

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Nebraska Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Committee.

JAMES W. DAVIS, Chairman.

CRETE, August 12, 1881.

MANUFACTURERS are the life of a metropolis.

In a government by the people laws must be enforced without discrimination.

Less prophecy and more prudence is what the people desire from the medical staff at the White House.

AND now Bill Chandler is posing as a civil service reformer. Kellogg and Patterson are yet to be heard from.

Tax evasion robs our city of thousands of dollars which ought to be expended for municipal improvements.

THE San Francisco mint maintains its reputation for scandal in administration through every change of officers.

EVERY tree is known by its fruit and the value or worthlessness of every law can be determined by its enforcement.

With buckwheat fields and glucose factories Iowa will be able to enjoy home-raised cakes and molasses this winter.

The big constitutional lawyers have already pocketed \$5,000 of the saloon keepers' money. Now the police court shysters will have their day.

The refusal of the council to enact an ordinance in accord with the Slocumb law is a big bonanza for Omaha justices of the peace, constables and shysters.

With malarious marshes pouring poisonous gases into the White House the president's physicians feel that their labors are seriously lightened and the patient's life endangered by congressional neglect.

THE railroads have very sensibly decided to offer no obstruction to a full exhibition of Nebraska's products at the State fair. By virtually making half rates the roads will increase their own profits as much as they will benefit the fair.

THE Minnesota wheat crop will fall short of the average, and the yield per acre will scarcely go above eight bushels. To counterbalance American deficiency, Russia has a crop which averages 50 per cent above any recorded in the history of the country.

ONE thousand men and 1,500 tents will be the army representation at the Yorktown celebration. The New York Sea thinks the navy ought also to be represented and proposes to have Secretary Hunt excise the crews upon the fences and mullin stalks of old Virginia.

THE most active encouragement for substituting or defying the Slocumb law comes to the liquor dealers from the bar. The men who practice before the bar at the police and district courts want the men who stand behind the bar to keep up the fight until the liquor union bar is empty.

A NATIONAL dairy fair will be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under the auspices of the National Butter and Cheese Association, in November, which promises to attract a very large attendance. This exposition of dairy products will also include machinery and implements, models of creameries and cheese factories, and dairy cattle. Butter and cheese manufacturers throughout the states are expected to compete. Competition is expected to be keen. The interest manifested indicates that the exhibition will be a success. The fair will continue a week.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools of Omaha will be reopened for the fall term two weeks hence. In these schools more than five thousand boys and girls are in training for the active duties of life at an expense of over \$60,000 a year. These public fountains of knowledge, where the rising generation of men and women, without distinction of station or creed, receive their elementary instruction, should be the pride of every citizen. This pride is however not to be gratified merely by the construction of magnificent and costly school-houses.

If these public schools shall subserve their purpose we must have a practical system of mental, physical and moral training in accord with the spirit of this enlightened and progressive age, and above all things a corps of teachers competent for the responsible duties devolving upon them.

With the growth of Omaha there should be a corresponding growth of our public schools, not merely in the increased attendance, greater number of teachers and enlargement of school facilities, but in the improved standard of scholarship. In other words, metropolitan Omaha should have metropolitan schools. This should be the aim and purpose of our board of education and to this end all their efforts should be directed. From our somewhat limited observation we are led to believe that our public schools have not kept pace with the growth of Omaha during the past five years. We have paid out as much money as any other city of the same population, and most of our teachers are receiving liberal salaries but incompetent and partial examiners and personal favorites in our school board have stocked our schools with many inefficient teachers, and as a consequence materially decreased the efficiency of our schools.

The mere fact that any holder of a teacher's certificate has passed a satisfactory examination by solving correctly the conundrums propounded by the examiners is no proof that they are proper parties to be entrusted with a class in our public schools. A competent teacher should be something more than a mere parrot. Quite apart from the technical knowledge of certain fundamental truths and facts, the teachers in our public schools should possess executive ability that will enable them to maintain proper discipline in the schools, and above all things these teachers should have moral self-control that will inspire respect and confidence.

