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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS

S. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 488, Omaha, Neb.

Delegates and visitors to the Chicago convention will find The Daily Bee on sale every day at the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific House and the Sherman House news stands.

THEY are waiting for "the coming man," in Chicago. He is on his way there.

IT is safe to say that the next prize fight along the line of the Union Pacific railroad will not take place in Saunders county.

SENATOR VAN WYCK still continues to give the railroads the hot end of the poker. The fraudulent land grants must go.

THE controversy as to the authorship of "The Bread-Winners" has at last been settled. Ferdinard Ward was the author of that work.

THE numerous financial failures may have a depressing effect upon the men who are in the habit of furnishing the "bar'l" for presidential nominees.

THE best thing the city council can do is to repeal the Baldwin-Kaufman ordinance, and pass an ordinance that will be in strict conformity to the Slocumb law.

IF the Farnam street paving contractors make as rapid progress in their work as the sewer contractors have done the business men of the street will be well satisfied.

IF Chicago speculators do not get up a "corner" on convention seats that will make the board of trade green with envy, the republican party may congratulate itself over good management in a wicked city.

A SURPLUS of $155,000,000 was reported from the treasury a few days ago. The emotion of Mr. Morrison and the friends of a horizontal revenue reform upon reading the announcement can be better imagined than described.

THOSE who were so hasty to condemn Grant & Ward for their peculiar business methods, can now pour out their denunciations upon the officials of the Penn bank at Pittsburg, who, with a capital of only $200,000 to work on, managed to steal more than $2,000,000. The only thing found in the bank of any value was the safe, and that was too heavy to be carried off.

BUT very little has been heard from Henry B. Payne and his presidential boom lately. It is positively asserted, however, that in case Tilden declines the nomination, which is not very likely, he will accept the empty honor. The New York *Sun* is kindly shining on Mr. Payne just at present, and possibly it may succeed with him better than it did in booming Holman.

THAT old war-horse, General Crook, passed through Kansas City Friday evening on his way to West Point, to deliver the address before the graduating class, on June 14. Incidentally, he might stop long enough in Chicago to be entered as a dark horse in the presidential race. No better dark horse for such a race can be found anywhere, and the people of the west would like to see him come to the front, if dark horses are to have any show this time.

THE foundation for the pedestal and statue of Liberty in New York harbor is completed. It stands on Bedloe's island and is 91 feet square at the bottom and rises 52 feet above the surface. Upon this the pedestal will rise to a height of 117 feet, while the statue itself is 157 feet high, making the total height from low water 332 feet. From the top of the statue the view will be superb, and elevators will run up through pedestal and statue. The chief engineering difficulty—after getting money enough for the work—is to devise means for preventing the statue from being blown over by the strong winds.

APROPOS of the crusade begun against piano playing in Berlin, the New York *Times* says: "The average German young lady practices four hours every day, and many German young men imitate her miserable example. Police statistics show that the number of pianos in Berlin averages two and an eighth for every house. Thus on every block of a Berlin street there are from 200 to 740 pianos, according to the character of the street and the financial circumstances of the residents. In a block where there are, say 400 pianos, each of which is in operation four hours a day, it is evident that there cannot be a moment between dawn and midnight when some one is not practicing scales and exercises, or, worse still, playing Wagner's music."

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The national republican convention which meets in Chicago this week will be in some respects the most notable of any which has assembled since the gathering which placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination twenty-four years ago. Like that it will thoroughly represent the wishes of the mass of the party. The clamors of four years ago against the appointment of delegates-at-large and the use of the government machinery in the election of office holding delegates cannot this year be raised. The office holders and politicians directly connected with the administration of the government who will occupy seats in the exposition building in Chicago will be proportionately fewer in number than for many years previous. District representation, and the understanding that the unit rule and gag law have had their day, have combined to secure a party representation which, whatever the result, no one can doubt will fairly voice the predominant party sentiment. The conservative, substantial and rural elements of republicanism, have never been more thoroughly represented, and the "country delegates" will fill a much larger number of seats than is usual on occasions of a like character. While this is the case, many of the old war horses of republicanism, will be present to give their voice and assistance to the party counsels.

