

SHE'S THE GEM OF THE OCEAN

United States Cruiser Columbia Will Be the Fastest War Vessel Afloat.

WONDERS TO BE ACHIEVED BY HER

She Will Steer Around the World in 103 Days Without Taking Coal—Details of Her Construction and Armament.

"She needs neither coilers nor cooling stations, for she carries both on her decks. She can steam completely around the world without touching at any point for coal, and yet, when the occasion arises, she can overtake with ease the fastest of the ocean greyhounds. Six such ships would exterminate the commerce of any country under the present conditions of commerce protection."

So wrote Secretary Tracy of the great triple screw cruiser which is to have her preliminary trials during the coming week, and again he wrote that she would have "the speed and a coal endurance hitherto unknown in ships of war. She will be a match for the most swift transatlantic liner afloat today. This vessel is absolutely without parallel in the annals of the world's navies. Naturally the speed trial of such a craft is of exceptional importance, says the New York Sun, while in a few weeks we shall have the launch of a second of the making of the first, and the latter will be capable, according to Mr. Tracy, of sweeping the commerce of any nation from the ocean, and thus, under the present conditions of commerce protection, absolutely preclude an attack from a commercial vessel ever threatening its demands, powerful in its armored force, or aggressive in its foreign policy."

Her Enormous Engines.

The most interesting feature of the machinery, taken together, of course, with its enormous horse power, is its system of triple expansion engines, having three screws, the third screw being placed between and below the other two and fifteen feet further aft. This is the first appearance of triple propellers in our navy, although they are well known in other navies. The Kaiserlin Augusta, which was one of the very finest vessels at the naval review in New York harbor, ranking, perhaps, highest among the protected cruisers, if the Blake be reckoned among armored vessels, had three screws. The Dupuy de Lome, another big cruiser of 6,300 tons, is also provided with three, as several Italian torpedo cruisers have. Hence Chief Engineer Melville, in his report on the system for our navy, was not making an untrue experiment. Indeed, not only had these foreign vessels been fitted with triple screws, but the proper mode of arranging them had been carefully studied out and settled upon. The French, in the steam launch Carpe, found that if the three propellers were placed abreast the center one lost efficiency; and this is how the latter came to be placed aft in the Dupuy de Lome as in the Columbia.

But with us the choice of three screws was a necessity. The aggregate indicated horse power needed to give the Columbia the high speed fixed upon was at least 21,000, or very much more than anything attempted in our navy. It was four times as great as the Chicago's, three times as great as the San Francisco's, and 4,500 above the New York's. With two screws, half the indicated horse power would have had to be transmitted through each of two shafts, and it was not clear or probable that so big a forcing of the highest character could be had in this country, at least without a great deal of trouble. The French, in the vessel selected, built up a great deal of American material. By dividing the power among three shafts this difficulty vanished.

Will Patrol the Globe.

Again, as it is possible to disconnect any one of the three screws and leave it free to revolve, with very slight resistance to the progress of the ship, she can be driven very economically. She can work with one engine at its full power with one screw making fifteen knots, or she can run with two engines and two screws, making eighteen to nineteen knots, when all three engines are not required. It is also evident that the triple reliance on an additional safeguard against the vessel's being left helpless on the water.

Still another point of importance in the Columbia is her maximum coal capacity, which is 2,000 tons, and this, at ten knots an hour, will give her an endurance, according to Mr. Tracy, of 103 days, or a radius of action of 25,520 miles, while Mr. Wilson reckons still more.

This is a matter of great consequence to a commerce destroyer. As for her armament, while not very heavy, it is wholly adequate to her purpose for it includes one 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns, with a dozen 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and four 3-inch guns in the secondary battery. She has also six torpedo tubes.

The Columbia will have a sustained sea speed of twenty-one knots, without having to discharge her fire, and more than those of an ordinary Atlantic liner and a maximum, it is believed, of twenty-two knots. She has a heavy armor deck running fore and aft, and covering magazines, engines, boilers and funnels. It is four inches thick on the slopes and two and one-half inches elsewhere, and these further facts are given by Mr. Wilson, lately the chief constructor.

Details of the Construction.

The vital portions of the vessel being protected by an armored deck, and the armor between this deck and the gun deck is minutely subdivided by coal bunkers and store rooms, in addition to the armor deck five feet in width will be worked next to the ship's side for the whole length of the vessel in bunkers; this will be filled with patent fuel, forming a fire belt, and against machine gun fire; the contents can also be utilized as fuel in an emergency; forward and aft the coal bunkers the armor deck will be filled with a non-combustible substance similar to "woodite."

