

UGLY ELEPHANTS.
THRILLING STORIES OF THEIR WICKEDNESS IN CAPTIVITY.

Treachery of Romeo, Mogul, Queen, Empress and Other So-Called "Tame" Pachyderms—All of them Afraid of a Rat or Mouse.

The worst elephant that ever walked in a circus parade in the United States was Forepaugh's well known big elephant Romeo. He was as full of mischief as a monkey, and as dangerous as a dynamite mine. He was not bad in spells, but always bad, and his attendants never knew when his big trunk was going to swing at them with the force of a battering ram. He considered every man who traveled with the Forepaugh show his horn enemy. He had a special dislike to Adam Forepaugh, Sr., and never lost an opportunity to attempt the veteran showman's life. Whenever Mr. Forepaugh went near him he would make a swipe at him with his trunk or throw at him the first missile he could find. When the show came to Philadelphia to winter Romeo had to be chained in the middle of a big room alone, out of reach of the sides and top. His chains had to be fastened to a post anchored about ten feet in the ground. His hind legs had to be fastened with chains stretched obliquely out and back from him.

Whenever an especially violent fit of temper seized Romeo it was necessary to throw him and beat him into submission. The throwing was accomplished by fastening block and tackle to the chains on the hind legs and drawing those members up under his big body until he was compelled to let himself down. Once down he was chained tight and held, while a dozen men would surround him and thrash him with poles until he trumpeted "enough." It frequently took ten hours to beat him into submission, and he was often kept lying on the floor for three or four days before he would give up his resistance. The last seven years of his life Romeo depended on one eye to guide his elephantine way through life. The other was shut out by his keeper, Stuart Craven, one day in the fall of 1893, on Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, after Romeo had broken down the brick wall of the animal house where Forepaugh was wintering. Romeo took a notion to wander, and after raising merry war among the other animals, he started down the brick wall of the house and started down the Ridge. Stuart Craven followed him with a shotgun and emptied about a pound of shot into Romeo's leather hide. One shot took effect in one of his eyes and blinded him, and at the same time conquered the big brute so that he allowed himself to be driven back to his quarters.

A couple of years later Romeo killed an attendant named "Canada Bill" at Harbortown, Pa., by throwing him against a wall and then getting him in front of him and kneeling upon him. "Elephant George," an attendant, was nearly drowned by him while riding across a river on the elephant's neck. Romeo dived three times in the attempt to drown George, who was rescued just in time by the other people of the show, who went after him in boats.

Romeo died in Chicago in 1872 from lock-jaw, caused by the sores made on his ankles by the shackles. His skeleton is now mounted in the College of Surgeons and Physicians in Chicago. In his time he killed three men and destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. John O'Brien, had a propensity to knock down and kneel upon anybody who was near him when he took one of his fits of bad temper. He was a hard animal to conquer, and it frequently took several days' thrashing. He was killed in 1871 in an attempt to subdue him. He was kept lying down for four days on damp ground after a thrashing, and he caught cold and died of pneumonia.

Chief and Queen, two elephants of the Barnum herd, were sold to Mr. Forepaugh last spring for \$2,000. This low price was accepted for them on account of their dangerous temper. Queen had an unexplainable hatred for James A. Bailey, of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, from the first time she saw him, and the big brute never lost an opportunity to make an attempt upon his life. At the opening of the season two years ago in Madison Square garden, she nearly succeeded in accomplishing her designs on Mr. Bailey. Queen was in the procession coming down the track, and Mr. Bailey was walking in the opposite direction. When Queen saw him coming she edged out toward him, and as Mr. Bailey got opposite her there was a post behind him. Queen saw her opportunity and swerved suddenly toward him, attempting to catch him between her huge body and the post and squeeze him to death, but Bailey saw her purpose just in time and sprang aside, escaping by a hair's breadth.

Pickaninny, the little clown elephant, known all over the country on account of his funny performances with the clown, Charlie McCarthy, was performing at Slocum's minstrels several weeks ago, and kept his temper well enough until the last night, when he took a notion to play the bad elephant. He started by knocking his keeper down, and then picked him up and threw him against the wall. The man was nearly dead when McCarthy rescued him.

Emperor, who was Jumbo's side partner with the Barnum show during the season before last, took a fit of stubbornness on him in Troy, N. Y., while being driven through the street, and he broke away and went on a rampage. He got into an iron foundry and burned his feet, and then ran into a crowded street. Before he was caught and chained he had injured four men and a woman, and had done \$4,000 worth of other damage.

