NESTING ON STEEP CLIFFS

Timid Birds Lay Millions of Eggs on the Farallone Islands.

AN INDUSTRY OF PACIFIC COASTERS

Thousands of the Eggs Marketed Annually in 'Frisco-How They Are Secured from the Ocean-Bound Aviary-A Dangerous Process.

How many people know that for three months every summer ben's eggs in the markets of San Francisco have to take a back seat, giving precedence to the cheaper, larger and handsomer eggs of California murre, or guillemot, a sea bird related to the auk, which breeds in countless thousands upon the Farallone islands. A new and singular industry has been developed, says the San Francisco Examiner, in the gathering of these eggs for the market by Italian and Greek fishermen, who peril their lives in frail fishing boats and in scaling the rocks for the eggs of the

Three clusters of rocky islands of volcanic origin, thirty miles from San Francisco, in the Pacific ocean, form the Farallones, South Farallone being the largest and the only one inhabited. Although of surpassing interest on account of their wild picturesqueness and the myriads of birds which there find a summer home, the Farallones are seldom, if ever, visited by the tourists. They are difficult of access, small fishing boats or an occasional out-going tug being the only means of transit. South Farallone is about a mile in length and half a mile wide, everywhere cut up by jagged bridges, precipitous bluffs, where the and rocky points, the highest, where the is situated, being 349 feet above. The whole island may be said to be a veritable city of the birds, covering their eggs in dense colonies, swimming and diving or wheeling by thousands thro the air with shrill, incessant cries. The bird

census there has never been taken, Besides the murre, which lays the mar-ketable eggs, tufted pufflas, western gulls, three species of cormorants, casin's auklet, the ashey petrel and the pigeon guillemot breed in large numbers.

The murre lays one large, pear-shaped egg, having about twice the capacity of a hen's egg. This is curiously and beautifully marked in many shades of red, brown and green, in surprising variation. The eggs sell readily at 20 cents a dozen in the mar-kets, and that they are considered valuable as a food supply is evidenced by the fact that 160,000 dozen are consumed annutlly. In spite of this enormous product the birds

seem to be almost as prolific as ever, al-though near the close of a season's collecting many "runt" eggs are found.

Two men who were left on Sugar Loaf, an isolated rock 185 feet high, collected 180,000

isclated rock 185 feet high, collected 180,000 murre's eggs in one season.

The eggers usually consist of twelve to fifteen men, who inspect the great rockerles early in the season to see if the birds have begun laying. When the time is ready to begin work a curious but necessary performance takes place. The whole island is gone over and all the murre's eggs within reach are broken or thrown into the sea. This is to insure fresh excs, for the eggers mainis to insure fresh eggs, for the eggers main-tain that an egg that has been sat upon for a day is unfit for market. This is a time of rejoicing for the sea gulls, who love to feed upon the murre's eggs and are relentless pirates, robbing the poor murre at every opportunity of the one egg she so zealously

Unlike the gull, the murre makes no nest whatever, covering its egg on any bare rock that will support it. If left undisturbed the murres would lay one egg each during a season, but as they are robbed they continue laying.

The collecting outfit of the egger is simple. A cotton flour sack is made into an "egg shirt" by cutting out a hole in the bottom for the head, and one on each side for arm holes; a gathering string about the mouth of the sack permits it to be drawn tightly about the waist, while a slit down the shirt about the waist, while a slit down the shirt in front makes an opening for stowing away the eggs. A little of the coarse Farallone weed, the only vegetable to be found on the island, is used for a shirt lining. It is astonishing how many of the large eggs can be carried in such a shirt, eighteen to twenty dozen being considered a fair load for each

dozen being considered a fair load for each man.

When an egg shirt is filled it is emptied into a basket to be taken to the landing. It overtaken by night the eggers dump the eggs into a pile, sometimes containing 1,000 dozen, until the next day. Great care is taken to cover the baskets or heaps with old sacking or weeds, weighted with rocks, to prevent the rapacious gulls from getting at the eggs. These persistent theves invariably hang about, and if an egg is espied through an opening they will tug at it until it is secured, when the lucky bird flies away with the booty, followed by its screeching comrades, who soon attract a great flight of gulls, and often in an incredibly short space of time they have taken every egg.