Few party conventions have assembled of late with less uncompromising hostility among the competing canuidates. The fierce political antagonisms between party chiefs, which rendered the Chicago convention of 1880 so memorable, and whose unfortunate bitternesses cast a shadow over the country less than a year later, will not be repeated in the present gathering. The preliminary canvass, which has collected a following more or less strong around three prominent names, has not rent the party into three bitterly opposing factions. The outcome, however disappointing to the friends of the defeated candidates, is not likely to leave in its wake the rankling wounds of the convention which nominated James A. Garfield. There will be no sulking in their tents by discomfited party leaders. No one who is familiar with the character and sentiments of the president doubts for a moment that, whoever may be the choice of the party, he will be supported cheerfully, cordially and energetically by Mr. Arthur and his friends. The record of James G. Blaine in the past is sufficient guarantee of his sterling republicanism and party patriotism, even in the midst of personal disappointment. And we are not inclined to credit the threats of disaffection and revolt, which have come so far only from the friends of Senator Edmunds, in case their candidate fails to secure a prize, which he so strongly insists he does not desire. A party patriotism which fails in its manifestation, in the face of personal loss, will not, we firmly believe, secure the endorsement of the statesman senator from Vermont.

Whatever may be the result of the coming convention, Mr. Arthur's friends will have no cause to be chagrined or mortified over the outcome. Their preferred candidate has made a clean, straightforward and honorable canvass. It has been a canvass in which no candidate has been personally assailed to build up a platform on which the president could step to a renomination. The partizan friends of J. G. Blaine cannot in fairness complain that his record has been attacked by the friends of the administration to weaken his personal support, or that the patronage of the government has been prostituted to displace officeholders whose preferences have been expressed for the candidacy of the man from Maine. If doubts have been expressed by prominent journals as to the availability of Mr. Blaine as a party standard-bearer in comparison with Mr. Arthur, they have almost without exception been coupled with a cheerful acknowledgment of the brilliant services rendered by the "plumed knight" to the cause of personal and political freedom, and a wide-reaching, sound and patriotic foreign policy. Slander, detraction and innuendo have been weapons used by other hands; they have certainly not been wielded against political opponents by the following of Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Arthur's canvass has been based not upon promises of what is to come but upon an appeal to what the administration has accomplished. That appeal to the records has received recognition in every republican convention which has met to nominate delegates to the coming convention. No final decision as to the availability of competing candidates can reverse the verdict so freely and unanimously given, a verdict which is to-day cheerfully endorsed by the mass of the republican party throughout the country.

THE democratic papers of the state are shedding an immense quantity of ink in an effort to prove that the late state convention was for and against free trade. The free trade editors claim that the election of Morton as a delegate to Chicago was a free trade victory, while the Omaha *Herald* asserts that he was elected, not on account of his free trade views, but as a compliment to his popularity as a leader. The fact of the matter is, had the question of free trade been the test of Mr. Morton's strength in the convention he would have been beaten by a considerable majority. His supporters, under the leadership of Miles Zentmyer, were beaten in the test vote for the temporary chairmanship, 182 to 96, and the same vote would have buried free trade out of sight. Morton's supporters knew this fact in advance, as was shown in their anxiety to elect four instead of one delegate at large, as was originally intended. The platform was manufactured in Omaha in advance, and the leaders in this city, including the editor of the *Herald*, were its authors. This accounts for the failure to endorse the tariff reformers in congress, and the failure to endorse any specific measure of reform. It was made for the specific purpose of supporting the "old ticket," of Tilden and Hendricks, and to that extent it is a success.

THE Chicago *Herald* finds considerable fault with the ministers and the Women's Christian Temperance Union for praying for the republican national convention and the candidate to be nominated, nearly all of them taking it for granted that he is to be elected. In all of these addresses to the throne of grace no mention was made of the democratic party. The *Herald* claims that this is manifestly unfair, uncharitable and irreligious, and concludes its protest as follows:

It may be said that the democratic convention does not meet until July, and that it is too early to begin praying for it, but this excuse will not answer. It is never too early to begin praying for the democratic party.