When Adam Forepaugh started in the menagerie business he had two elephants with him. They were Romeo, the wickedest in the country, and Annie, a black African elephant, the trickiest on the road. It was Annie's delight to frighten farmers' teams into running away, and she was never happier than when she could scare a cow out of seven years' milk. Whenever she saw a cow on the road out went the big ears like sails, trunk and tail were elevated, and with a soul harrowing series of trumpeting Annie would make at the cow, and in about five seconds that cow, surrounded by a cloud of dust, would disappear over the horizon.

The biggest and wickedest elephant in the country will back off from a rat or mouse, and will trumpet and trumpet if advanced upon by the little animal.—Philadelphia Record.

Manufacture of Paper Bottles.
Paper bottles, capable of fully withstanding the effect of alcoholic fluids, and unbreakable, are manufactured in the United States. Paper is first made from ten parts rag, fifty parts wood and forty parts straw stock. Both sides of the sheet are covered with a mixture of dehydrated blood and powdered lime. Ten thicknesses of this material are placed one on another, and they are then pressed in a hot metal mold until they assume the form of half a bottle. The two halves are then united under the influence of heat and pressure into a perfect bottle.—Boston Budget.

Sochi, the Italian faster, took in over 50,000 francs in one day recently.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.

Four Methods Which May be Used in Lieu of Inhumation.—The steadily modern science has determined positively upon the common practice of inhumation on sanitary grounds. Whichever the population is dense, as it is in all great cities, it is seen at once that the custom of burying the bodies of deceased persons is a certain and fruitful source of disease. Water and air are alike polluted and rendered dangerous to life by the placing in the earth the lifeless lumps of clay which in time be resolved into their native element, but which, in the meantime, give forth noxious exhalations. For this reason the practice of inhumation has been done away with, and modern cemeteries are placed as far as possible from municipal centers.

In lieu of inhumation, the scientists of the present day have devised four methods, namely, cremation, entombment, cooling and electroplating. Cremation is only the classic funeral pyre, but without any of its unpleasant and revolting attendants. The body is reduced to a handful of ashes by intense heat in a furnace, so arranged that nothing disagreeable transpires during the process. The process of cooling is identical with that of being burned; the body is exposed to a flameless heat and reduced to a hard, brittle substance instead of to ashes. Entombment does not deal directly with the body but with its environment. It consists in hermetically sealing the coffin by a coat of the finest cement all round it. The advantages of a sarcophagus are secured in this way without its expense.

But the latest method and one which is growing into popular favor is electroplating. It is the application of a perfectly even metallic coating to the surface of the body itself by the same process which produces an electrotype plate. The method is simply this: The body is washed with alcohol and sprinkled over with fine graphite powder, to insure the perfect conduction of electricity. It is then placed in a bath of metallic solution containing a piece of the metal to be used. To this is attached the positive pole of a strong battery, the negative pole is applied to the body and a fine film of the metal at once begins to cover the body perfectly and evenly. This may be kept up until the coating attains any desired thickness.

To this process there would seem to be no valid objection. In effect it transforms the corpse into a beautiful statue, form, features and even expression being perfectly preserved. No change is brought about in appearance, except that face and figure are covered with a shining veil, through which the familiar lineaments appear with all their well-remembered characteristics and expression.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ravages of Leprosy in Hawaii.
Dr. Frederick T. Miner, a prominent physician of Honolulu, Hawaii, is spending a few days in New York, winding up the first visit he has made to his native country in twenty years. "Hawaii is one of the most beautiful and delightful spots in the world," said the doctor the other day to a party of friends who had given him a dinner, "and it is only a question of time when it will become a very rich and profitable dependent of some country. The native dynasty cannot last much longer. At present it is little more than a name. The king is sunk in idleness and luxury, and foreign influences struggle for the control of things. The native population of Hawaii is rapidly passing away. In a very few years, comparatively, it will be practically extinct. What carries off the people? Leprosy, for the most part, and then some such mysterious incompatibility of races as made the North American Indians melt away before the Europeans. The islanders were a fine race originally, but the vices they have learned from the white men have worked their ruin.