The egg picking usually begins on Sugar

The egg picking usually begins on Sugar Losf, it being warmer there and more protected from prevailing winds. This rock is reached by a beat, which is left in charge of one man, while four or five of his companions scale the dangerous cliffs and collect the eggs about its practicious sides. the eggs about its precipitous sides. Mean-while the voracious gulls hover over the men. screaming and cackling for a share of the plunder. This is one of the most difficult places for collecting on the island, and ropes are made fast to enable the hardy Greeks to reach the more inaccessible places.

Two of the eggers have lost their lives on this rock. One of them fell into the sea and his body was never found. He had unwisely put too many eggs into his shirt, and while crossing a narrow shelf the eggs actually crowded him off.

Other accidents of minor importance occur frequently. One egger who had some ten dozen eggs in his shirt fell and rolled about twenty feet. He was uninjured, but egg

The Great Arch, a wonder of the islands, forming a natural bridge where the surf churns in from the sea below, is fairly covered with purpose and churns in from the sea below, is fairly covered with marres, and even far down on the dizzy sides of the chasm they find a place for their eggs on the shelving rocks. Here, where it would seem to be suicide to follow them, the adventurous eggers risk their necks to gather hundreds of dozen of eggs.

Between the eggers and the gulls the murres have a hard life of it. They are clumsy birds on land, and when huddled in a cave can frequently be caught by the hand. The stench in such places arising from the accumulation of guano, is frightful. The

The stench in such places arising from the accumulation of guano, is frightful. The gulls not only carry off their eggs bodily to be broken on some rocks and caten at leisure, but they will feed upon the young birds; for this reason the parent murres show constant anxiety for their young. They never leave them alone. As soon as they are old enough to take to the water they are safe and the cid birds may be seen at night in ghostly procession, leading and shoving the little procession, leading and shoving the little murres over the crags to the sea.

They have another dread enemy in the hawks from the mainland, that come by scores at certain seasons to prey upon them

hawks from the mainland, that come scores at certain seasons to prey upon them and their young.

The eagers are themselves half pirates, trespassing on Uncle Sam's islands, and the United States authorities have, on a number of occasions, foreibly removed them, only to have them return at the first opportunity. One year the eagers secreted themselves in the great Murra cave, while the revenue cutter, Corwin, hovered about the islands for hours. The men live in caves or in tents made of old salls and spars, and with a plenteous supply of macaroni and sour wine they are a contented and folly crew. Of course they may have eags in any style, and fish are pientiful. Besides, though the island has no trees and hardly any vegeration, it fairly swarms with rabbits. Among them are many beautiful slik-haired ones, said to have been placed there by the Russians many years ago during their intrenchment on the mainland.

One of the most important lighthouse stations on the coast is on the Faraliones. Several bad wracks have taken place there, and wracks have taken place there and disgust, and then reached down, pocked up the dog and dropped it from the car window. There was a scream from the woman, sand and the woman weant back for he

One of the most important lighthouse stations on the coast is on the Fargliones. Several bad wrocks have taken place there, and the four or five lighthouse keepers who, with their families, make the island their home, have to be eternally vigilant. Besides the first class light, two improved "sirens," or steam fog whistles, are used. Years ago before these were secured, a curious natural siren was utilized. In one place the waves wash into the cavera and rush through a fight.

A TONIC.

CLOTT

H. H. Fass.

L. Goodman, a with nois and smiles of approval from the other passengers, drew another cigar from the pocket and went on with his dry smcke.

COAL ANI

COAL ANI

CAT WINDOW. row passage in the rock with such force that a strange mosning about it caused by the excaping air. A large norn was picced over the aperture, making undoubtedly the ageneral tonic was needed."

strangest fog horn ever in use. It could be heard far out at sea. The lighthouse keepers live in substantial residences, from which a telephone line goes up to the lighthouse. A track winds around through the rocks from the landing place in New Industry in the Pine Region of the

Fisherman's bay, a car being used to carry the oil and government supplies.