In wake of the four-inch and machine gun the ship's side will be armored with four and two-inch plates. The six-inch guns are mounted in the open, protected by heavy shields attached to the gun carriages. The accommodations for officers and crew are spacious, well ventilated and lighted. All the most modern appliances, for exhausting the vitiated air and for incandescent lighting by electricity, have been incorporated in the construction.

The coal capacity is very large, reaching 2,000 tons; at ten knots per hour this will give an endurance of 103 days, or a radius of action of 25,520 miles.

In appearance the vessel resembles closely an ordinary merchantman, the sides being nearly clear of projections or appendages, ordinarily appear on vessels of war; she will have two main masts, but will have no masts or masts on the water line.

The function of the vessel is to destroy the commerce of an enemy; therefore, her general appearance is such as to enable her to get within range before her character is discovered.

As a whole, this vessel is the latest idea of a powerful, economical, protected commerce destroyer.

The hull will be of steel, the vitals of the ship and its stability well protected, and the

gun stations shielded against machine gun fire. The subdivision of the hull is such as to form a double hull below the water, and offers a great security against damage from torpedoes, which can be given in a vessel of this class.

That the Columbia is a magnificent vessel no one can doubt, and the liveliest hopes are entertained that she will make a record even more brilliant than that of the New York.

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

A LIVING TOOTHPIEC.

The Accommodating Bird Friend of the Crocodile.

The current number of the Ibis contains an extremely interesting communication by Mr. J. M. Cook on the subject of the old world story of the bird which is said to attend on the crocodile, and to enter its mouth for the purpose of either picking its teeth or removing the parasites from its mouth. The story is the older version, and was told by Herodotus as follows: "All other birds and beasts avoid him (the crocodile); but he is at peace with the trochilus because he receives benefit from that bird. For when the crocodile gets out of the water on land, and then opens its jaws, which it does commonly toward the west, the trochilus enters its mouth and swallows the leeches; the crocodile is so well pleased with this service that it never hurts trochilus." Numerous authors have repeated the story—which was amplified and oddly distorted by Pliny and the medieval authors who followed him—but among modern ornithologists, at least, it has been regarded with little credence, though it is mentioned by many of them.

Mr. Cook has, however, thrown new light on the question, and has supplied direct evidence that a bird, which he calls the "bird friend," does enter the crocodile's mouth. It appears that in the year 1876 he noticed some crocodiles and several of the birds "which are called by the natives of the Nile valley crocodile birds," on a very large crocodile, near Derr, the capital of Lower Nubia, and with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. J. E. Hodges, determined to watch them. The following is his account, in somewhat condensed form, of what happened: "For this purpose, during the dark hours, we had a small pit dug on the western side of the large sandbank in question, and about the peep of day the following morning we crept up to the sandbank, and hid in the tall grass. We watched patiently until about noon, when two large crocodiles came out of the water on to the bank, and apparently were soon asleep. Several of the birds commenced flying over them, and the crocodile which we watched one bird and saw it go up to a crocodile, apparently asleep, which opened its jaws.

The bird hopped in, and the crocodile closed its jaws, and the bird was a very short time, probably not more than a minute or two, the crocodile opened its jaws, and we saw the crocodile bird go down to the water's edge, and the sandbank was left empty. The bird was seen to enter the crocodile's mouth, and the bird again entered. The mouth was closed, and in a short time was opened again for the bird to come out, and the same operation was repeated at the river bank. We saw the same bird enter the crocodile's mouth three times, and on three occasions run to the water to either vomit or drink." Eventually Mr. Cook shot two of the birds, which he has identified as the spungewinged plover. In conclusion he says, "The bird friend of the crocodile, the fact of the crocodile bird entering the crocodile's mouth was seriously doubted" until a conversation which recently with Dr. Selater and Mr. Seebohm.

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

A Glimpse of the Vast Armed Camp of Europe.

What a wonderful spectacle it is that Europe now presents, says the London Spectator. Her population claims a sort of monopoly in civilization, yet outside of England every nation has reached the limit of its endurance in preparing for a war which nevertheless does not arrive. The continent is engaged in a sort of whole continent is devoted to keeping up a security which is nowhere felt to be quite sufficient yet is nowhere overtly threatened—which, indeed, is guaranteed by profuse professions of peaceable intentions for today.