"The ravages of leprosy in Hawaii have not been overdrawn. I don't know how they could be even adequately described to one who had never witnessed them. The terrible disease seems to be a poison in the blood that will eventually run through and wipe out the entire native race. The government does what it can in its feeble way to keep the disease from spreading. All authenticated cases are isolated on an island in the harbor. Physicians hired at the public cost watch for the disease and study its symptoms. But it still increases steadily among the natives. The foreigners catch it sometimes. It is a great mistake, however, to suppose, as most people do, that the disease is contagious. It can be communicated from one person to another only by contact and an actual transmission of virus, as by a wound or a sore. I have treated thousands of lepers, been with them when they died, visited the leper hospital on the island and ate the food prepared for leper patients by leper hands. I have handled living and dead lepers with impunity, and I have hundreds of other Caucasians. On the other hand, hundreds of white men have been infected by the disease in the way that I have named and have died the most horrible and loathsome of deaths."—New York Mail and Express.

Table Land of Tennessee.
There are peculiarities of climate that are not easily accounted for. Perhaps were any one of them to be left out, the charm would be gone, but altogether make it a marvelous place. The altitude is but a little over 2,000 feet, there is such a delightful breeze sweeping over the plateau, unimpeded by surrounding heights, that no vestige of malaria could possibly lurk there. Then the water, while limpid and pure as spring water can possibly be, is strongly impregnated with the minerals that underlie the mountains. If there is disease of any kind in the system, these waters will bring it to the surface, either in the form of boils or a fine eruption, which is not agreeable at the time, but which leaves the patient well at last. It must be the climate and water combined that do this, for until a few years past the diet was certainly adverse to health, being confined to bacon and corn bread. With the new civilization, all the comforts and conveniences of the outer world have crept in, and as wild game abounds, the table need never be limited. Indeed, I think the menu of a supper given there a few weeks ago would compare favorably with any one in our larger towns, beginning with oysters and ending with Neapolitan cream.—Cor. New York Sun.

Not So Expensive Now.
Mrs. Wiggins—And so your daughter has married one of your boarders? Mrs. Wiggins—Yes; he was the most expensive boarder I've had since I came to Omaha—always in the house, keeping the fires blazing and the gas burning; why, he liked to ruin me. "But your daughter married him?"—"Yes; he spends his evenings at the club now."—Omaha World.

The Coast of New Jersey.
The Atlantic coast of New Jersey is ninety miles long, and a generation ago was a barren waste of sand and scrub oak. Then the property, where are now thriving hamlets (the proceeds of seaside resorts, was valued at less than \$5,000,000; to-day the same property is assessed for taxation at upward of \$100,000,000.—Boston Transcript.

John Bright declares that a knowledge of the ancient languages is mainly a luxury.

Of Interest to Ladies.
The new treatment for ladies' diseases discovered by Dr. Mary A. Gregg, the distinguished English Physician and nurse, which has revolutionized the entire mode of treating these complaints in England is now being introduced in to the U. S., under a fair and novel plan. Sufficient of this remedy for one month's trial treatment is sent free to every lady who is suffering from any disease common to the sex who sends her address and 13 2c stamps for expense, charges, etc. It is a positive cure for any form of female disease, and the free trial package is many times sufficient to effect a permanent cure. Full directions accompany the package (which is put up in a plain wrapper) also price list for future reference. No trial packages will be sent after Aug. 1st, 1886. Address, GREGG REMEDY COMPANY, PALMYRA, N. Y.

—Beards, Fringes, Gimps and Buttons —Garman's.
—English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin Curls, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist, Bellefonte Pa. 8-44-ly.

Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.—
Time Table in effect Nov. 15, '86.
WESTWARD. Mail. Exp.

Leave Lock Haven.....	8 30	9 00
Flemington.....	9 27	9 50
Mill Hall.....	9 37	10 00
Beach Creek.....	10 05	10 25
Eagleville.....	10 22	10 50
Howard.....	10 32	10 54
Mount Eagle.....	10 58	11 44
Curtin.....	11 08	11 40
Milesburg.....	11 10	11 25
Bellefonte.....	11 22	11 35
Milesburg.....	11 32	11 42
Snow Shoe Int.....	11 45	11 58
Unionville.....	11 48	12 08
Julian.....	12 03	11 09
Martha.....	12 01	11 19
Port Matilda.....	12 08	11 27
Hannab.....	12 16	11 35
Fowler.....	12 19	11 50
Bald Eagle.....	12 28	11 48
Vail.....	12 31	11 53
Arrive at Tyrone.....	12 42	12 05

EASTWARD.

