



VOL. XXXIX, No. 12,077.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

SHORT SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES. CHANGING THE MODE OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE—A LONG HOLIDAY RECESS TALKED OF—THE DETROIT TUNNEL.

Both houses of Congress adjourned early yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Lay. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate, including a series of financial resolutions offered by Mr. Voorhees.

A BRIEF SITTING OF CONGRESS. THE HOUSE TRANSACTS NO BUSINESS AT ALL—THE SENATE VERY LITTLE—THE ACTIVE MIND OF MR. VOORHEES AGAIN AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

The session of the Senate was also a very brief one. A half hour was devoted to the introduction of bills, resolutions, etc., among which only one, a joint resolution by Mr. Voorhees, contained provisions of general interest.

The Voorhees resolution seeks to accomplish a great many things at once, and will probably accomplish nothing at all, except to give Senator Voorhees an opportunity to make a political speech at some future day. It embodies a severe attack upon the Administration, because of the financial recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House Post Office Committee considered the resolution of Representative Valentine, of Kansas, to-day. Calling upon the Postmaster-General for information why the Post Office Department has not placed postal car service on the new railroads which have been opened in the West.

A communication was laid before the House Post Office Committee to-day from Mr. Bissell, the law clerk of the Post Office Department, accompanied by a rough draft of a bill embodying the views of the Department upon the lottery question.

A LONG HOLIDAY RECESS. TALK OF ADJOURNMENT FROM DECEMBER 17 TO JANUARY 8.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There is excellent authority for the statement that the Democrats have determined to adjourn Congress on the 17th inst. The recess is to extend until the 8th of January.

HOW TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTE. A BILL ON THIS SUBJECT TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE SPEEDILY—THE PRESENT A GOOD TIME TO DISCUSS SUCH A BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Bicknell, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on the mode of counting the Electoral vote, informed a Tribune correspondent to-night that a bill will be reported at an early day. The House will be asked to fix a time for its discussion.

The necessity of some legislation on the subject has been long felt by the wisest and most far-seeing statesmen of both political parties. It may be remembered that the late Senator Morton devoted almost the last energies of his life to an effort to secure such legislation.

The main features in which the bill of the House Committee differs from the one now pending in the Senate is that relating to disputed votes. The House bill provides that if a dispute arises in any State as to which set of electors has been chosen, the case shall be submitted to the highest judicial tribunal of the State for its decision.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—To-day the Police Board elected ex-Mayor S. S. Davis to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of President W. W. Sutton on Saturday. Mr. Davis being a Republican, this makes the Board of that party by three to two. It is understood that he has been appointed to avert hostile legislation.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—In the Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Police Court this morning, the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attendants of theatres and saloons, who had attacked a resolution for violating the law forbidding labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

A VACANT JUDGESHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Numerous applications are already on file on the way from Pennsylvania for the position made vacant by the death of United States District Judge Metcalf, of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate Judiciary Committee held its first meeting for the present session, to-day. The nomination of Secretary McCreary to be United States Circuit Judge was taken up for consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives transacted no business to-day. It adjourned after reading the minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Lay, of Missouri.

THE UTE RELENTING.

AN EXCITED CONFERENCE—A MOMENT OF PERIL—A COMPROMISE FINALLY PROPOSED.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—Special dispatches to The Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated Saturday, state that on that day, at noon, the Utes came into the agency and took seats inside the agency building.

Jack, Coloway and twelve other White River Utes, and of course Ouray (having been among the Indians), were present. When the Indians and the Commissioners had taken seats, General Hatch addressed the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the Commissioners, their right to make the demands, and the patience already exercised with the Utes.

"To-day," he said, "is your last chance. We will wait no longer. We want your final answer, and we want no evasion."

The list of the Utes charged by the agency women with taking part in the massacre was then read, and the question put by General Hatch: "Will you surrender the men whose names are in this paper to be tried, and if guilty punished, and if innocent acquitted?"

The question was put twice, and after a consultation, evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was put the third time, Ouray replied without consulting the other Utes:

"How do we know that these Indians your name were at White River at the time of the massacre? or even if they were there, do we know that they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips, whether they knew them to have been present or not; we cannot depend on what they say."

"That is what we depend on," said General Hatch.

General Adams then addressed the Indians, making a speech of over an hour's duration, saying that he did not want to punish Coloway, Jack and others who took part in the Thorsburgh fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre of the morning at the agency, closing by saying, "We want those Utes, and we will have them."

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem to agree for some time. General Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be surrendered, saying he had made the last appeal.

No one moved or spoke for a few moments, when Coloway lifted his pipe and said, "I am for peace. Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knee, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Coloway then passed the pipe to the next man, who repeated the same words, and so on until the last man had spoken.

THE GREAT DAIRY FAIR.

DECLARED OPEN BY MAYOR COOPER. SCENES IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—DISPLAYS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND COWS—F. B. THURBER'S ADDRESS.

The Dairy Fair was opened last evening, although all the preparations did not seem to be complete. There are fine displays of butter and cheese and choice collections of blooded cows.