The true policy of our school board should be to dismiss every teacher that fails to maintain proper discipline and encourage the most efficient teachers by liberal salaries. In the main the graded schools of Omaha will doubtless compare favorably with those of other cities, but our high school is way below the metropolitan standard. It is simply useless, and more than useless, to keep up a high school unless it fully meets the demand for higher education. It is a notorious fact that from forty to fifty of our brightest boys and girls are sent to eastern high schools and seminaries every year because their parents have no confidence in our high school as an educational institution. Nearly all of these boys and girls would be educated in Omaha if the standard of our high school was made equal to that of metropolitan schools of the same grade. And there is no doubt that a large number of pupils from the interior of this state and the farther west will patronize our high school just as soon as its reputation as a first class institution is established. It is simply a disgrace that Omaha, after spending \$200,000 in a high school building, has not the disposition to spend the necessary means for a sufficient number of first class teachers to make her High school course as complete and thorough as that in any other city in the country.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

The passage of the land bill by parliament has ended the long struggle of the present session. What Mr. Gladstone's land bill of 1870 failed to accomplish his measure of 1881 is likely to do. It guarantees to all Ireland fairness of rent, freedom of sale and fixity of tenure. Precisely stated, it provides: (1.) That all leases and rentings shall be for a term of not less than fifteen years, during which the rents shall not be increased. (2.) That the tenants, present and future, shall be allowed to improve their farms as much as they please, and that upon the expiration of the lease, if they leave the land, they shall be entitled to compensation for such improvements. (3.) That the tenants shall have a vested right of property in the lease and in all the improvements they shall make; and that they may sell or devise the same; and that in renewing their leases the existence or value of these improvements shall not be computed in fixing the future rental value of the land. (4.) That the landlords shall not be permitted to demand any more than a "fair and reasonable rent," and when the owner and tenant fail to agree upon what is

a just and reasonable rent the matter shall be determined by a special land court created for the purpose of determining such controversies. (5.) The law is made imperative, and none of its terms or provisions can be evaded, or set aside, or defeated by contract. This provision will protect tenants against a recurrence of those measures on the part of the landlords which so effectively nullified the acts of 1870. Provision is made for transfers by purchase of the land to peasant proprietors. Upon valuation of the land and the payment of one-fourth of the price of the holding, the government will advance the money to pay the other three-fourths and this loan is repayable in twenty-five annual installments, with 3 per cent interest added.

Some interesting statistics of the Mussulman population of the world have recently been published in England by Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt. Mr. Blunt, from a careful study of the pilgrims who make Jeddah their landing point while en route for Mecca, takes a certain portion of them as a representative of the masses. Here are found Indians, Persians, Moors, negroes from the Niger, Malays from Java, Tartars from the Khaties, Arabs from the French Sahara, from Oram and Zanibar, even in Chinese dress and undistinguishable from other natives of the Celestial empire. Mussulmans from the interior of China. The Turk nearest to Europe, and on that account more familiar to us as a typical Mussulman, forms but a small fringe of Islam. Mr. Blunt, counting the 93,250 pilgrims of 1880, calculates that they represent not less than 175,000,000 people. The division of creeds he makes out as follows: Sunites or Orthodox Mohammedans, 145,000,000; Shittites, 15,000,000; Abadites, 7,000,000; Wahabites, 8,000,000. The authority affirms that has been before this asserted, that the progress of Islamism in Africa during the last hundred years has been immense. An exceedingly interesting article which appeared in an English review some years ago, written by a colored man, told of his Mohammedan proselytism. The one great reason why the negro takes to the prophet is that at once he is accepted as a friend and brother by the Mohammedan missionary. He says to the negro, "Come up and sit beside me. Give me your daughter and take mine. All who pronounce the formula of Islam are equal in this world and in the next."