Leave Tyrone.....	7 10	8 10
East Tyrone.....	7 17	8 17
Vail.....	7 20	8 20
Bald Eagle.....	7 25	8 25
Fowler.....	7 32	8 32
Hannab.....	7 37	8 36
Port Matilda.....	7 45	8 43
Martha.....	7 53	8 51
Julian.....	8 02	8 59
Unionville.....	8 18	9 10
Snow Shoe Int.....	8 22	9 18
Milesburg.....	8 25	9 22
Bellefonte.....	8 35	9 32
Milesburg.....	8 50	9 47
Curtin.....	8 58	10 01
Mount Eagle.....	9 08	10 05
Howard.....	9 11	10 16
Eagleville.....	9 22	10 20
Beach Creek.....	9 28	10 25
Mill Hall.....	9 38	10 30
Flemington.....	9 42	10 54
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	9 45	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—
Time Table in effect Nov. 15.
Leave Bellefonte 6:45 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 11:00 a. m.
Leave Snow Shoe 2:50 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 4:55 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte 7:55 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:55 p. m.
S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Sup't.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.—
Time Table in effect Nov. 15 '86.
WESTWARD. Mixed. AM. PM.

Leave Tyone.....	12 15	6 00
Fairbrook.....	12 40	5 20
Penn'a Furnace.....	1 05	5 40
Hostler.....	1 15	5 50
Marengo.....	1 25	6 00
Loveville.....	1 30	6 00
Furnace Road.....	1 35	6 10
Warriors Mark.....	1 45	6 25
Pennington.....	1 52	6 40
Weston Mill.....	2 12	6 50
L. & T. Junction.....	2 21	6 55
Tyrone.....	2 35	6 58

EASTWARD. Mixed. AM. PM.

Leave Tyrone.....	4 30	9 20
L. & T. Junction.....	4 43	9 25
Weston Mill.....	4 40	9 33
Pennington.....	4 55	9 48
Warriors Mark.....	5 05	9 58
Furnace Road.....	5 20	10 12
Loveville.....	5 26	10 16
Marengo.....	5 30	10 22
Hostler.....	5 40	10 28
Penn'a Furnace.....	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook.....	6 05	11 03
Scotia.....	6 25	11 30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
(Phila. & Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 15, 1886.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL.

Leaves Philadelphia.....	11 20 p m
Harrisburg.....	3 30 a m
Williamsport.....	4 00 a m
Jersey Shore.....	7 35 a m
Lock Haven.....	7 58 a m
Renovo.....	8 55 a m
Arrives at Erie.....	4 00 p m

NIAGARA EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia.....	7 40 a m
Harrisburg.....	11 25 a m
Arr. at Williamsport.....	2 55 p m
Lock Haven.....	3 15 p m
Renovo.....	5 10 p m
Kane.....	9 03 p m

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at..... 5 05 p m

FAST LINE

Leaves Philadelphia.....	11 10 a m
Harrisburg.....	3 25 p m
Williamsport.....	7 10 p m
Arr at Lock Haven.....	8 05 p m

EASTWARD.

LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS.

Leaves Lock Haven.....	7 00 a m
Williamsport.....	8 10 a m
Arr at Harrisburg.....	11 30 a m
Philadelphia.....	3 15 p m

DAY EXPRESS

Leaves Kane.....	6 00 a m
Renovo.....	10 05 a m
Lock Haven.....	11 15 a m
Williamsport.....	12 35 a m
Arr at Harrisburg.....	3 45 p m
Philadelphia.....	7 25 p m

ERIE MAIL.

Leaves Erie.....	1 55 p m
Renovo.....	10 40 a m
Lock Haven.....	11 45 p m
Williamsport.....	1 20 a m
Arr at Harrisburg.....	7 50 a m
Philadelphia.....	7 50 a m

