THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever, of general interests to the people of our State. Any information connected with the elections, and relating to floods, accidents, will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be as brief as possible; and they must in all cases be written on one side of the sheet only.

THE NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidacies for Office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are still nominations are made simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

DO NOT CRAVE contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or reserve the same in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. COLLINS,
of Pawnee County.
JAMES LAIRD,
of Adams County.
JOHN M. THURSTON,
of Douglas County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Member of Congress,
EDWARD K. VALENTINE.

For member of Congress (Contingent),
THOMAS J. MAJORS.

For Governor,
ALBINUS NANCE.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
E. C. CARNS.

For Secretary of State,
S. J. ALEXANDER.

For Auditor,
JOHN WALLICHS.

For Treasurer,
G. M. BARTLETT.

For Attorney-General,
C. J. DILLWORTH.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
A. G. KENDALL.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. W. JONES.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Attorney—Third Judicial District.
N. J. BURNHAM.

ALFONSO is singing, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

TAMMANY HALL has been hired for the coming election. Promises of state patronage did it.

THE Democratic chameleon assumed a green back hue in Maine and is exhibiting a beautiful golden and silvery color before New York business men.

REPUBLICAN votes in Arkansas saved the state from most disgraceful repudiation. The debt which the defeated constitutional amendment proposed to repudiate was contracted by a democratic legislature.

OMAHA has more unmarried men in proportion to its population than any city east of the Missouri. This largely accounts for the comparatively small number of children enrolled in the school census.

THERE is more building at present going on in our city than ever before. What is more a source of congratulation to our citizens is the fact the buildings in the course of erection are substantial improvements to our streets and ornaments to the city.

THE Missouri democrats of the national committee are making an earnest appeal for funds to aid in the Indiana campaign. A printed circular to this effect has been sent to every prominent democrat in St. Louis. It's ducats pulls the democratic vote.

THE *Herald* takes pains to inform its readers that Horatio Seymour will speak "words of soberness" to the people of New York on Thursday next. This may be all right, but it is neither kind nor patriotic in the *Herald* to intimate that Horatio is not in the habit of speaking "words of soberness." The chronic fault of democratic stump speakers shouldn't be exposed in this ruthless way.

WESTERN cities long ago became proverbial for the public-spirited generosity of their citizens. In Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco and Cincinnati, large gifts and bequests from wealthy residents for the benefit of the public, have ceased to be a surprise to their citizens. Of late years Cincinnati seems to have led the van in these displays of liberality and latest gift by Mr. C. W. West of $150,000 to found an art museum is but another instance of the same public spirited generosity which, within a few years, has made the city the recipient of seven magnificent gifts, viz: the Hughes and Woodward high schools; the McMicken university; the elegant fountain, the finest work of its kind in this country, from Mr. Probasco; the handsome endowment of an art school from Mr. Longworth; the fund securing free out-door music for all time for the workingmen and poorer classes, from Mr. Groesbeck; and the handsome music-hall, the scene of her remarkable festivals, from Mr. Springer.

Such examples might well be followed further west. The local pride of Cincinnati's noble seven is worthy of emulation. They felt that they owed something to the city in which they had accumulated their wealth, and determined to discharge their indebtedness during their lifetime when they could witness the benefits of their generosity and make sure that the recipients of their gifts would not be deprived of their benefit by the litigation of dissatisfied heirs. They have erected "monument more durable than bronze," a monument of their generosity which will be read while they are still living and which will keep fresh their memories long after they are gone.

MAINE'S ELECTION.

The result of the Maine election is a republican disappointment. The strength of the fusionist vote, which was more than one-half greenback, had been much under-estimated by the leaders of the republican party. It is true that some weeks since Senator Blaine protested that the battle would be a hardly fought contest, and that the campaign in Vermont, compared with the Maine struggle, was a mere "dress parade." The other members of the national committee evidently placed too much reliance on the indignation of the state-at-large against the Garcelon steal of last year, and too little estimate on the forces which the greenback party brought to the relief of the democratic forlorn hope. These confident predictions of republican victory had much to do with the result. The republicans grew over-confident and relaxed their efforts, while their opponents saw the necessity of putting forth every effort to win the day.