The work of civilization goes on, every day records some advance in science or in human comfort, the toilers are daily exerting themselves to secure more leisure, better housing and pleasures for all, and yet the nations with one consent are converting themselves into food for powder. It is as if the professor and the merchant and the laborer, while strenuously going on with their business and eager to derive more comfort from it, were all agreed that they must sleep in plate armor. It would be almost comic were it not so terrible, and as yet there is not a sign that we are arriving at the end of the situation. People sit must end some day, but it has gone on getting worse for twenty years, and though it cannot get worse still, because men and money are alike exhausted, there is no proof that it will not last for twenty years more.

There is not a statesman in Europe who could draw up, much less carry, a project of general disarmament. There is not a popular leader in Europe who would dissuade an earnest cry, though the socialists in France and Germany would do it if they could; and we question if there is a nation in Europe which would consent to be disarmed. That is certainly not the triumph of human wisdom; and yet the nations are not more furious than usual, are not unreasonable, are not even indisposed to work through the methods of diplomacy. They are not even, in a way, unfriendly to one another. The national is arranged every week, and of congresses with all Europe represented in them there is literally no end. Still the nations lie down in armor and rise up in arms, in hand and before the eyes of the world, and yet they see what the armed burglar may be. What the end may be or can be we know no more than the simplest, but of this we are very sure, that no spectacle so grotesque, so monstrous, so absurd, so ever yet presented to the historian with eyes.

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

Punished for a Bite of Meat.

Several weeks ago, says the Chicago Dispatch, Matthew Manski, a hard-working Pole employed by a stock yards packing house, found a piece of pickled pig's feet on the floor of the room in which he was working. He was hungry and immediately took a bite from the refuse scrap of meat. This act was observed, and as it was against the rules taken before a magistrate and bound over to the grand jury. Having no friends and no money he was thrown into jail, waiting for the grand jury to pass upon his case. For a full month he

has lain in jail. Yesterday the facts were laid before the grand jury and that body, of course, refused to return an indictment and released the prisoner. Manski lost no time after his liberation in searching for his wife, whom he had left at home sick. She had become insane and had been removed to an asylum, while his two children had disappeared. Thus far he has been unable to locate them.

"I was hungry and I bit into that piece of meat before I stopped to think of the consequences," said Manski yesterday pathetically. "Now I have lost my wife and my babies. I don't know what I shall do for I have no work."

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

A SHREWD EASTERNER.

His Methods of Land Grabbing Were Unique if Not Commendable.

"There are devices practiced in the far west," observes an Omaha man in the New York Herald, "for making money out of the land which is the enterprising and ingenious and which that are, by a long way, more ingenious than commendable. Every now and then, he went on, 'a shrewd easterner sees an unlooked-for opportunity to get ahead in the west. He generally intends to remain just long enough to get a big bank account and then to return home and spend his money. Oftener than not he does not return, and the west, particularly the new west, is recruited with just such eastern adventurers."

"There is a man living on a claim near the frontier town of Hecla, Wyo., whose career so far has been pre-eminently successful. More than a year ago he took out a land claim for 600 acres. He had his eye upon the land adjoining his own, where an old frontiersman lived alone with his daughter.

The shrewd easterner gained the favor of the old man by winning his way into his daughter's affections and afterward marrying her. "He then put his father-in-law into the way of stealing sheep that had wandered from the neighboring ranches, claiming that they were his own property." Both were arrested, as the "business man knew and intended they should be. The latter then turned state's evidence and was set free.

"This was part of his elaborate scheme. While his father-in-law was serving out his sentence in prison, the easterner jumped the old man's claim, hired an unscrupulous neighbor to run away with his wife and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. "He now smokes the pipe of peace as he surveys his broad acres and congratulates himself upon his shrewdness. He will probably return east some day. No wonder that the western cattle king or something of the sort when he does."

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

OLD NEVADA DAYS.

Recollections of Artemus Ward and Mark Twain.

Artemus had a favorite trick that he loved to indulge in, and of which he appeared to get a good deal of congenial fun, writes Dan de Quille in the California. This was the discharging of a rignarole of nonsense in a solemn and impressive manner, as though he was saying something of unusual weight and importance. It was a game of mystification in which he greatly delighted. At a dinner given him by leading country stockers at the International hotel, he played a trick on Mark Twain, all present being let into the secret beforehand. He began an absurd explication of the word genius, upon the conclusion of which the embarrassed Mark was obliged to acknowledge his inability to comprehend the meaning of the thing he had said.

