

The Omaha Bee

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

The glucose manufacturers have been holding a session in Chicago. All reports agree that they were a sweet set.

JOHN KELLY announces that he has no overtures to make to either faction of the legislature. Let the procession proceed.

GENERAL HANCOCK has at last secured the presidency; the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania is the fortunate organization.

BURRIDGE and Blackburn are fighting their duel at long range. They are shedding good deal of printer's ink, however.

AND NOW the Chicago Herald is on hand to prove that brother-in-law Scoville is a dead beat of the first water. Guiteau's connections seem to have caught the infection.

The sleeping car companies still talk consolidation in order to reduce expenses. There are no intimations that a reduction in the rates for seats and berths is under consideration.

A BILL to grant land in severalty to the Omaha Indians was introduced on Wednesday in the senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. Why should the Omaha's seek relief through an Alabama statesman.

The Philadelphians are urging the government to sell the old United States mint and erect a new mint in another part of the city. The government would do better to relocate the mint nearer the base of supplies—say Omaha.

It is now currently reported at Washington that Secretary Kirkwood will be tendered an important foreign mission soon after Sargent assumes charge of the interior department. If this report proves true it may explain the outcome of the Iowa senatorial contest.

OMAHA and Council Bluffs should join hands next spring for the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri. The U. P. railroad bridge does not afford the necessary facilities for the constantly increasing traffic and travel between the two cities and something must be done in this direction during the present year.

It was a shrewd dodge of the woman suffragists to place their petitions on the desk of every senator, instead of combining them all in one. This was done in order that a spontaneous demand of the enfranchisement of the down trodden sex might seem to come from every section of the country. Senator Ingalls, in presenting one of these documents, said he was only contributing his part towards the farce, in which he had no heart.

DR. MARY WALKER, who has returned to Washington for the season in lured garbments of the latest cut, has been interviewed by a reporter and flies to the defense of Guiteau. "I think it would be a burning disgrace to the country," she exclaimed vehemently, "if that man should be hung. He is a monomaniac on that subject and has shown himself to be insane throughout the trial. His hanging would disgrace me and all other citizens." "But you are not a citizen," put in the impudent reporter. "O yes, I am," she said. "I voted at the last school election in New York." It is lucky that the fair Mary is not citizen enough to set on the Guiteau trail.

The idea that delinquent contractors on the star route service could be prosecuted on their bonds, has fallen to the ground since the discovery that most of the bonds are worthless. Since the revelation of straw bonds as part of the system of defrauding the postoffice department, it is an open question whether there was any honesty in dealing with that department at all. The interior and postoffice departments appear to have been centers of thieving operators to a remarkable extent. The star route business was only one of the rascalities. Straw bonds are, if anything, worse than straw bids, because they break the hold of the government on its contractors.

ACCOMMODATING GENTLEMEN

The fact that some of our most respectable citizens have endorsed the petition for a license to sell liquor for a notorious resort like the Saint Elmo affords a striking illustration of the recklessness with which many of our business men are signing petitions for everything and everybody. Many of our business men sign petitions with a reckless disregard of all consequences, and it is just as easy to procure their names to a petition asking the governor or president to pardon and let loose on the community the most dangerous criminal, as it is to get their endorsement to applications for appointment to positions of trust of men whom they have refused credit for five dollars. In fact it has become a common practice with some of our best business men to sign every paper except a promissory note or a pledge for a contribution to some public charity. These accommodating gentlemen do not realize that they often assume a grave responsibility as endorsers of petitions.

They do not realize that public men and especially executive officers often regard these endorsements as personal requests which they do not feel prudent to refuse. They do not comprehend that the signers of a petition to pardon desperadoes and murderers out of the penitentiary are fully as responsible for the consequences of liberating a criminal as the executive who grants their request. When business men sign the petitions to license notorious disorderly houses or immoral resorts, they become indirectly responsible, not only for the bad influence exerted by such disreputable resorts, but for the vice and crime that is fostered in such establishments. We know the accommodating gentlemen are very anxious to please everybody, and many of them cannot muster courage enough to say no to any request that only requires them to sign their names to a petition, but they have no right to be so accommodating when their signatures affect the welfare of the whole community. What would be thought of the business man who would vouch for a notorious dead beat and swindler as a man of good standing commercially, and yet reputable business men have vouchered for the respectability of Dick Curry and the St. Elmo. The only natural explanation is that they have signed these vouchers thoughtlessly and without for a moment considering the gravity of the act. True, the mayor and board have full authority to reject any application for license which comes from a notoriously disorderly resort; but that fact does not exonerate the endorsers of such applications. When it is once understood, however, that men who sign such petitions do so with full knowledge that their action will be made public, and when these accommodating gentlemen comprehend that they are assuming a dangerous responsibility in signing petitions promiscuously, they will exercise greater discretion in their endorsements.