Old "Jerry," the island's government mule, is the propelling power, and he enjoys the distinction of being the only quadruped, aside from rabbits, on the island. A diet of sea goil's eggs and years of solitary contemplafrom rabbits, on the island. A diet of sea guil's eggs and years of solitary contemplation have made him wondrous wise. When he hears the whistle of the government steamer Jerry knows his services will be demanded to pull the oil car, and straightway he beats a direct retreat and hides in some cavern until he thinks all danger is over. Among the curious features of the Island, the sea-lion must not be overlooked, for these

immense, blundering creatures cover the rocks by thousands, while others disport about the rocks indifferently, or with a few premonitory roars amble to the edge of a

The Italians shoot the sea-lien, also a very pretty and graceful "leopard seal," for their skins. It takes a first-class rifle shot to kill a sea-lion, as they are vulnerable in one or we spots only.

Day or night, in the summer time the Far-

DANGERS TO WOMEN OF FASHION. Deadly Dyes with Which Many Popu-

lar Fabrics Are Colored. The microbe has been taking up so much of the public attention recently that people are beginning to forget that there are other poisons besides those manufactured in the private laboratory of this ingenious little worker, Yet arsenic can kill as well as tuberculosis. and lead is as faint as diphtheria; and if we put the former on our clothes and rub the latter on our faces we shall one day repent it.

According to a Parisian physician who has been taking a census of the dangers that lurk n the boudgir of a fashionable woman, she is fortunate if she escapes being poisoned, and even if she does she runs great risk of being burned to death. In the first place, a great number of colored fabrics are more or less poisonous. Many dyes are toxic. As is well known, arsenic is shiefly to be blamed for this fact, though the law forbids the use f arsenical salts in dyes.

Some persons are apt to think that the quantity of polson in a wall paper or a fabric s, after all, very small, but this is by no neans the case. Certain stuffs contain more than two grammes of arsenious acid to the yard-particularly the gauzy green fabrics. Many accidents are caused by aniline colors and above all by fucisin and coralin, which are made by treating resalic acid with ammonia. Fuchsin is not poisonous in itself, but rosanilin, of which this and many other coloring matters are saits, are obtained by treatng aniline with oxidizers, of which two are a dangerous as they are common-namely, nitrate of mercury and arsenic acid; and it is rare to find fuchsin that does not contain more or less poison. The observations of French physicians have shown that articles of clothing colored with this substance and placed in contact with the skin cause not only local eruptions but symptoms of disease throughout the system. For instance, cases of erythema and serious inflammation of the skin have been caused by wearing red merino stockings colored by the makers with osanilin containing arsenic as an impurity. This is only one of many examples of products, harmless in themselves, that become actively poisonous by reason of impurities due

to some process of preparation.

But the unfortunate modern woman not only runs the risk of poisoning herself with every article of clothing she dons, she may also be seriously burned by the explosives that she uses daily in the toilet. First, there are the articles made of celluloid—now found on every toilet table, though often masquerading as horn or ivory. Celluloid is a compound of campior and gun cotton, and is highly informable but in rolling. and is highly inflammable, but, in spite of this, its cherpness and the case with which it may be shaped have made it a favorite material for combs, hairpins and all sorts of small fancy toilet articles, even for artificial teeth, whose wearers probably do not realize that they are transforming their mouths into animated bombs charged with

gun cotton. gun cotton.

Among all these celluloid toilet articles, however, combs are the only ones that have hitherto caused accidents. The most serious accident of this kind, or, at all events, the one that made the greatest impression on the public, was one that occurred in France. A little girl on her return from school was set to work at ironing near a stove. During her work sha leaned constantly toward the her work she leaned constantly toward the her work she leaned constantly toward the hot stove, so that her head was almost directly over it, and after she had been in this attitude for about an hour her imitation tortoke shell comb, made of celluloid, caught fire all at once, and her head was in an instant enveloped in flames. Her worker her fire all at once, and her head was in an instant enveloped in flames. Her mother hastened to her aid and put out the fire as soon as she could, but not before a large part of the child's hair had been burned off and her scalp had sustained a serious burn about four inches square, which was long in healing.