Gambetta is said to have seriously compromised his chance of an election from his old district of Bellevue. A monster meeting was convoked by his electoral committee to which 12,000 tickets of admission were issued. It was the intention of the great orator to deliver his third and last great electoral oration and to complete his political programme partially unfolded in his two previous speeches. All the cablegrams say that the audience was a very different one from that of last Friday. Nearly all who were present were the garb of workmen, and the majority were evidently hostile to M. Gambetta's candidature. At a half-past 8 M. Gambetta came in by a back door and took his seat on the platform. He was greeted with a storm of mingled groans, cheers and hisses. Again and again he rose and attempted to make himself heard, but the uproar was so great that he found it impossible. After half-an-hour's fruitless endeavor to conquer the hostility of the public he abandoned the struggle and withdrew in a great rage amid indescribable confusion. The violence of Gambetta's remarks have made him hosts of enemies at Bellevue. He threw at the hissing and jeering crowd the most abusive insults and threats. "You are drunken slaves; you call me dictator," he yelled rather than shouted, answering the cries of "Down with the dictator," which greeted the attempt of his committee to force a Gambettist politician into the chair. "Do you know what you are? You are drunken slaves. What you are doing was never done by the worst populace. Next Sunday the ballot will avenge me on your disgraceful conduct, and then I shall know how to discover you, even if I have to track you to your den." The Parisian journals throw the blame of the occurrence on the blundering of Gambetta's electoral committee and advise him to stand as a candidate for some other district.

The system of underground telegraph communication throughout the German empire is nearly completed, the only line incomplete being that which will connect Cologne with Aix-la-Chapelle. The total length of the lines is 3,040 miles, almost the whole being composed of a nucleus of seven conducting wires, laid at a cost of over \$7,500,000. The underground lines cross all the great rivers of Germany and unite 221 towns. The paramount idea in this system is the protection of the wire in case of invasion by an enemy, but it yet remains to be tested whether success has been effected in preserving the wires from damp and maintaining their insulation. The system was attempted years ago in England, but failed. The well

known economy and deliberation practiced by the German government is a guaranty, however, that this enormous outlay of money would not have been incurred in a doubtful scheme and that experimental tests were made before the work was undertaken. Should it prove a success, the system will undoubtedly be adopted in this country, where the present unsightly and decidedly primitive system of telegraph wires would make such a change very desirable.

Castelar, the great Spanish liberal leader, has formulated the republican programme. It includes some things impossible of accomplishment, but some that can be achieved. Notably it proposes universal suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and trial by jury. Sagasta, the present government leader, in the meantime indicates it as his purpose to bring about many of the proposed reforms. The friendly attitude he holds towards Castelar and the more advanced republicans, who are pronounced in their opposition to the extreme radicals, affords no little hope that, with the support of the government, the most urgent of the reforms desired may be effected.

Several Scotch landlords have recently made important rent reductions, and now it is learned that reductions have taken place on three of the best known estates in England. Mr. Gladstone has taken off 10 per cent at Hawarden, which is the third time he has made a reduction there, the two former ones having been 15 per cent, each. At Hughenden, the residence of the late Lord Beaconsfield, the agents have returned 20 per cent, and this is said to be in accordance with the late owner's expressed intentions. On the Duke of Westminster's Eaton Hall estate, near Chester, notice has been given that at the forthcoming audit 25 per cent will be returned. On the pasture lands at Eaton Hall, as some compensation for the late flooding, the Duke has reduced the rent 10s an acre.

Never has the present czar of Russia received a more enthusiastic welcome than the one which greeted him a fortnight ago in Moscow, the Holy City of his Holy Empire. When he showed himself at the red staircase in the palace, where the czars have been long accustomed to appear before the masses, the crowd which filled the outer space was enormous, and it cheered him vociferously. From the mayor he received bread and salt, and on a following day, at a reception in the Kremlin, many deputations presented him with the same symbols, as well as with holy pictures and other pledges of devotion.

The estimates for the public works at Cyprus for the ensuing year are \$160,000, of which \$100,000 will be spent in erecting Commissioners' houses, konaks, custom-houses, barracks, and a residence for the governor. Complaints are made that all these public works are of no immediate necessity, and that more urgency exists for work that will develop trade and render trade more easy. Cyprus at present is in great need of water, and it is believed that \$100,000 could be most profitably used in the construction of artificial lakes for the preservation of water which now runs to waste and into the sea.