THE MARCH CONSPIRACY

Every friend of the late President Garfield will indignantly repudiate any defense of his official actions based on the theory that he was a mere "puppet" in the hands of his friends. Such a plea is at once an insult to his memory and a slur upon his brave and manly character. The charge that General Garfield was a weak man was used before and very thoroughly exploded during the late presidential campaign. It was again taken up by a faction of the republican party after his inauguration as president and contradicted to their own satisfaction. During the weary three months succeeding the assassination, when the patient sufferer lay battling for life, no voice dared raise itself to accuse the dying president of a lack of either physical or moral courage. The people of the United States were hardly in a fit humor to listen to such a charge, at that time. It is a shame and a disgrace that to-day, while soldiers are still guarding the flower-covered coffin of the dead president, partisan malignity has again raised its hand to stab the friends of the late administration from behind the shadow of the dead chief, and to "excuse the errors" of the president on the ground of weakness of character and dependence upon the opinion of others. The New York Commercial refers to what it terms "The March conspiracy," referring to the nomination of Judge Robertson. Taking its cue from Gorman's star route organ, which shamefully abused General Garfield during his lifetime, it endeavors to cast odium upon Mr. Blaine as suggesting and engineering the change in the New York custom house which resulted in the resignation of the New York senators and the assassination of the president. No other answer to the charge is necessary than the frank and manly letter of General Garfield, which was printed a few days ago in these columns, in which he declared that Mr. Blaine's shoulders was as weak as it was unjust, and asserted that Mr. Blaine's whole influence had been to

build up and unite the whole party

irrespective of factions. Mr. Robertson's appointment was President Garfield's own act. It was neither suggested or seconded by Mr. Blaine. General Garfield's statement on this point is full and explicit. After an earnest effort to do full and ample justice to all sides, after placing three of Mr. Conkling's friends in his cabinet, and distributing every important federal office except one in New York City to supporters of Gen. Grant at Chicago, the president reserved the collectorship for Mr. Robertson. It was his own act for which he never made an apology and for which his friends have certainly no reason to apologize to-day.

"Conspiracy" is an unapt term to be applied to the event of last March. Who were the conspirators, and for what end did they conspire? What were the results of that conspiracy, over which the Commercial is now so exercised? We remember that on the third of July rumors of another conspiracy were rife throughout the country, in which the name of Mr. Blaine nor those of his friends figured. But this is probably not the conspiracy to which the Commercial refers. "Public opinion," says Giteau, "is changing in our favor." Perhaps it is. But public opinion has not changed so radically since that day, only three months ago, when fifty millions of people mourned over their dead magistrate, that it will either foster or applaud such wanton attacks upon his memory as are now being made by men who poisoned the happiness of his short term of official life and exulted secretly over the outcome of Guiteau's dastardly deed.

Our public lands are rapidly passing from out of the hands of the government. The land office reports that the arable lands open for pre-emption will soon be exhausted, and the statement has caused an investigation, which shows that every western man who has known for years—that vast quantities of lands have been taken up and are held under false pretenses. The desert land grab in California, the overlying Spanish land grants in New Mexico, and the enormous quantities of alleged "swamp" and "overflow" lands in the south which have been grabbed by the land sharks are instances in point. All these discoveries seem suddenly to have flashed upon the minds of certain congressmen, although the press has been calling attention to every essential fact in the cases for years. During this time the general land office has slumbered on in peaceful but persistent ignorance of the scandals affecting its management. Special agents are now called for to investigate the subject. Between the land grants to railroads and the land sharks outside of the railroads is a question whether much of the public domain will be left by the time these agents get down to business.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The sugar crop of Louisiana this year, is estimated at 150,000 hogheads. The Ottumwa (Ia.) Lumber and Iron Works are working a force of 300 hands on full time. The annual capacity of the locomotive works of the United States, of which there are twenty, is 1250. The Chicago locomotive works, with a capital of \$2,000,000, has been incorporated. The works will be erected near the town of Pullman. The engine factory at Mint Corner, N.C., shut up last season 5300 cans of Swiss confectionery, this product already been shipped west. The shops of the Wabash railroad at Peoria, do the repairs for 100 locomotives, and 3000 miles of road. There are some 375 men employed there. The Taunton locomotive works have two substantial eight-wheeled engines ready for shipment, destined for the rolling stock of the Mexican railroad. The number of engines made by the Fairbanks scale works at St. Johnsbury during the past twelve months has exceeded 63,000, or 8,000 more scales than were sold in 1881. Three counties in Kansas, McPherson, Pawnee and Mitchell, from an aggregate of 19,031 acres raised 12,855,150 pounds of broom corn, of an aggregate value of \$480,000. Alabama will produce about 400,000 tons of pig iron in 1882, and Tennessee will fully double her output of 1880. The total Southern product of ores in the present year will not reach a million tons.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