The victory of the greenback-democrat coalition in Maine will force the republican party to renewed effort during the remainder of the campaign. Monday's vote shows how little of a democratic and how much of a greenback victory was gained in Maine. The coalition gained one representative, which is counterbalanced by the republican gain last week in Vermont. Ladd and Murch who have been re-elected to congress, are both greenbackers, the former having received his first election two years ago as a greenback candidate and Murch as a greenback labor candidate. Plaisted, the fusionist candidate for governor, acted, until 1876, with the republican party, but in that year joined the greenbackers. The remainder of the fusionist ticket took their stand on the question of an irredeemable paper currency. The legislature, according to the latest accounts at hand, is republican and will elect a republican senator to succeed Senator Hamlin.

One lesson is strongly brought out by the result of Maine's state election. The democratic party have no principles which they are not ready to lay aside at a moments notice in order to gain political power. At this moment they are preaching hard money in New York state and rejoicing over a fiatist victory in New England. The republican party have taken their stand on an honest money platform. That platform they maintained in Maine and are upholding to-day throughout the country. On that issue and on that issue alone they were beaten in Monday's election through a combination of two political parties which cannot unite on the issues of the national campaign. Maine's position in the roll of republican states is by no means hazarded by her decision of Monday. A straight out and out greenback electoral ticket will be immediately placed in the field. The democracy will be compelled to depend for their support on the strength of their own party. There can be no fusion on the democratic and greenback national platform.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Schiller's complete works in English" edited by Dr. Chas. J. Kempell, and selected from the best translations by Cateridge, Lord Lytton and other distinguished literati. This is the first complete English edition of the works of the great German genius. It presents to American readers through the medium of a chaste and elegant translation, a mine of poetic wealth and scholarly culture, and songs whose inspiring strains have given a continued impetus to German patriotism. It has been said of Schiller that none of his great rivals did as much for mankind as he. With the loftiest genius he combined the greatest moral purity, the glowing fervor of the reformer and the world embracing love of the philanthropist. His great heart was all aglow with the love for his fellow men. Hence the unparalled popularity which he enjoys among the German people and hence the veneration which they have for his memory.

In the present edition of the works of the great poet, we find not only the poems and dramas but also the historical philosophical, aesthetical and critical production of Schiller's pen. The publishers have done their part well and the papers, topography and binding will suit the most fastidious reader. The work is illustrated by 56 full page illustrations from the best German artists. Mr. J. I. Frenchauf is the Omaha agent of the publishers, and will doubtless succeed in disposing of many volumes of this most excellent translation.

The Omaha *Herald* which two days ago conceded Maine to the republican party and expended a half a column of slush and gush in showing how the state election could have no influence on the national election in November, is now crowing lustily over the returns which seem to imply the election of the fusionist state ticket and the return of congressmen Ladd and Murch to the house of representatives. The *Herald* of course now sees the handwriting on the wall, the "inevitable doom" of the republican party and the assurance of Hancock's election. It has changed its tune wonderfully within three days.

THE "official" newspaper concern of this city, makes no mention of the vote for refunding $66,000 of the city's bonds which, under the mayor's proclamation of August 23rd, is to take place to-day. Citizens should look to this matter. It simply means the refunding of this amount of floating bonds which are now drawing ten per cent interest with a new issue of the same amount at 7 per cent interest. These bonds are due November 1st, 1882, and the refunding will save nearly $4000.—[Herald.

THE BEE at the very outset warmly advocated the refunding of the city bonds and has written more in favor of refunding such than the two morning contemporaries combined. Editorially and locally, its editor of this paper has strongly advocated the issue of bonds under Mr. Boyd's resolution and urged the passage of the refunding ordinance.

PERSONALITIES.

Grant is in a decline—declining offices in mining companies.