Lies serious burns have resulted from wearing the long double celluloid hairpins with which women so often transfix their hair. When they bend over a lamp, or even a candle, the projecting part often comes in contact with the flame and takes fire like a match, but it is usually easy to

comes in contact with the name and takes fire like a match, but it is usually easy to extinguish it before it reaches the hair.

There are fabrice, too, that are little better than explosive. Not to speak of the light, easily inflammable stuffs that abound, there is a sort of cheap flannel called pilou, largely used for women's asymptotic expectably were. used for women's garments, especially wrap-pers and nightdresses. The surface is of variegated hue and covered with long, silky hairs forming a sort of down, and taking fire like fulminating cotton when brought near a lamp candle or open fire. The flame spreads rapidly over the whole surface, genspreads rapidly over the whole surface, gen-erally going out of itself, but often taking hold of the body of the fabric, giving rise to very serious burns. In December, 1889, a servant was burned in this way, and the French sanitary authorities condemned pilou as a dangerous fabric for use in making garments with flowing skirts.

Cholera in Honolulu.

F. P. Ireland.
J. V. Morgan.
S. J. Stevenson.
J. C. Watson.
E. F. Warren.
J. A. Rooney. As soon as it became known that cholera was certain to become epidemic in Honolum a local drug house there ordered a large supply of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The directions given are to go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear; remain as quiet as possible and take this remedy in double doses, every fifteen minutes until the pain ceares, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take the remedy in this way until he arrives. It should be kept at hand ready for instant use. The great success of this remedy in epidemical dysentery leads us to believe that it will prove very effectual in the treatment

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. S. L. Williams, Clarence, Ia., says: "I have used it with grand effect in cases where

Creole State.

OPPOSITION OF THE MOSSBACKS OVERCOME

How the Crude Turpentine is Drawn from the Trees and the Method of Distillation-Great Stuff for a Jag.

A little over a year ago a man named Shuler, who for thirty years had been operating themselves in the water. Huge bull sea-liens, weighing from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, loll started the last of the la gia, visited the Lake Charles section of Louislana with a view of establishing a branch cliff and plunge into the sea. If they have cally and plunge into the sea, if they have cally one or two of the great, animated masses of blubber will usually remain to stand guard over them, opening their mouths to intimidate the intruder.

camp should the outlook prove favorable. From the moment that he landed, writes a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, old croakers who owned not an acre of timber to intimidate the intruder. forests will be killed. The timber will be Calcasieu. After introducing himself and explaining the object of his visit, he was invited by his host to take a trip to the great logging camps a few miles above town. Here logging camps a few miles above town. Here crude is one in five. All the work is perfectly to the great logging camps a few miles above town. trees and sawed them into convenient lengths for transportation, it grieved him to think of for want of some enterprising person to take the matter in hand. Just what agreement was entered into by the two gentlemen is not known. At all events, the old turpentiner cleared for Georgia with a broad smile on his face, and returned in January with a force of forty-two darkies, every one of them a rosin-neel, and not one but who had "been dippin" gum since right after de surrender.'

OPERATIONS BEGUN. No time was lost in transporting the hands and their belongings to the woods. The very next day axes began flashing through the air. orchards 60,000 flowing trees. This number represents six "crops," 10,000 being consid-ered the least number that can be profitably worked, and therefore called a crop.

The process employed by this gentleman in

xtracting the crude turpentine is an inven on of his own, and is far ahead of the old acthods. The damage suffered by the trees comparatively small, and the timber, inead of being rendered unfit for lumber, remains uninjured. Moreover, it is claimed that among logs from which the gum was extracted previous to felling the loss from "sinkers" is reduced to a minimum.

By the old method, a "box" four inches deep is cut into the tree to serve as a receptacle for the gum as it flows from the "face" just above. As often as necessity

may require a new box is inflicted on may require a new box is inflicted on the tree, which, after one or two seasons, dies by reason of the many deep wounds. Besides, in orchards where this method is employed, the loss from wind storms is enormous. Each year thousands of trees which might otherwise have stood are broken

off at the boxes.