Education in England, since the elementary educational act of 1870 was enforced, has accomplished very satisfactory results. In 1869 the schools under government inspection only accommodated 1,755,944, while they now provide for 4,240,753 children. The average attendance has risen from 1,152,389 in 1870 to 2,750,916 in 1880, and the support increased by the government to \$10,650,000 in 1880. The system is, however, far from perfect yet, as a vast number of children, on attaining the age of ten years, are withdrawn from the schools, and it is proposed to extend the term of compulsory attendance at least two years. In the salaries of school teachers there has also been a gratifying increase. Ten years ago the average yearly salary of a certificated master was \$483, but is now \$606. Lady teachers' salaries have increased from \$290 in 1870 to \$363 in 1880, and, as a consequence, the number of the latter has largely increased, until the proportions now are 63 per cent of the total number employed.

There are renewed rumors of an alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary. The latter empire was anxious to come to some understanding with the Italian government regarding future acquisitions on the Balkan peninsula, announcing itself ready to accede to Italy an amount of territory on the Adriatic Sea, Trieste and Dalmatia, if no objections were raised to an advance of Austria-Hungary on Salonica. So far as known, these secret negotiations have met with success, and the present Austria-Hungary minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Heymerle, is said to have expressed great satisfaction with the propositions of the Italian government, which are said to involve mainly a treaty of neutrality pending further changes on the Balkan peninsula. What gives the report of an alliance between Italy and

Austria-Hungary a still further appeal of truthfulness is the fact, that while all those negotiations were going on between the two countries Bismarck addressed a letter to the present Italian minister of foreign affairs, Mancini, congratulating him in the most cordial terms on his accession to office, and expressing hopes of the continuance of the entente cordiale now existing between the German empire and the Italian government.

The North Carolina legislature, which submitted a prohibition amendment to the people, consisted of 121 democrats and 40 republicans. The Omaha Herald will please make a note of that.

The opposition to vivisection is steadily gaining strength in Europe. It is claimed that vivisection has been barren in its results in adding anything of value to the knowledge of the human system. Cats and dogs have been known to be cruelly tortured, not only by being cut and mangled in a shocking manner, but also by being partially baked, roasted or boiled. What, again, is to be said of a so-called scientific man who will deliberately nail animals to a table and experiment upon their eyes for no other purpose than "to show the action of the visual organ." The system appears to have had no other effect than to blunt the sensibilities of the practitioner and make him indifferent to the sufferings of patients under his hands.

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HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Pretty and cool evening waists are made of null puffs and lace insertings.

A fashion paper solemnly asserts that a drab-haired woman must never wear a pongee dress.

A New York paper says that fashionable young ladies these days may wear bracelets on their arms while bathing.

Dark garnet wigwags and cashmere will be very fashionable dress fabrics this fall, especially with silk plush or velvet shade draperies.

The present fashionable materials in broadcloth foulards, satens and floral chintzes make up exceedingly well in the antique style of dress now so popular.

Outside dress pockets are no longer seen, the one useful pocket being dexterously concealed among the folds of the tunic or under the drapings of the scarf or panier.

An Iowa wife sues for a divorce because her husband bought candy for another woman. He probably gave his wife plenty of reminding his other half that her washing was his.

A wife at Massillon, O., eloped with her husband's brother. The husband followed them to Black river, and when he saw her get a bullet in return, cursed the pair in the presence of a street crowd, and went home alone.

Terrific shades will be very fashionable this autumn in soft woolen fabrics, trimmed with Roman plaids or Persian striped surah, or more elegantly with panels, revers, vests, cuffs and perlines of seal brown plush.

When a woman has discovered that the door-knob of the left-hand closet of the upstairs parlor bed room, you may talk her round to her by the hour and her heart strings won't tighten.

"Anantha," he murmured, with pathos in his voice, "why do you quiver at my touch? Why do you shrink from my embrace as the startled fawn trembles at the rustling of the autumn leaves?" "I've been vaccinated," she said.

Fifteen young ladies assembled in a class at an Independence hotel a few days ago, paying \$2 apiece for the privilege, to listen to a paper on the subject of "How to copy pictures." He handed them a list of the chemicals necessary with prices attached, and left.