There are two hundred and nineteen houses at Spangway, in the Washington Territory. Of last year's grain crop there has already been mowed 62,732 tons, out of a total of 112,685 tons. During the past five months \$25,275 have been expended in the construction of new buildings at Spangway. There are 3,000 men at work on the N. P. railroad near Lake Penit d'Oreille. The weather is very favorable for railroad work. The lumber exports from Seattle for foreign countries in 1881 amounted to 41,760,700 feet, valued at \$394,065. The coastwise traffic is unknown, but it is estimated at the custom house for this district to equal 12,000,000 feet, the aggregate value of foreign and domestic exports being \$1,718,226. Nineteen vessels were built on Puget Sound last year of 3,591 tons, at a cost of \$274,300. November 1, 1880, 360,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 laths and pickets, \$2,000,000 shingles, and spars, to the amount of \$240,000, have been sent from Puget Sound to the coastwise ports. The Philadelphia American remarks that Pennsylvania is still at the head of the States producing ore, her yield being a little more than one-fourth of the whole of the United States. Michigan is pressing us closely. A considerable steel making industry exists at the present day in China on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to the coast for export to this district. It fetches much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Michigan car company, of Detroit, Mich., completed last year 6,000 freight cars for use on the Michigan roads, valued at 30,000,000 feet of lumber and 12,500,000 feet of iron and steel. In addition, it did repair work to the value of \$2,000,000. The Manchester locomotive works are running thirteen hours per day, and employed 625 men. The company are now filling an order for twenty-four locomotives for use on the Chicago and North Western railroad, and twenty for the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad. Operations have recently been commenced at the works of a Pittsburgh company for the manufacture of the new method of making crushed coke. The works are located at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., and are the most extensive of their kind in existence. Their capacity is 200 tons of coke daily. The first line of telegraph was erected less than 40 years ago, and at the present time there are more than 1,000,000 miles of line in use in this country. The first with 250,000 miles, with the immediate addition of adding another 100,000 miles; Germany's cables next with 15,000 miles and the great Chinese Empire last, with 1,200 miles. In Norway, during 1880, two new wood pulp factories were put in operation, six are about to be built, and eight of the new ones are to be completed. Besides these there is running one chemical wood pulp factory. The factories producing pulp from wood pulp have given a liberally good profit, and the quantity exported has been larger than in previous years. Mr. C. C. Gilman, of Eldora, Ia., has recently patented an invention for the manufacture of iron and steel. His process is described in his letters patent as follows: The composition consists of Kaolin clay, free from grit, one part; resinous matter, one part; iron filings, one part; and water, sufficient to form a slurry, which is thoroughly incorporated in the above, by the aid of machinery, into a plastic mass. It is then dried, the dried mass being gradually raised until all the solvent is consumed. This material, being free from grit and tough in texture, can be drawn into wire, and the quantity with edged tool, and before or after such treatment can, after slipping and glazing, be submitted to a second firing, with fine results in ornamentation obtained.

POLITICAL NOTES

There are some signs visible to close observers of the birth of an independent movement in Louisiana. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, instead of having to scuffle for a re-election, was nominated unanimously. Ex-Congressman Felton, of Georgia, promises that the independent party of his state shall be effectively organized by this year. "Georgia is late to-day for revolt." The Philadelphia ballot-box stuffer, who goes to prison for six months, pays \$100, cannot vote for seven years, and is for all time disqualified from holding public office. The impression prevails that the youthful J. Tilden will shy his castor into the ring in 1884, and once bounding in after it with a "Hoop-la" here we are again, Mr. Merryman?—Baltimore American. Joseph Bell, a New York City lawyer, has been appointed by President Arthur Associate Justice of New Mexico. Mr. Bell was Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Hollins until the close of last month. The society of lawyers in England in order to satisfy the citizens who complain of endless trains. The coal will be two miles long. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company are planning to build a line between St. Louis and Lincoln, Neb. This would be a decidedly good move on the part of the railroad company. Work on the tunnel through the Mallen pass, near Helena, Montana, was inaugurated with civic ceremonial and un'er auspicious circumstances generally. The work will cost \$350,000, and require the year to eighteen months to perfect it. The Pennsylvania system of railroads comprises seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-five miles of road. This includes the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road, and all others controlled by the Pennsylvania company and Pennsylvania railroad company. The Denver and Rio Grande road from Ute to Denver, Co., was completed on January 1st, a distance of over one hundred and twenty miles. This will give the Atchi-

