suffering from minor injuries is very large.

THREE ARCTIC CRUSOES.

The Order Closing Bering Sea Virtually Means Death to Them.

Three white men, Fred Burns, John Falstaff and a man known only as "Franchy" have been left to spend an Arctic winter on a desolate island, with scanty provisions and absolutely without fuel. That they are in such terrible plight is mainly due to the rigid enforcement of the orders closing Bering Sea against seal hunters.

Just a year ago these men were put ashore on St. Matthew's Island far up in Bering Sea, from the sealing schooner, Mattie Dyer, from San Francisco, Cal. They assisted in building a rude hut and were given a year's supply of food and wood, and seventy pounds of powder was left with them. The plan was for them to hunt and skin polar bears and blue faces until this season, when the Dyer was to remove them.

The schooner arrived at San Francisco a few days ago without the three hunters. Captain Mackler stated that he dared not venture into Bering Sea for fear of seizure, and had been able to make no provision for the relief of the men on the island. Two parties of Indian hunters left there in previous seasons under similar conditions were devoured by polar bears.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has a gold mounted gun.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S life was insured for \$250,000.

FRINCK BISMARCK has an income of \$250,000 a year.

JUSTICE SHIRAS is the only member of the Supreme Court who wears whiskers.

REPRESENTATIVE CABLE, of Illinois, is declared to be the best camp cook in Congress.

CHAUNCEY G. SMITH, of Hartford, Conn., has been fifty years a deacon of the First Baptist Church in that city.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNE, the head of the New York Police Department, has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

QUEEN VICTORIA is surrounded by a coronation of detectives as many as those about the person of his Czarship of Russia.

The present Lord Fairfax, who lives in Virginia, is a doctor and practices his profession. In England his title is fully acknowledged.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW says that while on shipboard he sleeps upward of eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in every day of the voyage.

SECRETARY J. W. FOSTER is the only diplomat who has held three first-class missions. Grant sent him to Mexico, Hayes to Russia and Arthur to Spain.

PRINCESS MARY OF EDINBURGH, who by her marriage to Prince Ferdinand will become a future Queen of Roumania, is not quite seventeen years of age.

GOVERNOR PACK, of Wisconsin, was once arrested for being drunk. He now lives handsomely in the house in which Ole Bull, the famous violinist, once lived.

CAPTAIN FRED I. DEAN, of Washington, D. C., though not an old man in years, is said to be the oldest G. A. R. veteran living. He is one of its original four organizers.

HENRY M. STANLEY has become so engrossed by the allusions in the American newspapers to his late canvass for Parliament that he declares he will never set foot in the United States again.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, of Massillon, Ohio, is claimed to be the oldest practicing attorney in the United States. He was born in Chester County, Penn., 1812, and began the practice of law thirty years thereafter.

EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, of Massachusetts, who served as a private in an Ohio regiment in 1864 and now represents Colorado in the United States Senate, has taken his own life by the name of "Smiley Rhymes and Stuffy Chimes," and the book has become a large sale. At the age of sixty-five Mr. Wolcott was stricken with blindness and he thereafter devoted himself entirely to verse-making.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Government of Mexico will exhibit at the World's Fair a large and valuable collection of Aztec relics.

The largest American flag ever made will float from the top of a very lofty "liberty pole" in front of the administration building at the World's Fair.

The architects of the world are to be invited to a congress at Chicago during the World's Fair to discuss architectural subjects and the interests of the profession.

CANADA will erect a World's Fair building at Chicago 100 feet long by forty-four feet wide, with a ten-foot veranda surrounding it on all sides. Plans have been submitted for approval.

The World's Fair Commission of the State of New York has applied to the Exposition through the Department of Transportation for 1250 square feet of space for the exhibition of a great relief map of the canal system of the State.

The California State Relief Map Board has given permission to Miss Ray Beveridge, of San Francisco, to set up and operate a mine ore blacksmith's forge in the California building. Miss Beveridge is a niece of the former John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, and is said to be an expert at the anvil.

The women of New York State will furnish and decorate the library room in the Woman's building at the World's Fair. Plans are perfected to make the furnishings very elaborate and tasteful. The room will contain a complete collection as possible to gather all works written by women.

In the Government building at the World's Fair will be exhibited the original standard surveyor's chain, authorized by act of Congress, May 18, 1797, for executing surveys of Government lands. The chain was made by Benjamin Blandine, of Philadelphia, in 1797, and is still in the same hard wood box in which it was sent out by the manufacturer.

