Teacher's Presents Barred.

Under a rule recently adopted by the board of education of New York city school children will no longer be alowed to give presents to their teachers unless the gifts shall be sent anonymously to the teachers' homes. The object of the new regulation is to put an end to favoritism in the public schools, charges having been made that certain teachers were partial to the children of well to do parents because of the presents which such youngsters brought them.

A woman may love flattery and yet dispise an awkward flatterer.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES
via
WABASH R. R.

$13.00—Buffalo and return—$13.00.
$31.00—New York and return—$31.00

The Wabash from Chicago will sell tickets at the above rates daily. Aside from these rates, the Wabash run through trains over its own rails from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago and offer many special rates during the summer months, allowing stopovers at Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Ask your nearest Ticket Agent or address Harry E. Moores, General Agent, Pass. Dept., Omaha, Neb., or C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

It might be well to remember that the oldest families are likely to have the most to be ashamed of.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

You can rely on a man keeping his word when it is to his advantage to do so.

Laundering Thin Dresses.

To launder the exquisite creations of muslin and lace in which this season abounds has become quite a problem, yet the most delicate materials will not be injured if washed with Ivory Soap and then dried in the shade. But little starch need be used.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

There is plenty of room at the top but as soon as a man gets there he tries his best to occupy it all.

A Macedonian's Achievement

Constantine Demeter Stephanove, a native of Macedonia, who after seven years' work has taken the degree of master of arts from Yale, supported himself nearly all that time by working as a conductor on a trolley car in New Haven. When he first came to this country he worked on a farm while he learned the language. Then he went to a preparatory school and from thence to Yale. Next fall he will go to Germany to continue his studies.

Practical Philanthropy.

During the terrible heat in New York Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray, a wealthy woman, adopted a new method of kindness to horses. She would give a truck driver a quarter and tell him to get a soda water. Of course, the man seldom did as suggested, but he invariably stopped and went somewhere and meantime his horses had a much needed rest.

No family, shop, ship, camp or person should be without Wizard Oil for every painful accident or emergency.

Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Never praise a woman's cake unless you are prepared to eat every slice on the plate.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Hope resembles the head of a pin and disappointment the other end.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

An innocent plowman is more worthy than a vicious prince.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Do good to thy friend to keep him to thy enemy to gain him.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Two billion passengers and 950,000,000 tons of goods are carried in a year on the world's railways.

Seminole War Pensioners.

In the Masonic home in Wallingford, Conn., there resides one of the four veterans now alive of the Seminole war. He is Charles Benedict, an old Mason. He is on the list of Uncle Sam's pensioners. Two other survivors of the war, and all one the pension roll, are Samuel Hart, of Rockport, Mass., and Samuel D. Calkins, of Norwich.

Why the King Dropped Albert.

Many theories have been put forward with regard to King Edward's choice of name; that is, the dropping of the appellation "Albert." It is, however, no secret that the king never ... the name of "Albert," and it was only in deference to his mother's wish that he signed himself "Albert Edward." More than once he asked to be allowed to sign himself "Edward," but the queen was obdurate. The king knew that the name of "Albert" would not be congenial to the British nation, and as soon as Queen Victoria had passed away he communicated to Lord Salisbury his wish to be known as Edward VII.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A good man is seldom uneasy, an ill one never easy.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Document Opening to Settlement the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

Following is the President's proclamation opening the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians on the one part, and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876, 894), the said Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever unto the United States of America, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the territory of Oklahoma, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river, where the 98th meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian river, thence down the middle of said main Canadian river to where it crosses the 98th meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning.

And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to settlement and entry have been, as I hereby declare, duly performed.

AUGUST 6 THE DAY.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, respectively, saving and excepting sections sixteen, thirty-six, thirteen and thirty-three in each township, and all lands located or selected by the territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and saving and excepting all lands allotted and confirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set aside as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and reserved at each of said county seats for disposition as town sites, and saving and excepting the lands now used, occupied, or set apart for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, Indian cemetery, wood reserve, forest reserve, or other public uses, will, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manner herein prescribed and not otherwise, be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States land offices at El Reno and Lawton, in the territory of Oklahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sill, Oklahoma territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for both land districts, but at the time of registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which district he desires to make entry. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registration officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a non-transferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

BY DRAWINGS.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by drawings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Okla., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawings as herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each inclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn. While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of the drawings stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number by a postal card mailed to him at the address, if any, given by him at the time of registration. Each applicant should, however, in his own behalf, employ such measures as will insure his obtaining prompt and accurate information of the order in which his application for homestead entry can be presented, as fixed by the drawing. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants, and in the order established by the drawing. At each land office, commencing Tuesday, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125, inclusive, for that district, must be presented, and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 125 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

THE NEUTRAL STRIP.