Who ever heard a minister of the gospel pray for the democrats? Who ever heard a preacher ask divine guidance for them, wisdom for their councils, or courage add grace for their leaders? Is the party deemed incorrigible by the brethren, or do they pray as they vote?

The democrats may be in need of prayer, but they do not need it as much as they do votes. They would be willing to trade off a good sized prayer for a vote, as prayers are easier made than ballots.

THERE has been a great deal of talk to the effect that the only republican who can carry the Pacific coast in the next presidential election is James G. Blaine and that, therefore, he ought to be nominated by all means. The idea that no other republican leader can carry the Pacific coast is an erroneous one. The republicans of that coast stand ready to give their solid support to the choice of the national convention, whoever he may be. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which is a strong Blaine paper, and is urging his nomination on the grounds of his superior claims to the honor, and his ability to infuse enthusiasm into the party wherever it is needed, says: The state of California may be counted on for the republicans at the coming election with as much confidence as Vermont or Iowa, whether the name of Blaine, or Arthur, or Edmunds, or Logan, or Sherman, or Lincoln heads the ticket. Local causes have disrupted the democracy and torn it to tatters here. It has been tried and found wanting, both in honesty and ability. It is an army with many generals, all incapable and pulling apart.

SAMUEL J. Tilden, who has one foot in the grave, ought to make the same arrangement with his family physician that William King, a rich old London merchant, made with his physician. He willed $1,000 to his physician, with the proviso that the sum should be doubled every year that the testator should be kept alive. The second year the sum became $2,000, the third year, $4,000; the fourth, $8,000; the fifth, $16,000; the sixth, $32,000; the seventh, $64,000; the eighth, $128,000; the ninth, $256,000; the tenth, $512,000. Upon the death of Mr. King a few weeks ago, the physician was paid $750,000, between ten and eleven years having passed since the agreement.

THE term "vigilance committee" may be objectionable to some persons, as a vigilance committee is generally organized to hang some one that needs hanging. We therefore amend our suggestion by calling the proposed committee a "citizens" committee of law and order." Let such a committee be organized for the purpose of effecting certain needed reforms in this city. Such a committee could do some very effective work by rounding up the crooks, bruisers and outlaws generally, and compelling them to leave the city. It might succeed in this way in putting a stop to the numerous robberies and burglaries. It might also induce the police duty to be a little more vigilant and active in the performance of their duties. It might also induce Mayor Chase, to appoint a new marshal, and then resign from his office. A "citizen's committee of law and order," meaning business, could easily accomplish all this.

THE two leading candidates at the opening of the national republican convention will be Arthur and Blaine, and the friends of both claim that their candidate will be nominated on the third ballot. They should not forget, however, that in the last convention 36 ballots were taken, and that the leading candidates, Grant and Blaine, were scooped by the dark horse, Garfield, who started in on the second ballot with only one vote. There is always a chance for the dark horse.

THE humorist of the Norwalk (Cincinnati) *Hour*, who caused a run on the Norwalk savings bank by a facetious reference to the failure of a sand bank, now declares his intention to indemnify the depositors of the savings bank resulting from the panic created by his joke. This offer, coming from a newspaper man, may be considered another joke.

MR. WM. H. ENGLISH is accused of using money to assist in seating his son in the house of representatives. Every member of the late democratic national committee who had personal pecuniary relations with Mr. English during the Hancock campaign will indignantly deny the report. As a bar'l tapper English was a disastrous democratic failure.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN, of San Francisco, is a four-time winner. He has just won his fourth wife, who is twenty years old. As he is sixty years old, and worth $10,000,000, she may be called one of the most successful "bread-winners" of the day.

THE statement is published that John Sahler has been working hard to secure the place of City Marshal Guthrie. As between the two men, Mayor Chase better hang on to Guthrie. The appointment of Sahler in place of Guthrie would only be taking a step from bad to worse.

AFFAIRS in monoply-ridden Manitoba are approaching a crisis. The terms offered by the Dominion government have been rejected by the Manitoba government caucus. The Manotobans demand relief from the extortions of the Canadian Pacific railway and they insist upon the control of land matters.