ERIE MAIL EAST AND WEST connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R.R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R.R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R. N. NELSON, Gen'l Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Southward	Main Line	Northward
6 20 P.M.	Philadelphia, v. B. C. CARW.	8 35 A.M.
7 25 P.M.	Williamsport.....	9 45 A.M.
8 20 P.M.	Scranton.....	10 40 A.M.
9 15 P.M.	Scranton.....	11 35 A.M.
10 10 P.M.	Scranton.....	12 30 A.M.
11 05 P.M.	Scranton.....	1 25 A.M.
12 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	2 20 A.M.
1 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	3 15 A.M.
2 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	4 10 A.M.
3 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	5 05 A.M.
4 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	6 00 A.M.
5 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	6 55 A.M.
6 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	7 50 A.M.
7 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	8 45 A.M.
8 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	9 40 A.M.
9 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	10 35 A.M.
10 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	11 30 A.M.
11 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	12 25 A.M.
12 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	1 20 A.M.
1 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	2 15 A.M.
2 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	3 10 A.M.
3 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	4 05 A.M.
4 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	5 00 A.M.
5 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	5 55 A.M.
6 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	6 50 A.M.
7 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	7 45 A.M.
8 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	8 40 A.M.
9 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	9 35 A.M.
10 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	10 30 A.M.
11 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	11 25 A.M.
12 00 P.M.	Scranton.....	12 20 A.M.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orleans' Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John Bruns Administrator of the estate of John Bruns deceased, do hereby give notice that he will meet the parties interested therein, to wit: the parties interested in the estate of John Bruns deceased, on the 28th day of December, 1886 at ten o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same and to be satisfied from coming in on said fund. JAMES L. HAMILL, Auditor.

CHRISTIE'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
LOCK HAVEN, PA.,

This institution is devoted to the specialty of imparting business knowledge, and to qualifying the young and middle aged of both sexes by new and practical methods for the responsible duties of business life. Rates moderate. Advantages superior. For particulars addresses, S. N. CHRISTIE, Principal, LOCK HAVEN, PA.

ONE DOLLAR.

The Weekly Patriot.
The leading Democratic paper in the State. Full of interesting news and miscellaneous and political reading. Agents in every township in this county, to solicit subscriptions for the Weekly Patriot. Write for terms. Address all communications to THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.

Only One Dollar Per Year. Special Rates to Clubs. Sample copies mailed free on application. The Patriot and New York World one year for one dollar and fifty cents. The Patriot and the Philadelphia Weekly Times one year for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

WANTED.

AGENTS in every township in this county, to solicit subscriptions for the Weekly Patriot. Write for terms. Address all communications to THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.

ONE MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE
The undersigned, having made a thorough examination of the most improved whistle, and finding it to be the most reliable and efficient ever made, and one which will give a clear, ringing tone, and will be heard for a distance of one mile, and will be used by all the leading railroads, and is now offered for sale at the following prices:—
No. 1, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$10.00
No. 2, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$7.50
No. 3, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$5.00
No. 4, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$3.50
No. 5, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$2.50
No. 6, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$1.50
No. 7, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$1.00
No. 8, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.75
No. 9, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.50
No. 10, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.35
No. 11, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.25
No. 12, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.15
No. 13, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.10
No. 14, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.05
No. 15, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.03
No. 16, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.02
No. 17, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.01
No. 18, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.005
No. 19, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.003
No. 20, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.002
No. 21, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.001
No. 22, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0005
No. 23, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0003
No. 24, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0002
No. 25, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0001
No. 26, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00005
No. 27, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00003
No. 28, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00002
No. 29, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00001
No. 30, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000005
No. 31, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000003
No. 32, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000002
No. 33, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000001
No. 34, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000005
No. 35, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000003
No. 36, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000002
No. 37, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000001
No. 38, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000005
No. 39, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000003
No. 40, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000002
No. 41, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000001
No. 42, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000005
No. 43, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000003
No. 44, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000002
No. 45, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000001
No. 46, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000005
No. 47, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000003
No. 48, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000002
No. 49, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000001
No. 50, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000005
No. 51, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000003
No. 52, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000002
No. 53, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000001
No. 54, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000005
No. 55, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000003
No. 56, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000002
No. 57, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000001
No. 58, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000005
No. 59, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000003
No. 60, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000002
No. 61, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000001
No. 62, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000005
No. 63, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000003
No. 64, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000002
No. 65, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000001
No. 66, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000005
No. 67, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000003
No. 68, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000002
No. 69, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000001
No. 70, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000000005
No. 71, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000000003
No. 72, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000000002
No. 73, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.0000000000000001
No. 74, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000000005
No. 75, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000000003
No. 76, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000000002
No. 77, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.00000000000000001
No. 78, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000000005
No. 79, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000000003
No. 80, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000000002
No. 81, one mile signal whistle, complete, with battery and bell, \$0.000000000000000001
No. 82, one