In facing a tree for the extraction of turpentine by the Shuler process a V-shaped
out is made with a crosscut saw. Just above four inches of chip is cut out with a above four inches of chip is cut out with a "hack," leaving two drains only an inch in depth and meeting in a common angle. A spout extending two inches below the intersection is scooped out with a common gouge. Immediately under this spout a furrow is cut in the bark and a nall is driven, on section is scooped out with a common gouge immediately under this spout a furrow is cut in the bark and a nail is driven, on which is hung the glazed earthenware "cup," the rim fitting snugly into the furrow and thus precluding all possibility of the flow taking the trail to the ground. The cups now in use have a capacity of three plus and resemble an ordinary flower pot.

When the trees have all been faced, then commences the work of "dipping," so called from the old practice of dipping the gum from the boxes with a paddle. The cups are emptied every two weeks by darkies, who collect the "crude" in buckets and pour it into barrels conveniently placed. Each dipper is supposed to tend 100 trees a day. In order to facilitate the flow of sap the "chippers" go through the orchards once a week and widen the faces with a "hack," each time cutting away about an inch of the upper edge. Toward the end of the season these sears extend upward several feet from the spout, and before the gum can reach the cup it hardens and has to be scraped down.

In the late fall when the sap has ceased to flow the darkies watch for a rainy day and set fire to the faces. By following this plan the hardened gum which has resisted the edge of the scrapers is melted and runs down into the cups, where it is protected from further injury by the market of the scape of the edge of the scrapers is melted and runs down into the cups, where it is protected from further injury by the market of the first of six lighter loads of the knot of any alligator farm. On October 1 I am to the farm, and will just on a dill give every one an to the farm, and will just on the will and will give every one and to the farm, and will just one to the farm, and will just on the will give every one an to the farm, and will just one to the farm, and will just on the what and will give every one an outper. The cups of the will give every one an to the farm, and will give every one an to the farm, and will just on the high to the farm, and will just on the farm and will g these scars extend upward several feet from the spout, and before the gum can reach the cup it hardens and has to be scraped down.

In the late fall when the sap has ceased to flow the darkies watch for a rainy day and set fire to the faces. By following this plan the hardened gum which has resisted the edge of the scrapers is melted and runs down into the cups, where it is protected from further injury by the water, which is always present in greater or lesser quantities, owing to the frequent rains, and the fire for want of fuel soon dies out. After this forced flow has been dipped a new face is cut above the old one and the cups are moved up ready for the "virgin flow" in the following spring.

Between the 10th of March and the cups are

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*Dition & Linhoff. Neidhart & Forbes.

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TURPENTINE IN LOUISIANA Often the voracious pests, when once started in a tract of pine, will continue spreading until hundreds of acres have succumbed to their ravages. THE TURPENTINE STILL

On the banks of the Houston river, where it is crossed by the C., V. & S. road, is erected the still for treating the crude turpentine. Set over a furnace and built about by a wall of solid masoury is the great copper caldron in which the gum is boiled, 1,000 gallons at a time. From the dome on top runs the worm and drops in descending cells through a eistern of cold water. Along this spiral way creeps the caldron vapors which chill by contact with the cold pipe and flow in a mixed stream from the nozzle to the barrel below. The spirits being the to the barrel below. The spirits being the lighter, rise to the surface and run through a copper pipe into another barrel, while the "low wine" remains at the bottom and is drawn off from below.

After the process of distillation has been accomplished, the rosin is drawn off through

a valve in the still, passing first through a forty mesh screen and then through a thick layer of cotton batting. Having thus been strained of all impurities, the boiling rosin flows along a trough in which are two-inch holes bored at intervals of about three feet. croakers who owned not an acre of timber | Previous to the flow all are plugged but three began uttering their voices in protest. "The or four at the farther end of the trough forests will be killed. The timber will be When the corresponding barrels are full the rendered unfit for lumber. The bugs will take the trees." These were only a few of the discouraging predictions which were poured into his ear free of charge. But Mr. allones are ever animated; the inyriads of birds fly to and fro with wild cries unceasShuler was not in the least disturbed. Allowgrade than that which comes last. I was told ingly, while at night the petrels come forth, the squalls of the suklet are heard, and over the beating surf and weird, castled rocks, the gulls hover over the island in moonlight like a moften shield of silver.