ONE more blast from the bugle-horn of Sterling Morton will convert the *Herald* establishment into a hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases. Dr. Miller, whose nerves have been badly shattered by the Mortonian thunder bolt, will be one of the first patients.

CITY WALKS AND TALKS.

—"When I was in Chicago the other day," said John R. Manchester, who served through the civil war, going in as a drummer and coming out as a captain, at the age of twenty years, "I went to see the great painting of the battle of Gettysburg. It it is in a fire-proof circular building. The painting represents the battle on the third day, and just at the close of the fight. The canvas is fifty feet high. From the point where the canvas touches the ground up to the observatory, where you stand, the ground is built up with a stone wall and fence. The ground is strewn with parts of broken caissons, dismounted cannons, old wheels, and other things that are always seen on a battle field after a fight. The building is illuminated from a central dome, and by electricity at night. The light is thrown upon the painting in such a manner as to make it appear as if you were looking out at the sky. The deception is almost perfect. A person who has never seen a description of it, would think he was standing out doors and looking at the picture. The picture was painted by a French artist, who got $10,000 for his work. He is now engaged in painting a similar picture of the siege of Paris. The owners of the Battle of Gettysburg' have $200,000 invested in the enterprise, which includes the picture, building and grounds. Crowds of people visit the place daily, and it is evidently a paying enterprise."

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—"The picture of the battle of Gettysburg looked very natural to me," continued Captain Manchester. "The Ladies' Seminary can be seen in the distance, and also the red barn near where the first day's fight occurred, and where General Reynolds and his corps were engaged. When we were ordered to retreat from the position we had held from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, we were ordered to move back to Cemetery hill, and not stampede. Our entire brigade would not have made a good sized regiment. The situation was getting desperate. The eleventh corps had gone in on our right. As soon as they were attacked they broke and ran, and left us in a position to be surrounded and captured. It was necessary to get back to Cemetery hill to save ourselves. We moved back slowly to the Ladies' Seminary, making a short stand at intervals to hold the rebels at bay for a few moments. Just as a part of my regiment had left the seminary grounds the rebels on our left made a dash and surrounded about half of the regiment. Colonel Charles Wheelock was among the captured. He had in his belt a portion of a North Carolina regiment flag which he had captured in the charge, and it was seen by the rebels who made a dash for him. He ran up the steps of the seminary building, and handed his sword to a young lady who stood in the door. In a moment she passed it under her dress, without being observed by the rebels, who could not discover where it had gone to. They didn't find it either. Colonel Wheelock was taken with the prisoners towards Richmond, and while passing over the mountains at night he made his escape. He had been joking his guards and telling them that he never would walk to Richmond, and he would not go there unless he was furnished with a carriage. He weighed about two hundred pounds. He fell in in front of the guards and slackened his pace so that the distance became greater between the front guard and himself. After marching in this way for a short time he took hold of one of his men and pulled him in between himself and the guard in the rear. He whispered to the man to walk slowly, and then he hastened his own pace. When about thirty or forty feet ahead of his rear guard, Colonel Wheelock fell into the bushes sideways, and rolled over once and lay very quiet. It had been raining and the night was very dark. Whenever he saw that a gun had flashed past him, he rolled over once very carefully, as the bushes would crack and break. He continued to do this until he suddenly rolled off a ledge of rocks, and fell a distance of about ten feet. The fall hurt him quite severely, but he knew that he was now safe. After regaining his breath he crawled down the side of the mountain, away from the road. Towards daylight he hid behind a fence just at the edge of a clearing. He remained secreted there until he saw a young man come out of a farm-house and walk towards his hiding-place. Colonel Wheelock hailed him, and inquired if the man who lived there was a Union man. The young man said that he was, and thereupon Colonel Wheelock found shelter there until the confederates had left that part of the country. During the time that he was concealed at this farm house several squads of rebel cavalry appeared in the immediate vicinity. Colonel Wheelock finally made his way back to Gettysburg, and went to the young lady at the seminary, and found his sword safe. In return for her brave act, he presented her with a beautifully engraved gold watch and chain. This lady died the other day. I read the notice of her death in the BEE."