They call him "Rare Ben. Butler," because there is nothing well done about him.

Secretary Ramsey shuts his eyes when he fires a gun. Yet he is secretary of war.

President Hayes' journey to California has filled him with wonder, delight and alkali.

Miss Tree is a great actress, but if she looked anything like a recent picture, it is a Miss Tree how she became one.

Billy Florence has been challenged by a Brooklyn young man to fight a duel. Mr. Florence called him a jokeuse.

An exchange says: "Ass Ward, a Kansas man 102 years old, has just cut a tooth." Now isn't that a little tooth in?

Christine Nilsson is fat, keeps late hours, goes to bed at 5 a. m., and doesn't seem to care whether school keeps or not.

Colonel Blood, of New York, is going to publish a book about Wall street. Blood's book ought to have a good circulation.

Sir Robert Loffan, governor general of Bermuda, is at Niagara Falls. Sir Robert is a good natured man. He is Loffan all the time.

Joe Emmett fell from grace so soon after his sea voyage that The Philadelphia News fears he must have traveled as a saloon passenger.

When David Davis got down off the fence, the whole panel, stakes, rails, rider and all, went sailing up into the air like a balloon.

The Princess Louise will return to Canada in about a month, and Lorne is beginning to get his poker chips and black bottles and things out of the parlor.

Mrs. Larkins, of Cairo, can knock down a horse with a blow of her fist, and yet she makes it her business to read eighteen poems per week and cry over each one.

It is said that Lotta studied almost constantly while abroad, and "has made marked improvement." In view of this fact young men should be very careful about betting how high she can kick.

"Mr. Beck has taken up the cudgels in behalf of the canal boat mule." But the mule is proverbially unreliable, and Mr. Beck's better keep away from his business end just as hard.

The Rev. Joseph Cook and wife sailed for Europe Tuesday, on board the steamer Arizona, from New York. Several words that Joe is going to use in Europe were shipped on ahead in another steamer.

Von Bulow, the pianist, has had a stroke of paralysis and lost the use of his right hand. This could never happen to the young female who pounds out "Pinafore" and "The Babies on Our Block" eleven hours a day.

Railroad "Fools."

Butler County Press.

One of the most important problems that the near future must solve is that of transportation. The latest rumor that reaches us is to the effect that the Union Pacific is secretly making arrangements to build and control elevators all along its line of road. It is only a rumor, but we have every reason to believe it is true. All readers of current events are aware that in the west there is a growing interest in our river highways. There has been a convention of delegates of the Missouri river states called for this fall. Other meetings of like character have been called at various times, and some valuable facts have been obtained. It has been shown that our railroad system in this country costs all the way from 20 to 26 cents more on every bushel of wheat shipped to Europe than water transportation would—a fact that needs no demonstration to convince any thoughtful mind that the great railroad lines are not in sympathy with this growing sentiment. It is also believed that some of the governors have sent representatives to these "river improvement conventions," who were chosen by the railroad companies, and that had it not been for a more startling difference between transportation by water ways and railways would have appeared. The surest remedy for preventing this kind of competition would be for the railroads to take the entire control of the grain trade throughout the whole interior themselves, and refuse to haul for any one else. I would be the safest thing for them to do—for instance: Suppose that David City and other shippers along their line, should desire to use some Missouri river point, and they would raise the freights and make it unprofitable? It would create a unanimity of opinion that it would soon find its way to the legislature, and they might come in troublesome conflict. By building their own warehouses and handling the farmers' products themselves, they could afford to deal very fairly for a few years, if by doing so they could gain the great end, and get a tighter grip on the thumb-screws of oppression. There is a thought here that is not based on the calculations of visionaries. There is danger in the future. We believe as firmly as we believe there is a God in heaven that the monopolists of this country are endeavoring to force the same system of affairs in this country that are seen in Europe. The son of a New England millionaire once said, on his return from Europe, "America has the "finest" peasantry in the world." It was the language of a snob; but, when we consider the fearful rapidity with which snobbery is increasing in this country, no Western Farmer can delude himself for a moment that there is not a meaning in the following language used by the New York Times four years ago: "The land must change ownership, and be cultivated by tenant farmers. The great burden of taxes falls upon the farmer. Upon industry this foundation—our whole fabric rests. There has been an effort on the part of manufacturers to force a cheap wage system. It can never be done as long as the country has seven millions independent and sturdy sons of agriculture and free homes in the West. A quarter of a century more and there will be no free homes. Two million of these free homes have been given away to corporations. They will sell these lands to the landless, and wring ten years of interest besides the principal out of their helpless victims. A few years more, and a mortgage will wrest from the farmer his home, when there will be no more land to homestead, preëmpt or pre-emph. He must then work this land for some other man or starve. It will not take long then, to establish a cheap wage system all over the country.