Mayor Cooper formally opened the exhibition, and F. B. Thurber delivered an address on the manufacture of butter and cheese in this country and abroad, in the course of which he spoke of the excellent influence of such fairs on the dairies of a country, and pointed out how the exports of American butter and cheese could be increased.

THE EXHIBITS AND THE ADDRESS. Harlequin has again passed his wand over the American Institute Building, at Third-ave. and Sixty-third St. This time the transformation scene is full of big and little cattle, big and little cheeses, tubs of butter, business-like dairymen, attentive housewives and children and cheese-vats and a pillar of salt, suggesting the idea that Lot was ordered to have been a dairyman.

This exhibition is the most impressive conveyed by a first glance of the International Dairy Fair, which opened last evening. Another impression was one of unpreparedness. But the fair has two weeks to run, and doubtless everything will be in its place and open to view before this evening.

This is the second fair of the kind, including among the objects on exhibition butter, cheese, dairy cattle, implements and machinery for butter and cheese-making, and agricultural designs and models for creameries, cheese factories, dairy buildings and farm buildings.

The exhibits of the American Institute Fair have been presented. One of them appeared inconspicuously situated. At the right of the entrance to the hall is the confectionery stand and ten feet distant the cattle pens, against the strong stable flavor of which French bonbons can scarcely hold their own.

The body of the hall is set with long tables in which were hundreds of cheeses in unopened boxes. A conspicuous object was H. K. Thurber's fine collection of Cleopatra's Needle. A fine obelisk forty feet high has been constructed out of fine and staple selected foreign cheeses from the base. Opposite, beyond the music stand, is the pillar of salt in base from the Ashton factory. This is Francis D. Moulton's exhibit. All varieties of foreign cheeses are exhibited, the most prominent being a Swiss cheese weighing about 1,000 pounds. Cheese and butter machinery is being set up, adjoining the machinery hall, and will be in running order perhaps to-day. Osmomargarin has been ruled out. Several varieties of butter come in a container which is made of property of color which butters assume a gilt, cream or blue color. These may prove as interesting to uninitiated observers as it is alleged they have proven profitable to the dairymen.

The gentle kind are exhibited in pens both in the front and in the rear of the hall. William Crozier, of Northport, Long Island, shows 37 head of Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires; James Nelson, of New-Brunswick, N. J., 13 the Holsteins, bought in Paris during the Exposition; John J. Hally, of Plainfield, 10 Alderseys, and S. M. D. Wells, of Weatherill, Conn., exhibits a herd of Guernseys.

Early in the evening a burlesque dairymaid might have been seen playing "see-saw" on the platform that helped the big cheeses down to the main floor. Aside from this the amusements of the fair, strictly speaking, were limited to the strains of Downing's 9th Regiment Band, which will play both day and evening, and to the murmuring and splashing of the big fountain in the center of the hall.

About 5 o'clock Mayor Cooper arrived and was escorted to the front, and soon after he had taken his seat on the platform, the music was in full swing, and the choice and fine blooded cattle. Francis B. Thurber was busy bringing out one of the slight disorder that prevailed, and a few minutes after 8 ascended the music-stand with Mayor Cooper. After them followed Albert Pell and C. S. Road, the English members of Parliament, whose mission to this country is to inquire into the secrets of American agricultural prosperity; Francis D. Moulton, William E. Smith, Jr., J. D. Hunter, George B. Baker, George B. Douglas, Walter Carr, J. H. Beal and William Crozier. About 150 persons, including many ladies, were seated near the platform.

The sound of hammers and the noise of the fountain were enough to drown a human voice. Of a sudden the plumed column of water dropped and was lashed, and the noise of the nearest lands of workmen was suppressed. Mr. Folsom, chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the Executive Committee had invited Mr. Thurber to preside at the opening, but that he hoped to be present on some day during the week.

ADDRESS OF F. B. THURBER. Francis B. Thurber was then introduced, and made an address on "Dairy Interests Abroad," a subject of great interest to American dairymen at the present time. He said:

"During a recent visit to Europe, I gave some attention to the collection of statistics, and the study of the progress of dairy production. The number of milch cows in Germany, as given by the latest statistics, is 8,961,921 in France, 4,518,765 in the United States, 1,000,000 in Denmark, 800,000 in Sweden, 1,250,576 in Switzerland, 692,463 in the United States. The latest statistics of the United States show that the number of milch cows owned is 13,000,000.

The quantity of butter and cheese per cow produced in the different countries varies so largely that no true comparison can be made. In the United States, the average yield of a cow is 1,000 pounds of butter and 1,000 pounds of cheese. In Denmark, the average yield of a cow is 1,500 pounds of butter and 1,500 pounds of cheese. In Sweden, the average yield of a cow is 1,200 pounds of butter and 1,200 pounds of cheese. In Switzerland, the average yield of a cow is 1,000 pounds of butter and 1,000 pounds of cheese.

These figures show that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more butter and cheese per cow than any other country in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States has a larger number of cows than any other country, and a larger number of cows per acre of land.

It is therefore evident that the United States is producing more