The flora of Montana will be shown at the World's Fair by a collection as complete as it is possible to make it. The State has about 200 different varieties of wild flowers and the \$20 have already been collected. The exhibit will include also a display of grasses and forage plants. Many of the States are preparing similar exhibits of their flora.

The World's Fair Commission of New South Wales has decided to send to Chicago an exhibit in the Horticultural Department of the Exposition the following typical representatives of Australian vegetation and flora: True ferns, staghorn ferns, bird's nest ferns, tola ferns, macrozamia of two distinct kinds, gigantic lilies, rock lilies and grass trees.

WISCONSIN, through its World's Fair Board, has asked that May 22, 1884, be designated as "Wisconsin Day" at the Exposition. That date is the forty-fifth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union, and it desires to celebrate it in an appropriate manner at the Fair. It is expected that each State will have a day set apart upon which to monopolize public attention as far as possible.

SOUSA's band—the one he is now organizing for Chicago—will be a prominent participant in the World's Fair celebration exercises next October. It is Sousa's intention to draw liberally on the best musical talent in this country and abroad, in order that the new band may eclipse every other organization of the kind on this side of the Atlantic, not excepting the celebrated National Marine Band at Washington, of which he has been the head.

A MONTE CRISTO TRAIN.

Thirty Million Dollars in Gold Starts East From California.

At the time of the Callesca scare the United States Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, Cal., contained \$80,000,000 in gold coin. The Government feared it might be seized and determined to transfer it to Washington.

The greatest secrecy was observed. For two weeks secret service and postal employees have been assembling there. When everything was prepared \$30,000,000 in gold, packed in square boxes, were loaded on a special treasure train bound for Washington.

There were five strong cars specially equipped. Over one hundred guards, armed with Winchester, accompanied this treasure train. The greatest secrecy was observed. They undoubtedly feared train robbery.

A COUPLE KILLED.

Andrew J. Borden and His Wife Found Mysteriously Murdered.

A bloody double tragedy was enacted at Fall River, Mass., a few days ago. Andrew J. Borden and his wife were found dead at No. 92 Second street at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Both had been frightfully mutilated about the head and face with an axe, cleaver or razor.

Mr. Borden lay on a sofa in a room on the top floor of the house. His head had been cut, and gashes from four to six inches long were found on his face and neck.

Mrs. Borden was in her own chamber on the upper floor, and the condition of her face and head was the same as that of her husband. She lay face down in the bed, which was a veritable pool of blood. The police were notified, and immediately an investigation was begun.

No implements that could have been used in the commission of the crime have been found.

The daughter of the unfortunate couple was the first to make the discovery. She went upstairs after finding the body of her father and saw that of her mother. She thought her mother had fallen in a swoon, but finding that she, too, was murdered, the girl fled downstairs and faint.

The police have searched in vain for any clew to the murderer. Word was sent to Mrs. Borden that morning that a sick friend desired to see her, but she did not go out. It is said that the servant, Bridget Sullivan, says she went into the room to make some inquiry of Mr. Borden about five minutes before Lizzie Borden gave the alarm. He was still sitting on the sofa reading a news paper.

Mr. Borden was a wealthy real estate owner and mill man and was seen on the street half an hour before he was found dead. There is not even an apparent motive for the crime. A reward of \$5000 has been offered for the detection of the murderer.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$2 30 @ \$ —	
Medium, 1891, choice,	— @ 1 95
Pea, 1891, choice,	1 95 @ —
White kidney, 1891, choice, 2 60 @ —	
Red kidney, 1891, choice,	2 50 @ —
Yellow eye, 1891, choice,	— @ 2 10
Lima, Cal., per bush,	2 00 @ 1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush,	1 80 @ 1 65
1891, hags,	— @ —
1891, Scotch,	— @ —
BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn., extras, 22 1/2 @ 23	
St. & Penn., firsts,	21 @ 21
Western, firsts,	21 @ 21
Western, seconds,	19 @ 20
Western, thirds,	17 @ 18
State dairy—half tubs, and	
full, extras,	— @ 21
Half tubs and full, 1sts,	20 @ 21
Western, seconds,	18 @ 19
Welsh tubs, extras,	21 @ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts,	19 @ 20
Welsh tubs, 2ds,	17 @ 18
Western—lin. creamery, 1sts,	17 @ 18
W. lin. creamery, 2ds,	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
W. lin. creamery, 3ds,	— @ —
W. Factory, firsts,	15 1/2 @ 16
W. Factory, seconds,	14 1/2 @ 15
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds,	13 1/2 @ 14
CHEESE.	
State factory—Full cream,	
large size white, fancy,	8 1/2 @ —
Full cream, colored, fancy,	9 @ 9 1/2
Full cream, good to prime,	