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—"While I was standing and looking at this picture of the battle of Gettysburg," continued Captain Manchester, "a gentleman at my right turned round and asked me if I was at the battle, and I told him that I was. 'Does that picture look natural to you—does the ground look as it did during the battle? he asked. 'The typography is almost perfect, the scene of the fight is very natural, and it is the best representation of the battle that I ever saw,' replied I. 'Something about the ground, however, does not look quite natural to me,' said he; 'the trouble is that everything looks back-end to, to me. I am looking for a barn with a red end. I was near such a barn during the battle.' I pointed it out to him, and then asked him what he meant by saying that everything looked back-end to, to him. 'You see I was on the other side,' said he. I then learned in further conversation with him that he was at the first day's fight, on the ground beyond Gettysburg, and near the Ladies' Seminary. There was a little incident in that first day's fight, said he, which he would always remember. We had been holding the rebels at bay all day and had been giving them such a hard fight that a party decided to crawl into a piece of timber on our right and get a flank fire on us. They got into the timber and were doing very effective work, when a squad of federals broke down the rail fence and drove them out. This timber was just at the right of Baxter's brigade, and Col. Wheelock's regiment, the 97th New York, was the right flank regiment. I was one of the party that jumped over the fence and drove the rebels out. An officer had rushed up and said, 'For God's sake let us drive these fellows out of those trees.' When I told my friend in the observatory that I was one of the party that climbed over the fence, we both thought it a very strange coincidence that two men who had met under such circumstances over twenty years ago should again meet and look at the battle of Gettysburg on canvas and finally become acquainted."

A late dispatch from Quebec says John C. Eno, the absconding ex-president of the Second National bank of New York, has been arrested, and will be returned to the scene of his robberies.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A snow storm prevailed along the south shore of Lake Erie, Friday.

Harvey D. Parker, proprietor of the Parker House, Boston, is dead, aged 79.

Benjamin Johnson was sentenced at Cincinnati Saturday to hang September 12th.

Gladstone, in the Fortnightly Review, says the period has now arrived when England may produce in some aspects the foreign policy of America.

The French chamber of deputies by 393 to 92 have rejected the amendment to the army bill exempting from service young men training for the holy order.

John Eno and an elderly gentleman in disguise have taken passage on the steamer Sardinian, which left Quebec today for Liverpool. Both slept on the steamer.

E. T. Lomax, in the service of the Burlington road since 1870, is announced to day as assistant general passenger agent of that line, with his headquarters at Chicago.

Barber & Co., woolen merchants of Toronto have assigned; liabilities $80,000. The failures reported the last seven days in the United States and Canada is 177, a decrease of 55.

D. C. O. Howard, charged with robbing a bank at Monmouth, Ill., of $150,000, was arrested at Wakeesha, Saturday on a telegram from the Monmouth authorities. He confesses his identity, but is reticent regarding the crime.

The remaining indictment against Neil McKeagus, for the murder of the aged Wilson couple at Winnacka, Ills., was nole prossed Saturday, in view of his acquittal on a former indictment, the evidence being similar in both cases and the prisoner set free.

In the United Presbyterian national assembly, at St. Louis on Saturday, the judiciary committee sustained the decision of the synod in the Rev. J. C. Evans' case, and ordered decision to be executed by the Omaha presbytery.

The Protestant Episcopal convention at Baltimore did not harmonize conflicting elements, and on the thirteenth ballot for election of bishops the convention resolved to cease voting, and adjourned until the second Wednesday in October.

The New York bank statement shows, Loans, decrease, $3,529,000; specie, increase; $475,600; legal tenders, increase, $3,102,400; deposits increase, $8,214,000; circulation, increase $6,000; reserve, increase $4,631,000. The banks are $1,977,625 below the legal requirements.

The Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska or Diagonal road, in connection with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, have reduced rates to all retail merchants of Des Moines from Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee. The cut is five cents on each of the four classes. The central Iowa traffic association is ended.

A test vote Saturday, at the Presbyterian convention at St. Louis, 131 to 80, indicated that when the question of using musical instruments in the churches of the denomination comes directly before the assembly. It will probably be decided in favor of letting each church determine for itself.