"Indeed," exclaimed Artemus, and for half a minute he gazed at Mark with a face in which a shade of impatience began to mingle with astonishment and compassion. "I'm leaving a sigh, he said; 'Well, perhaps I was not sufficiently explicit. What I wished to say was simply that genius is a sort of illuminating quality of the mind inherent in those of constitutionally inflammable natures, and whose conceptions are of that ambiguous and disputable kind which may be said—'"

"Hold on, Artemus," interrupted Mark, "it is useless for you to repeat your definition. The word is the rignarole or the whimsy or some other thing gone to my head. Tell it to me some other time, or, better still, write it down for me and I'll study it at my leisure."

"Good," cried Artemus, his face beaming with pleasure. "I'll write it down tomorrow in black and white. I have been much misunderstood in this matter and it is important that I should set myself right. You see that to the eye of a common observer the rignarole is a nature and in whose self-sufficiency ideas arise that are by no means confined to the material which conception furnishes, but may be—"

"For God's sake," cried Mark, "if you go on like this you'll never get on. The general burst of laughter which followed this feeling and half-anxious protest, made it plain to Mark that Artemus had been set to work on him with malicious forethought, and that all present were in the plot and had been amusing themselves at his expense."

Fireworks tomorrow, Courtland beach.

Effect of a Sentimental Soap.

Mr. Whitebread is a tinsmith in Waverly, says the San Francisco Examiner. His wife's name is Ann, and Ann and the tinsmith have never got along very well together. Mrs. Martin and Mr. Whitebread, so the story goes, became quite chummy. There was a piano in the tinsmith's house, and Mrs. Martin was in the habit of playing "The Old Dutch Buckle." The tinsmith, however, rather liked it at first. But when Mrs. Martin continued to thrum out the same tune after day it got kind of tiresome. He remonstrated with Ann, but the wife told him to mind his own business and not meddle with music.

One day the tinsmith lost all patience and went upstairs, and after dancing a jig on the keys wound up by smashing the instrument all to pieces, ending the performance by remarking, "To— with your old oaken bucket."

A Line Market.

Cart loads of lilacs arrived for the Pa's market every morning and purchasers carry off armfuls of these branches of green foliage and blue and white clusters of delicious perfume for the purpose of ornamenting their dwellings. The greatest quantity of lilacs which are collected in the market is from Selene-Oise, owing to the soil being poor and unsuited to all other vegetation. In the little village of Frette the land is almost entirely covered with forests of lilacs. Five acres of land will produce 15 francs worth of lilacs each year. The branches which have the most blossoms are cut, the largest of which are rested against sheds of hay arranged for this purpose; the more minute branches are tied up in clusters with water willows around the bark or woody part of the branches and placed in vases.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Liquidation in Wheat Yesterday Was Continued on a Heavy Scale.

EVERYBODY HAD THAT CEREAL FOR SALE

At the Decline Went on Margins Became Exhausted and Many Traders Were Closed on that Account.

Chicago, July 29.—The liquidation in wheat which has been somewhat a feature during the last few days continued this morning and prices today again beat all records for cheapness. September sold off at one time from 85 to 86 cents last night, and December 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Everybody seemed to have wheat for sale. As the decline went on margins became exhausted and many traders were closed on that account. Cash sales were 10,000 bushels, September, 85 1/2; and December 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Some of the trusts' securities on the New York exchange started panicky and the wheat market its direction at the opening. The wheat in the pit was wild. A few purchasers were left at the start, at 83 1/2 for September in one part of the pit while in another group of traders it was being wildly offered down to 82, at a time from 83 1/2 to 84 1/2. The market was then a few seconds, but with little fuss or excitement attending the collapse.

Holders had evidently made up their minds to get out of their long lines of wheat and consequently the market was a good deal more active than it had been. It was some time before the first decline, which was a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bu.; exports, 66,000 bu.; sales, 1,000,000 bu.; futures, 200,000 bu. September, 85 1/2; December, 87 1/2. Near the close, however, shorts began to cover freely and large export purchases were reported which caused a rally of 1 1/2. All the low conditions outside the money matters were favorable, with big exports for the week, 4,885,990 bu., and big export purchases here and at New York.