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into Denver with their own cars and will obviate the matter of breaking bulk at Pueblo. A railway carriage was recently run from Brighton to Victoria, in England, which was lighted with stored electricity. It was a practical application of M. Faure's theory, made public a few months ago, and is said to be cheaper than oil. The success of the experiment is likely to mark a new era in railway management. The rolling stock of the Denver & Rio Grande company, now consists of 2,689 coal and flat cars, 2,086 box cars, 30 refrigerator cars, 142 stock cars, 3 wrecking cars, 62 cabooses, 12 coppers, 37 coaches and chair cars, 46 baggage, mail and express cars, 55 construction cars; or a total of 4,012 cars. There are 156 locomotives and 130 are in process of construction at the Baldwin & Grant locomotive works, thirty-four of which were to be shipped during December.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS

CALIFORNIA There were thirty nine cases of small-pox in San Francisco on the 7th. Ojium smugglers were captured in the Bay last week, with \$50,000 worth of the stuff.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

One million cubic feet of gas were consumed in December to light the public buildings of San Francisco. There are now 5,067 members of the United Free Press Association. Daily attendance during the past month was 412. Five men, with two wagons, came into Marysville the other day with \$35,000 worth of gold dust, the result of thirteen months' work on a flume on York Flat. The public library of San Francisco contains 22,700 books; books read in the library, 10,463; circulated outside, 17,315; total, 28,078; per cent of fiction to all books read, 61. WASHINGTON TERRITORY There are two hundred and nineteen houses at Spangway, in the Washington Territory. Of last year's grain crop there has already been mowed 62,732 tons, out of a total of 112,685 tons. During the past five months \$25,275 have been expended in the construction of new buildings at Spangway. There are 3,000 men at work on the N. P. railroad near Lake Penit d'Oreille. The weather is very favorable for railroad work. The lumber exports from Seattle for foreign countries in 1881 amounted to 41,760,700 feet, valued at \$394,065. The coastwise traffic is unknown, but it is estimated at the custom house for this district to equal 12,000,000 feet, the aggregate value of foreign and domestic exports being \$1,718,226. Nineteen vessels were built on Puget Sound last year of 3,591 tons, at a cost of \$274,300. November 1, 1880, 360,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 laths and pickets, \$2,000,000 shingles, and spars, to the amount of \$240,000, have been sent from Puget Sound to the coastwise ports. The Philadelphia American remarks that Pennsylvania is still at the head of the States producing ore, her yield being a little more than one-fourth of the whole of the United States. Michigan is pressing us closely. A considerable steel making industry exists at the present day in China on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to the coast for export to this district. It fetches much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Michigan car company, of Detroit, Mich., completed last year 6,000 freight cars for use on the Michigan roads, valued at 30,000,000 feet of lumber and 12,500,000 feet of iron and steel. In addition, it did repair work to the value of \$2,000,000. The Manchester locomotive works are running thirteen hours per day, and employed 625 men. The company are now filling an order for twenty-four locomotives for use on the Chicago and North Western railroad, and twenty for the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad. Operations have recently been commenced at the works of a Pittsburgh company for the manufacture of the new method of making crushed coke. The works are located at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., and are the most extensive of their kind in existence. Their capacity is 200 tons of coke daily. The first line of telegraph was erected less than 40 years ago, and at the present time there are more than 1,000,000 miles of line in use in this country. The first with 250,000 miles, with the immediate addition of adding another 100,000 miles; Germany's cables next with 15,000 miles and the great Chinese Empire last, with 1,200 miles. In Norway, during 1880, two new wood pulp factories were put in operation, six are about to be built, and eight of the new ones are to be completed. Besides these there is running one chemical wood pulp factory. The factories producing pulp from wood pulp have given a liberally good profit, and the quantity exported has been larger than in previous years. Mr. C. C. Gilman, of Eldora, Ia., has recently patented an invention for the manufacture of iron and steel. His process is described in his letters patent as follows: The composition consists of Kaolin clay, free from grit, one part; resinous matter, one part; iron filings, one part; and water, sufficient to form a slurry, which is thoroughly incorporated in the above, by the aid of machinery, into a plastic mass. It is then dried, the dried mass being gradually raised until all the solvent is consumed. This material, being free from grit and tough in texture, can be drawn into wire, and the quantity with edged tool, and before or after such treatment can, after slipping and glazing, be submitted to a second firing, with fine results in ornamentation obtained.