The United Presbyterian general assembly in session in St. Louis devoted a day to the discussion of the question whether members of the grand jury are eligible to membership, it being a rule of the church to exclude members of secret or oath-bound societies. The question was referred to a special committee.

Byron Drum, aged ten years, was instantly killed Saturday at Beatrice, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He and two other boys about his age had been hunting and fishing. Young Drum was taking a gun from a boat when the accident occurred. His body was badly burned. He was the youngest son of Postmaster Drum of Beatrice.

The first of the cases against the Boston liquor dealers, charged with selling illegally since the mayor declined to sign licenses on account of an existing vacancy on the board of police commissioners was decided Saturday in favor of the defendant, Michael M. Cunniff, the chairman of the democratic ward and city committees.

The London Times Saturday morning published a leading article attributing to Gladstone an article in the current number of the Fortnightly Review of the foreign policy of England, which is signed "G." The Pall Mall Gazette in the afternoon declared the Times committed "an astonishing and deplorable blunder," and pronounces the article "beneath contempt."

The receivers of the Wabash railway were ordered Saturday by Judge Treat, of the United States circuit court, to protest notes falling due that day, amounting to $223,000, those falling due June 14th, amounting to $8[illegible],000, and all other secured notes of the company maturing pending further order. The Iron Mountain road has consented to the terms of the order.

On Saturday, in congress, the house passed the bill restoring the law of 1867 in the matter of appeals from circuit courts to the United States supreme court in habeas corpus cases. This law was repealed a few years ago while the McArdle case, from Mississippi, was pending before the supreme court. The bill granting the right-of-way through Indian territory to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway passed.

A Yankton dispatch says: The commission, consisting of Emerson Edmunds, says Teller and Judge Shannon have returned from Sisseton Agency. They visited the agency for the purpose of inducing the Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux to sell a portion of their reservation. The Indians through their legislature and governor refused to sell. Negotiations are off. The commission visits the Yankton Agency on a similar mission in a couple of weeks.

The North German Gazette publishes a programme issued by a committee of the peasants' convention, which will convene the 4 of July. The programme advocates protective duties on agricultural products, a reduction of railway tariffs on such products; the creation of banks of credit, a more equitable distribution of taxation on landed property, the diminution of legal costs attending land transfers, and the creation in every district of peasant associations.

Chicago's May musical festival, which was militated against closing in the early part of the week by cold weather, closed with an enormous attendance upon the four closing performances. That on Thursday night numbered 10,000, and those of Friday night and Saturday afternoon and evening only slightly less. It was already an assured artistic success and the closing audience made it a financial one, the receipts being estimated at nearly or not quite equal to the expenses.

A Kearney dispatch says: Kubik the man who shot his wife and tried to cut his throat with a razor, made another effort to put an end to his existence. Dr. Baker sewed up his wind pipe, but Friday evening Kubic tore out the stitches. He was found in his cell unable to speak and living only by what air passed in and out through the opening in his windpipe. He made a will leaving all his property to his wife in case she survives. It is thought he will commit suicide if he gets an opportunity.

The Newfoundland sealing brig Confederate, Capt. Thomas Greene, of Harbor Grace, with a crew of 79, was caught in a formidable ice nip in Notre Dame Bay, April 25th, and thrown completely on the floe. The ship lies over on her side with the yard arms on the ice. On the 10th of May fifty of the crew volunteered to travel to land a distance of twenty miles and report the situation. At eminent peril and in an exhausted condition they reached Turilleagate, boarded the steamer "Hercules," and arrived at St. Johns Friday evening. They report all provisions consumed except bread.

At Batesville, Miss., on Saturday a difficulty occurred on the streets between H. D. Thater, editor of the Batesville Blade, and Julius Porter, a young lawyer, which resulted in the killing of Porter. Thater had just left the postoffice, going towards his newspaper building, when Porter called him. Turning around he saw Porter advancing on him with a drawn pistol, saying to Thater to defend himself, and fired two or three shots before Thater could draw his pistol. Each exchanged five shots. Porter was shot through the body and died in a few minutes. Thater was arrested but discharged at the preliminary trial, having acted in self-defense. The difficulty grew out of accusations made against Porter which Thater refused to retract.

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