Southern Claims.

Chicago Times.

The reported refusal of Major General Hancock to make a public declaration of hostility to the payment of southern war-claims of any description is followed by the positive declaration in a Cincinnati paper, that "he dare not do it," because he "owes his nomination to a syndicate of claim agents," having its headquarters at Washington and [illegible] Judge Bartly Poole of North Carolina, Fowler of Tennessee, West of Louisiana, and Butler (B. F.) of Massachusetts." It is further alleged that this syndicate of claim agents was the immediate factor in the defeat of Tilden at Cincinnati, on account of his published declaration (in 1876) of uncompromising hostility to southern war claims of every description.

The very specific and circumstantial character of this allegation will be likely to attract attention, particularly in view of the color of the plausibility which is reflected upon it by the reported refusal of Major General Hancock to make any public declaration of hostility to southern war-claims of every description. The enormous amount of such claims as are not covered by the prohibition in the fourteenth amendment, now in the hands of claim-agents at Washington, is said to be about $2,500,000,000—an amount equal to the national debt. Without doubt, any movement in congress to open the treasury vaults to this great flood of southern war-claims would arouse such a storm of popular indignation as would send the party entering upon that dangerous experiment out of power much more suddenly than it got in. Can there be any more doubt that, should the suspicion of such a purpose, or even a strong apprehension of such a possibility, gain lodgment in the public mind, the party of which Major General Hancock is the chosen pilot would be put beyond the smallest microscopic hope of getting in? If not, then the refusal of Major General Hancock to follow the Tilden precedent by publicly declaring his uncompromising hostility to southern war claims of every description was a serious mistake, not to say a perilous blunder, of that party pilot.

Census Figures.

N. Y. Herald.

We shall probably have to wait a few weeks yet for the official promulgation of the population of the country by the census bureau as ascertained by the census of 1880. But the subject is of so much importance that we insert a table, partly official and partly estimated, which will not vary materially from the official figures. This table includes all the states and all the territories except Alaska, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming. The approximate results are as follows:

States.	*1870.*	*1880.*
Alabama	996,992	1,15[illegible],000
Arkansas	481,471	760,000
California	560,247	86[illegible],000
Colorado	39,864	194,161
Connecticut	537,434	622,166
Delaware	125,015	145,09[illegible]
Florida	187,748	3[illegible]0,000
Georgia	1,184,109	1,5[illegible],000
Illinois	2,539,891	3,10[illegible],000
Indiana	1,680,637	2,066,000
Iowa	1,194,020	1,[illegible],000
Kansas	364,399	1,009,000
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,734,31[illegible]
Louisiana	726,915	9[illegible],000
Maine	626,915	642,000
Maryland	780,894	9[illegible],000
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,822
Michigan	1,184,059	1,600,000
Minnesota	439,706	780,772
Missouri	1,721,295	2,3[illegible],000
Mississippi	827,922	1,04[illegible],000
Nebraska	122,993	45[illegible]
Nevada	42,491	63,000
New Hampshire	318,300	347,1[illegible]
New Jersey	906,096	1,1[illegible],000
New York	4,382,759	5,080,000
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,[illegible],000
Ohio	2,665,260	3,20[illegible],000
Oregon	90,923	17,535
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,26[illegible],000
Rhode Island	217,353	276,710
South Carolina	705,606	6[illegible]
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,570,000
Texas	808,579	1,60[illegible],000
Virginia	1,225,163	1,60[illegible],000
Vermont	330,551	334,455
West Virginia	442,014	708,000
Wisconsin	[illegible]	1,30[illegible],000
Totals	38,162,320	49,3[illegible]
Territories.	*1870.*	*1880.*
Arizona	21,87[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	14,181	135,000
Dist. of Columbia	131,706	177,050
Idaho	14,999	20,000
Montana	20,595	38,668
Utah	86,786	143,000
Totals	290,068	563,998