Because of the provision of the said act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900: "That the settlers who locate on that part of said lands called and known as the 'neutral strip' shall have preference right for thirty days on the lands upon which they have located and improved," the said lands in the "neutral strip" shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry and townsite entry only by those who have heretofore located upon and improved the same, and who are accorded a preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesaid. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during said period of thirty days following the opening without previous registration, and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, and at the expiration of that period the lands in said "neutral strip" for which no entry shall have been made will come under the general provisions of this proclamation.

The intended beneficiaries of the provision in the said acts of Congress, approved, respectively, March 2, 1895, and June 6, 1900, which authorizes a qualified entryman having lands adjoining the ceded lands, whose original entry embraced less than 160 acres, to enter so much of the ceded lands as will make his homestead entry contain in the aggregate not exceeding 160 acres, may obtain such an extension of his existing entry, without previous registration and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, only by making appropriate application, accompanied by the necessary proofs, at the proper new land office at some time prior to the opening herein provided for.

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing, a townsite upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the secretary of the interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement, and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry, and disposition under the general townsite laws of the United States. None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under such general townsite laws, except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

TOWNSITES.

Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, the townsite selected and designated at the county seats of the new counties into which said lands have been formed can not be disposed of under the general townsite laws of the United States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be surveyed, subdivided and platted under the direction of the secretary of the interior, into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, alleys and sites for parks or public buildings, so as to make a townsite thereof: Provided, That no person shall purchase more than one business and one residence lot. Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, at sales to be had at the opening and subsequent thereto."

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before any of said lands remaininig undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law.

It appearing that there are fences around the pastures into which, for convenience, portions of the ceded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon, examining, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians and not to destroy, appropriate or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed so that they may be seasonably removed and preserved for the benefit of the Indians.

The secretary of the interior shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many Groups Deserve Greater Attention Than They Receive.

Among the most popular flowers of to-day are the lovely peonies in varied tints of rose, pale crimson and purple. The petals of some varieties are as large as saucers, and being of a satiny texture, and drooping in graceful folds, they attract a good deal of attention. It is pleasing to know that these tree peonies will grow in any good soil without much trouble, consequently the whole tribe should be found a place in every garden. They give a fine effect in beds on lawns, or may be grown in pots and taken into the conservatory at the present season when at their fullest beauty. Some of the newest kinds measure nine inches across the bloom. These peonies die down in autumn, and start growth with renewed vigor in spring. The gold-flowered Ethiopian lily is another beautiful thing that ladies procure as a fitting companion to the pure white variety. There is also quite a novel pink flowered form, but as yet quite rare; it was discovered recently in Rhodesia. Many dwelling houses are now adorned with the lovely climbing Wisteria sinesis, which is unequalled for the purpose when in flower. The fine pendulous racemes of a rich lavender color remind one of a bunch of grapes from the way they hang on the branches. They are produced so freely that at the present season there seem more blossoms than leaves. The Wisteria is quite hardy and its stems extend to a great length each summer. Young plants can be bought very cheaply, and we strongly recommend this elegant climber to those who do not know it. A group of pretty flowering plants that deserve greater attention than they receive are the double-flowered ivy leaved geraniums. Few plants compare with them for balconies or window boxes or to hang down from stagings in the conservatory or from baskets; the foliage alone is handsome, whilst the flowers which are produced so freely, right through the summer, are both bright and lasting. They look magnificent when trained along trellis work in sunny positions.

THE PRICE OF CHOCOLATE.

Much Cheaper in America than in Countries Where Grown.

When, on drinking your cup of chocolate at breakfast, you find a sediment deposited in the bottom of the cup, you may feel sure that this insoluble stuff is the adulterant with which the chocolate is cheapened to such a degree that the beverage far from its source of production costs less than it does in the place where it is produced. In South America the retail price for the better grades of chocolate averages about $1 per pound, while in Italy, France, England and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. In America the ordinary chocolate sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers say, is that the original product is adulterated greatly before reaching its final market, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce. The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor—usually vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is moistened until it is in a semi-fluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape.—New York Press.

Maurice Barrymore's Witty Retort.