Ingly, while at night the petrels come forth, ing them to sing the old song through to the that specimens of the finest rosin made here had been sent to desiers both in St. Louis and New York, and that it outgraded any called upon one of the largest land owners in thing that they had been in the habit of a moften shield of silver.

> with keen saws and double-bladed axes making war on the giants of the forest, and, while he admired the facility with which these experienced men hewel down the great trees and sawed them into convenient lengths. and crams in the pitch pine shows him to be for transportation, it grieved him to think of the thousands of dollars' worth of crude tur-pentine which was going to waste each year for want of some enterprising person to take the matter in hand Just what acreement and over again a line or two of a song about "de yellar gal away ober in de Jordan lan"." There is also a cooper on the premises, who has so much to do putting rosin barrels together and heading them up when filled that he finds no time to tune his voice, and appears not to be even "studin" bout his gal. All are bappy enough, but they will drink the low wine from the still. Some of them are perfect slaves to the habit, they go to take a swallow, often forget just poles were skinned, clapboards were split, and a camp was established at a point about three years ahead of the loggers and nearly neither "silly" nor "the stuff, he is cighteen miles from town on the consequences. neither "silly," nor "tipsy," nor "muddled," nor "boozy," but drunk-upreariously drunk eighteen miles from town, on the line of the nor "boozy," but drunk-upreariously drunk C. V. & S. railway. Today there are in the The stuff contains a large per cent of alcohol and, strange to say, has no flavor of turpen tine about it, but tastes something like strong Years ago some one discovered that a little of it was good for a certain complaint, and the turpentine niggers have been ailing ever since.

> > A Woman's Blessing. My only child was dangerously sick for four days with cholera infantum. Our best doctor could not help her. We concluded to try could not help her. We concluded to tr Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhos Remedy. After the third dose she was out of danger, and at this writing is out playing. May God bless the manufacturers of this medicine, for their efforts to do good. Mrs. David H. Allen, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DAINTY FOOD.

Pine Knots Mastleated Florida Alligators. Steve Melton now has his alligator farm on the Wekiva river well stocked with saurians, says the Florida Times. Yester-day morning a large lighter load of pine knots was brought in from Trout creek and tied up to Melton's wharf. When and tied up to Melton's wharf. When asked what he was going to do with the lightwood knots, Mr. Melton said:

"Feed them to my alligators, of course. What do you think I am going to do with them? Don't you know that alligators always cat lightwood knots before going into winter quarters? That is the first of six lighter loads of the knots I have bought, and I am going to have them taken

Two Lives Saved. Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two fire, owing to the frequent rains, and the fire for want of fuel soon dies out. After this forced flow has been dipped a new face is cut above the old one and the cups are moved up ready for the "virgin flow" in the following spring.

Between the 10th of March and the 1st of November no trees are faced or chipped, these dates having been fixed by the Turpentine Producers' association in order to protect the timber from "bugs." These little borers are liable to enter and kill any freshly cut tree during the summer months.

and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. It is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottle at Kunn & Co.'s drug store. Regular size, 50c

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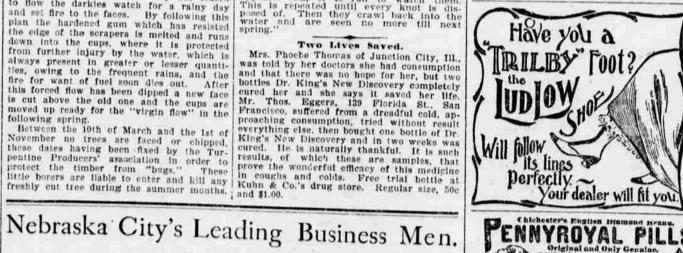
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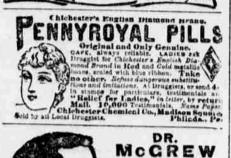
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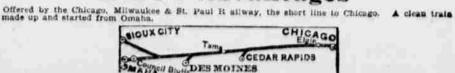
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