The aggregate population of the states and territories comprised in the foregoing statement amounts to 49,865,142. The four territories not included will bring up the total to about 50,000,000, making an increase of 11,700,000, or a trifle more than 30 per cent since the census of 1870. This is a satisfactory showing, which the official figures will not essentially change.

The Lessons of Experience.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We are told that the south will not be so lost to good faith and common sense as to attempt to saddle the rebel war debt and the claims for southern losses sustained in the war upon the federal treasury. So the north was solemnly assured that the Missouri compromise was a final adjustment of the slave state struggle, but the south, when it saw fit demanded its appeal, and the northern democratic party supported the slavocrats all through the Kansas – Nebraska contest. So the north was told that the south did not contemplate secession and rebellion in the event of the election of a republican president; but the United States government was openly defied by rebels in arms before Abraham Lincoln reached Washington, and a northern democratic president could not find that he had the right to crush the rebellion before it had made headway. After the war the northern people were assured that the south accepted the constitutional amendments in good faith; but within ten years from the readmission to the Union of the rebel states, the Fifteenth amendment is practically a dead letter in every southern state, and not a word do we read in the northern democratic press in behalf of the millions who are disfranchised. President Hayes took the south at its promises, withdrew military protection from the colored voters of South Carolina, and rejoiced over the progress of "conciliation." But immediately the "shotgun policy" inaugurated a carnival of fraud, intimidation, outrage and death, and an arrogant, armed minority drove a lawful majority from the ballot box, and hounded from the state every man who had dared to take a prominent part as a republican. The south allows no pledges, compact, or law, to stand in its way when bent upon sectional aggrandizement; and painful experience ought by this time to convince the people of the north, that, let the demands of the south be what they may, the northern democratic party, as a party, stands ready to comply with them to the letter.

What it Will Bear.

American Exchange.

A certain organ of the railroads in this city professes to be amused at the action of a number of merchants of this place, who recently adopted resolutions to submit to all candidates for election to the legislature the question: "Will you, if elected, favor the enactment of laws compelling railroads to base their charges upon the cost and risk of service, instead of upon the rule 'what traffic will bear?'" Such a question seems very absurd to railroad men and railroad organs. Not only absurd, but highly preposterous; in fact "it is too perfectly awful." To force the railroads to base their charges upon the cost and risk of service, who ever heard of such a thing! Why, it is just too ridiculous for anything. Of course the railroads charge what the traffic will bear, that is, they get all they can. Why shouldn't they? Who wouldn't if they [illegible] the railroads, that's certain.

The railroads and their "antidote" newspapers say that everybody charges for what he has to sell the largest price that he can get. Ergo, so ought the railroads. Unfortunately for everybody the limit of prices is fixed by competition, and fortunately for the railroads the limit of competition is fixed by fixing the price. In other words, the railroads, while ever ready to demand all the privileges belonging to a private business, are uniformly anxious to escape its embarrassments. Railroading is private enough, so far as it regards the making of charges, or the treatment of patrons, but when it comes to submitting to the uniform laws of trade, there is a howl at once. The railroads refuse to recognize the right of competition to enter their particular field; if it does show itself, it is killed by fighting, or smothered by pools, consolidations, or mutual working schemes. When competition is suppressed then the railroads claim that they have a right to go on as a private enterprise, doing as they please, without submitting to the same restraints that every other private business is compelled to work under. It is time that the railroads became either flesh or fish, private or public. If the one, then let them submit to competition; if the other, then let them bear public supervision and regulation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Denver (Col.) Tribune says that Lieut.-Gov. Tabor is openly in the field as a candidate to succeed Senator Teller.