The clever wit of the recently demented actor, Maurice Barrymore, is still the foremost subject in the circle of the unfortunate man's friends. On one occasion, when Barrymore was visited by a number of friends, one of them dropped a 50-cent piece on the floor, and, search high and low, the money could not be found. "Wonder where it went to!" one remarked. "Went to the devil, I guess," said the loser. "Trust you for making 50 cents go further than any one else," said Barrymore.—New York Times.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

Inopportune consolations increase a deep sorrow.—Rousseau.

Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.—Mme. Necker.

If you can not do what you like to do, try to like what you have to do.

Two good rules for life are: Never be discouraged; never be a discourager.—Ariel.

Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.—Voltaire.

WISE OR OTHERWISE.

No philosopher can give a reason for half that he thinks.

A man without a conscience is a man without principle.

The high premium on honesty proves that it is the best policy.

Pride and folly cost some people more than their actual necessities.

Spite enables the fool to believe he is happy in his unhappiness.

A good business qualification is the ability to attend to one's own business.

The Shah's $20,000 Automobile.

A builder of motor cars in Liege, France, has just sent to Teheran an open carriage of the landau shaps, ordered by the shah, at the price of $20,000. It has seats for five, one of which is the driver. The body is painted royal blue, and the wheels carmine. The seats are luxurious, springy and covered with pearly gray satin. Two handsome lamps stand out well from the driver's seat; the frames are silver gilt, and the glass panes beveled; they are decorated in the middle with the lion and sun of Persia.

Green and red will go together. Give a man plenty of greenbacks and he can paint the town a deep red.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?

If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

A wicked hero will turn his back to an innocent coward.

Outcome of Anti-Canteen Folly.

In a letter to his father at Springfield, Mass., Frank Dellinger, a soldier serving in the Philippines, bitterly denounces the temperance people for having brought about the abolition of the canteen. Deprived of beer and whiskey, many soldiers accustomed to drink have taken up the vile Filipino drink, "beno," as a substitute. It not only physically wrecks those who drink it, but in many instances makes them permanently insane. Dellinger cites cases where soldiers have gone crazy from indulging in "beno."

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

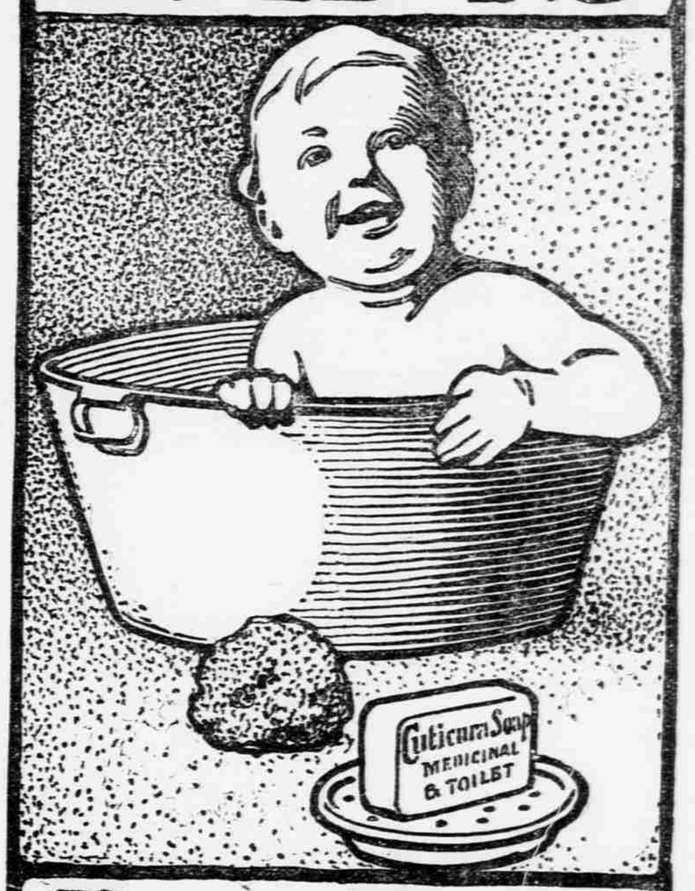
If a man looks upon the wine when it is red it is very likely to cast reflections upon his nose.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

SCALE AUCTION
BIDS BY MAIL. YOUR OWN PRICE.
Jones, He Pays the Freight, Binghamton, N.Y.

DO YOU SHOOT?
If you do you should send your name and address on a postal card for a
WINCHESTER
GUN CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.
It illustrates and describes all the different Winchester Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition, and contains much valuable information. Send at once to the
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

BABY'S



BATH

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS
USE CUTICURA SOAP ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT THE GREAT SKIN CURE

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet, bath, and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR.

Cuticura THE SET Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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