The double woman refused to pay but offered a New York street car to the conductor to put one of her legs on the train. She laughed at him with one mouth and called him bad names with the other until the poor fellow ran shrieking into the baggage car.

The Derby hat will be worn this fall by natty young ladies, but instead of a single black or pearl-colored one there will be varied in the shades of blue, olive and sea green, to match various street costumes.

Mollere shoes of black satin, upon which are set large bows in soft rosette or Persian square buckles of Blenheim pebbles, are worn with moderate party costumes. The heels are only moderately high, with but little curve to them, but the shoes are fine in shape, as they are cut high and are gracefully arched in the true Spanish style.

A couple of girls coming from the social last evening were discussing their young friends and their young friends. "That set me to thinking," said the one, "I've heard to say: 'Well, I s'pose he's good enough, but then he always takes me to prayer meetings, church societies, and school libraries, and there's no money to be spent, and never once to a theatre or for a buggy ride.'"

Mrs. Harriett M. Duncan, an old lady who died in Cincinnati last week at 84, and in whose life the entire growth of the city, and danced with Lafayette on his visit to the thriving frontier settlement half a century ago. There must be a good many people still alive who enjoyed that privilege. Lafayette was given a ball in every city he visited, and old as he was, danced untiringly.

"See her kiss that ugly dog," said one gentleman to a friend in a horse-car in a loud whisper, calling attention to a woman who was lavishing with her endearments of a pet poodle. She overheard the comment, and glowering upon the unfortunate man, said in a vindictive accent: "It won't hurt me, if I do." "Oh, I beg your pardon, madam, but my sympathy was wholly with the dog."

"Every woman," says the editor of the bouchers, "loves pink at heart, and one of the pangs on growing old is caused by finding that pink no longer suits the complexion." "Wear a stiff collar while you can my dear," said a shrewd American matron to a blooming young girl, "when you are as old as I am you will find that you have to make up by paying ever so much a yard for your lace."

"Do you love me?" "Yes," she answered, "better than anything else in the world. It's a beautiful night for a moonlight stroll." "A moonlight stroll?" "Yes, as you would call it. I've been agitated seventeen cents in his right trousers pocket he surveyed the lunar orb and remarked: 'It won't hurt me, if I do.'"

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knows a heap about the weather, but he's a perfect ignoramus about me." A Colorado editor makes this earnest appeal: Go west, girls, and comfort the poor fellows out there. "We want fat and funny girls, to make us smile all over our faces, and fragile ones to hang upon our arms, and petite blondes who like to show themselves on sunny days, and stately brunettes, so beautiful in the twilight. We have mineral springs, and plenty of coal and oxide of iron. The only lack of resources is the potent civilization of their plowmen—the girls."

Heavy striped fabrics alternating with stripes of silk plush, in rich, dark shades of color, will form one of the most expensive and novel dress materials for the fall and winter. These fabrics show broad watered silk stripes, alternating with stripes formed of heavy broad designs, showing leaves and flowers outlined with threads of gold or silver. The colors, though bright and striking, are harmoniously and artistically blended. Many of the designs and effects seen in these new dress materials are carried out in plushes and broadcloths intended for military purposes.

A ripple prevalent on the surface of fashionable society is occasioned by the question whether one is to wear or not to be. American modistes, merchants and society leaders are far from being in accord regarding it, and to-day the hoop-skirt, crimoline, farthingale, and corset, sover name it may be called, seems to occupy a position in the domain of fashion not like that assigned to Mohammed's coffin. It is the grossest mistake to suppose that the re-appearance of this article of dress in a modified form, and shorn of its exaggerated proportions, is only a question of time, and that in the near future it will be as universally worn as it was ten years ago.

Louis Quince scarfs and sashes, enormous in size, are fashionable. They are made of many rich materials, and are frequently fitted into the waist seams at the back, and from there are slashed open and carried almost to the foot of the dress, in numerous loops which impart an appearance of fullness to the tunic. They are sometimes bordered with a handsome Greek or Persian embroidery. Others are made of broad, heavy watered silk, lined with pale gold-colored surah and trimmed with a beaded embroidery of jet and gold. These scarves are twice or four times as long as they are wide, and are fully answer as drapings to the skirts of trained dresses.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Since the assassination an eastern manufacturer is experimenting on a bullet-proof liver pad.