Mr. R. E. Austin has been nominated for representative in congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district of Iowa.

It is reported that a prominent democrat in Worcester county, Mass., has cancelled all his engagements to speak this fall because Butler has come out for Hancock.

The people of Lucas county, Ohio, who elected a "National Reformer" their county treasurer, are now mourning his stealthy departure, a confessed defaulter to the amount of $47,000.

"The damned rascal" who is chairman of the Republican party in South Carolina" is the title of an editorial article in which the Charleston News (Democrat) pays its respects to ex-Representative Elliot (colored) of South Carolina.

The Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-minister to Russia, has been preparing for active campaign work, and will take the field in Indiana, where he is to deliver his first speech at Wabash, on September 15. He will make three other addresses in the state.

The readjusters of the Ninth district of Virginia have made a nomination for congress. The perennial ex-Gov. Fayette McMullin and two other democrats are running as independent candidates, and the regular democrats, in this division of their forces, are in a quandary what to do.

The Democrats are getting nervous about the Southern claims. It will be remembered that Tilden became so nervous about them in 1876 that he was obliged to publish a letter on the subject. The Democratic National Committee has advised Hancock to follow his example, but he won't.

The republicans have formally decided not to make nominations for representatives-at-large in the fourth, seventh and eighth districts of Georgia. The last is Mr. Alex. Stephens' district, and in the seventh Dr. Wm. H. Felton is again running as an independent democrat. In the fourth, Judge Hugh Buchanan is the Democratic candidate and Judge Joseph F. Pottle an independent candidate.

Capt. W. A. Wilson, of New Boston, Mercer county, Ills., one of the original greenbackers of the state, and two years ago candidate of that party for the legislature, has come out for Hancock and taken the stump for the republican ticket. In his announcement he says: "Some may think strangely of me on account of this change in my political views. Will give this explanation: From live movements on the political checkerboard I have become satisfied that the great issues before the people of this country now is Legal Tender vs. Disunion, as much so as was the case twenty years ago."

Nebraska Republican Platform.

1. The republicans of Nebraska most heartily endorse the profession of principles enunciated by the national republican convention at Chicago, and pledge their unswerving support to the candidates there nominated.

2. We affirm the doctrines of national sovereignty in the formulated principles upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of state rights, is revolutionary in its character and destructive of the unity of the nation.

3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls and the wholesale robbery of the franchises of the republican citizens of Alabama, surprising in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime of all former efforts of the party under the Tweed plan in New York, and the Mississippi plan in the south, as a fair specimen of democratic method and a forecast of democratic dominion in national affairs that should incite every honest man and taxpayer in the country to most earnest endeavor to defeat the party of brigandage and fraud at the polls in November.

4. We have considered "what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive," and have determined to employ our best energies in preventing their sacrifice of the national government by their living comrades through the frauds of the solid south.

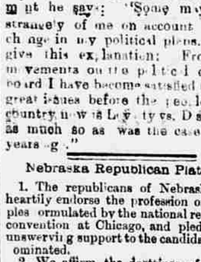
5. We congratulate the people of the state upon the rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded their labor, upon the rapid upbuilding of our material interests since the success of resumption and the revival of trade.

6. We pledge our support to such legislation in congress and such measures by state legislatures as may be necessary to effect a correction of abuses and prevent extortionate discrimination in charges by railroad corporations.

7. We most cordially invite the aid and co-operation in the latest defense of the national integrity and national purse of all republicans and war democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to the party name.

Resolved, That we heartily join in the recommendation made by General Garfield in his letter of acceptance in urging upon congress the speedy improvement of the Missouri river for barge navigation.

ROYAL



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