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TEXAS HOMES FOR ALL! ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA. CHEAP HOMES FOR ALL! 50,000 Laborers Can get Immediate Employment, at Good Wages, on Farms and Railroads in Texas Alone. The Southwestern Immigration Co. Will mail on application, free of cost, postage prepaid, books with maps, giving authentic and reliable information of Texas, Arkansas, or Western Louisiana. Those desiring a change to a new country, address B. G. DUVAL, Secy, Austin, Texas.

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The "American Cattle Journal." WANTED Agents and correspondents in every county in the United States to canvass and get up orders for a very superior grade of Premium Ticket, and draws a prize in the Annual Distribution of Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Hens, &c. Recruits and Implements, Fruit, Trees, Jewels, &c. Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Special prizes offered for agents. Send stamp for samples. Address W. C. B. ALLEN, Pub. "Rural Nebraska" (The "American Cattle Journal") Omaha, Neb. 1024

MASTER'S SALE. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska: James K. O. Sherwood, vs. Calvin Butler & Rebecca Butler, In Chancery. G. W. Dunn & Henry Felber, vs. J. M. Ford & George W. Ford, Executors of the will of the late George W. Ford.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of a decree entered in the above case, on the 2nd day of September, 1881, by the Hon. J. M. BIERBOWE, Special Master in Chancery in said Court, will on the 12th day of January, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the west door of the United States Court House and Postoffice building, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, State and District of Nebraska, sell at auction the following described property, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section numbered nineteen (19), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section numbered thirty (30), all in township numbered thirty-one (31) and range numbered twenty-eight (28) east, in the County of Cedar and State of Nebraska. ELLIS L. BIERBOWE, Special Master in Chancery. D. G. HULL, Sol. for Plaintiff.

MASTER'S SALE. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska: New England Mortgage Security Company vs. Martha A. Conard land George P. Conard, In Chancery. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of a decree entered in the above case, on the 2nd day of September, 1881, by the Hon. J. M. BIERBOWE, Special Master in Chancery in said Court, will on the 12th day of January, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the west door of the United States Court House and Postoffice building, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, State and District of Nebraska, sell at auction the following described property, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section numbered ten (10) in township numbered thirty (30) and range numbered twenty-eight (28) east, in the County of Dixon and State of Nebraska. ELLIS L. BIERBOWE, Special Master in Chancery. D. G. HULL, Sol. for Plaintiff.

PROBATE NOTICE. State of Nebraska, Douglas County ss: A. A. County Court, County Court Room, in and for said County, Dec. 21st, A. D. 1881. Present, A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Gilbert deceased: On reading and filing the petition of John B. Sneed, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself, as administrator, and Ordered, That January 25th, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said estate may appear at a County Court to be held, in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order in this OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said County, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge. dec-23-21

Examination of Teachers. I will be present at my office in Creighton block on the 13th of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., to examine such applicants as may desire to teach in the public schools in Douglas County, Quarterly examination first Saturday in February, May, August and November. J. J. POORE, County Superintendent. Aug 24-1st and 3d terms

THE POPULAR CARPET HOUSE! J. B. DETWILER, 1213 Farnham St., OMAHA, NEB. Have reduced prices and are now selling: 3 1/2 Body Brussels, \$1.25; Best 3-ply Carpet, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Best Ingrain, 90c to \$1.15; Cheap in grain, 50c to 60c.

Probate Notice. State of Nebraska, Douglas County ss: A. A. County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County, Dec. 21st, A. D. 1881. Present, A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of Joseph B. Nelson, deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Martha B. Nelson, praying that the intestate's real and personal estate, as well as the interest therein, be administered to her, as administratrix, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order in this OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, a newspaper printed in said County, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. HOWARD B. SMITH, County Judge. dec-23-21

LEGAL NOTICE. To John H. Green: You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of February, 1879, the undersigned duly pur- chased, at private sale, the following described real estate, county and state records, to-wit: Lot 4 w, in section 26, township 15, range 12 east, in said county, as surveyed—such purchase being for delinquent taxes and county and city property, duly levied and assessed against said property and assessed in name of John H. Green. You are further notified that the time of redemption of said property, with all taxes and costs, being February 26, 1882, and that unless redemption is made according to law, application will thereupon be made to the court to treat for a deed for said property. AUGUST DOLL, Omaha December 19, 1881. dec-23-21

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