There is to be a journal devoted to the interests of policemen. We presume it will be subscribed for at club rates.

Will the coming man drink beer? No; he'll drink glucose, citric acid, rosin and other dainties.—New York Graphic.

Thirteen hundred Italians have been sent to work on Colorado railroads, but there is no perceptible thinness in the land army.

Watermelons grow so large in Nebraska that one of them will feed a family of fourteen persons, and leave a good slice for the hired man.

The carpenter editor of the Boston Post is out with this advice: "The true way for a woman to drive a nail is to drive the blow square at her thumb. Then she'll at least avoid hitting her thumb, anyway."

An Ohio man has had the luck to find sixteen pocket-books in the last five months, and you can imagine how he feels when he looks at the sum of seven cents which is the gross amount contained in all.

Some one wrote to Horace Greeley inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might be, but that whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred guano and butter.

For one long week Norwich, Connecticut, druggists had no stock to give away or soda water to sell, and the only additional thing needed to plunge the town into despair was for some one to cut the telegraph wires.

The man who sits down on the road to success and waits for a free ride, will get left.—Whitehall Times. And the man who jumps on the tailboard of some one else's success, will be left behind. "Whip behind."—New Haven Register.

Another Ohio man has just got a cry of "Whip behind." He was a postmaster who just saved the government a little money by printing his own postal cards, and he has got a nice new place in jail. There is no salary attached to his new place, but then nobody is trying to crowd him out.

An exchange prints a long receipt explaining "how to perform a dwelling." It's too expensive. The cheapest and quickest way to perform a dwelling is to fry a piece of codfish or roast a few onions. They go right to the spot, and linger around the spot for a considerable period.—Norristown Herald.

Sitting Bull says he wants to be free, and "go about whenever I please and have a waiter. Pretty soon he will want to rent his hair in the middle, sport a single-barrel eyeglass and wear his watch chain on the outside of his coat. Then, he should be given a toy pistol to play with."—Norristown Herald.

A Kentucky candidate ran six wagons loaded with watermelons into his village on election day and caught the colored voters to a man. His rival was dazed by the display, and he has since been in the race at all. Strategy and watermelons will win every time when the colored man is the object worked for.

An extract from the letter of a recent emigrant: "In working on a road here at Saratoga but I don't intend to do it long. Shure Mike Mullooney, who left home three years ago come mix-Aister, has a rich young lady to drive him around the city and a beautiful woman as sits up behind an his arms folded like a Gino gentleman entirely."

Cincinnati has long ago been forced to surrender to Chicago the title of "Porkopolis," but Cincinnati has the advantage of whiskey. Chicago slaughters the hogs, but Cincinnati takes the care for producing the stuff that changes men into swine. No wonder, then, that Cincinnati has a lot of snake stories about this year. Cincinnati whiskey is what makes em.—[New Orleans Times.

In order to cure her husband of drinking a colored woman in South Carolina put concentrated lye in his whiskey. The last words he uttered were to the effect that it would be a relief to him to drop into Hades to cool off, and the last words she said spoke to the outside world as she dodged into jail were: "I never shed such weak stomachs as de niggars are gittin' nowadays; dey can't stan' nothin' but de good to mixed de beverages, and handin' it to customer, said, 'Is this hot enough for you?' A pistol flourished in the air; there was a flash, and the druggist fell dead behind the counter. The verdict as the jury was "accidental homicide arising from a misconstruction of language."

A leafy background, two noble trees, a hammock swinging between them, and she on the hammock, is a very pretty picture, young man, very pretty, and we don't blame you for being attracted by it. It is a magnet of such wondrous powers. By a magnet of such power you will be able to keep that picture all your days, or whether in the coming days it will not be as brightly by a chromo of a woman, jaded woman, in her doughnuts over a hot fire in the middle of a hot summer day. The two pictures are intimately connected.

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