hides, 2c. No. 1 green salted hides, 8 1/2c. No. 2 green salted hides, 7 1/2c. No. 3 green salted hides, 6 1/2c. No. 4 green salted hides, 5 1/2c. No. 5 green salted hides, 4 1/2c. No. 6 green salted hides, 3 1/2c. No. 7 green salted hides, 2 1/2c. No. 8 green salted hides, 1 1/2c. No. 9 green salted hides, 1/2c. No. 10 green salted hides, 1/4c. No. 11 green salted hides, 1/8c. No. 12 green salted hides, 1/16c. No. 13 green salted hides, 1/32c. No. 14 green salted hides, 1/64c. No. 15 green salted hides, 1/128c. No. 16 green salted hides, 1/256c. No. 17 green salted hides, 1/512c. No. 18 green salted hides, 1/1024c. No. 19 green salted hides, 1/2048c. No. 20 green salted hides, 1/4096c. No. 21 green salted hides, 1/8192c. No. 22 green salted hides, 1/16384c. No. 23 green salted hides, 1/32768c. No. 24 green salted hides, 1/65536c. No. 25 green salted hides, 1/131072c. No. 26 green salted hides, 1/262144c. No. 27 green salted hides, 1/524288c. No. 28 green salted hides, 1/1048576c. No. 29 green salted hides, 1/2097152c. No. 30 green salted hides, 1/4194304c. No. 31 green salted hides, 1/8388608c. No. 32 green salted hides, 1/16777216c. No. 33 green salted hides, 1/33554432c. No. 34 green salted hides, 1/67108864c. No. 35 green salted hides, 1/134217728c. No. 36 green salted hides, 1/268435456c. No. 37 green salted hides, 1/536870912c. No. 38 green salted hides, 1/1073741824c. No. 39 green salted hides, 1/2147483648c. No. 40 green salted hides, 1/4294967296c. No. 41 green salted hides, 1/8589934592c. No. 42 green salted hides, 1/17179869184c. No. 43 green salted hides, 1/34359738368c. No. 44 green salted hides, 1/68719476736c. No. 45 green salted hides, 1/137438953472c. No. 46 green salted hides, 1/274877906944c. No. 47 green salted hides, 1/549755813888c. No. 48 green salted hides, 1/1099511627776c. No. 49 green salted hides, 1/2199023255552c. No. 50 green salted hides, 1/4398046511104c. No. 51 green salted hides, 1/8796093022208c. No. 52 green salted hides, 1/17592186044416c. No. 53 green salted hides, 1/35184372088832c. No. 54 green salted hides, 1/70368744177664c. No. 55 green salted hides, 1/140737488355328c. No. 56 green salted hides, 1/281474976710656c. No. 57 green salted hides, 1/562949953421312c. No. 58 green salted hides, 1/1125899906842624c. No. 59 green salted hides, 1/2251799813685248c. No. 60 green salted hides, 1/4503599627370496c. No. 61 green salted hides, 1/9007199254740992c. No. 62 green salted hides, 1/18014398509481984c. No. 63 green salted hides, 1/36028797018963968c. No. 64 green salted hides, 1/72057594037927936c. No. 65 green salted hides, 1/144115188075855872c. No. 66 green salted hides, 1/288230376151711744c. No. 67 green salted hides, 1/576460752303423488c. No. 68 green salted hides, 1/1152921504606846976c. No. 69 green salted hides, 1/2305843009213693952c. No. 70 green salted hides, 1/4611686018427387904c. No. 71 green salted hides, 1/9223372036854775808c. No. 72 green salted hides, 1/18446744073709551616c. No. 73 green salted hides, 1/36893488147419103232c. No. 74 green salted hides, 1/73786976294838206464c. No. 75 green salted hides, 1/147573952589676412928c. No. 76 green salted hides, 1/295147905179352825856c. No. 77 green salted hides, 1/590295810358705651712c. No. 78 green salted hides, 1/1180591620717411303424c. No. 79 green salted hides, 1/2361183241434822606848c. No. 80 green salted hides, 1/4722366482869645213696c. No. 81 green salted hides, 1/9444732965739290427392c. No. 82 green salted hides, 1/18889465931478580854784c. No. 83 green salted hides, 1/37778931862957161709568c. No. 84 green salted hides, 1/75557863725914323419136c. No. 85 green salted hides, 1/151115727451828646838272c. No. 86 green salted hides, 1/302231454903657293676544c. No. 87 green salted hides, 1/604462909807314587353088c. No. 88 green salted hides, 1/1208925819614629174706176c. No. 89 green salted hides, 1/2417851639229258349412352c. No. 90 green salted hides, 1/4835703278458516698824704c. No. 91 green salted hides, 1/9671406556917033397649408c. No. 92 green salted hides, 1/19342813113834066794898816c. No. 93 green salted hides, 1/38685626227668133589797832c. No. 94 green salted hides, 1/77371252455336267179595664c. No. 95 green salted hides, 1/154742504910672534359191328c. No. 96 green salted hides, 1/309485009821345068718382656c. No. 97 green salted hides, 1/618970019642690137436765312c. No. 98 green salted hides, 1/1237940039285380274873530624c. No