[Continued from the First Page.] ble, the b'ue rings from the mouth of the guns rising up and preserving their wimmetry for many minutes. At a quarter past ten the Blanca ceased fring, dropped back astern of the Villa de Madrid, and remailed when tor some time. Ten minutes after the Besolucion suspensed her fire on the depot and moved up near the Numancia, the other two vesses continuing the bon baroment.

From the b'uff near the pa ace, where the Legation had taken refuge at the residence of Lewis Oathaus, Esq. we could over ook the whole action and see the shots strike in the buildings just below us. Those of the Vencedora crashed through the Exchange, driving brick and plank out into the plaza, and then struck the palace, knocking the mortar in all directions. Many of her shells passed through rows of hotses exploding several squares from the public buildings and finally setting them on fire. The Villa de Madrid divided her attention between the Custom House, which by this time was badly shattered, and the Chilian flag on the hill above, the Spanisrds steming to be very anxious to cut down the colors. Shots fired at the flagstaft continued their flight up the a de of the ranges beyond, skip-PEFECT OF THE SHOTS. their flight up the side of the ranges beyond, skip-ing along the earth like a stone throw, across the water, and endangering the lives of hundreds who had supposed them elves secure.

THE CITY FIRED, At 'en minutes to 11 the fire in the private restdences broke out through the roots, threatening the destruction of that person of the city, and a short time afterwards smoke appeared from the first Custom House, showing that one of those buildings had

OUR VESSELS LOOKING ON THE SCENE, The Mohongo, or our squadron, and one of the English frigures, a arring out from among the visceis lying in the background, then steamed down towards the city for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the effect of the bombardment, and after laying oil the stanboard bow of the Filla de Madrid a i.w minutes, returned again to their stat.on; the wind having increased and cleared the harbor of most of the smoke.

CHURCHES AND ROSPITALS PIRED UPON. By this time the B anea had returned to a poin near the Viva de Madr.d and resumed her fire with great vigor, both vessels not only a cling the cus-tom houses, but flying at the chu ch towors and hospitals, all of which were struck, and also throwing round shot at the groups of men, women, and chidren in the hils. There can be no apology to such acis. The churches and hospitals, with on execution, were at remote distances from the publi property, and could not have been struck without its being intentional. The people on the hills wer also not only out of the range of the Palace and holes, but were so high above the city that they could not have been reached without great elevations of the have been reached without great elevations. tion of the gues. At ten minutes post 11 the little steam launch nut

out from the Namancia, and ran a ongside the Bianca. That trigate sacked firing, and moved off towards the flagship giving, two parting shots from her port when she passed the stera of the Vilia de Maarid, while the Resolucion, after receiving mother order from the launch, came up near the position in a shandoned by the other vesses, it was twenty minutes before the Resolucion opened her batteries, and in the meantime, the Villa de Madrid has her toward here received. de Madvid had be n forwing bead nearer the Cutom Houses, from which dense volumes of smoke were ascenting.

THE CHILIAN PLAG STRUCK.

Both fricates turned hear fire on the Chilian flag, and in a short time a dropped over one of the gays of the staff ray ng bear cut. The Spanish sailors valled their staff ray ng bear cut. yelled their sat staction at this exploit, but the Chilians rushed out from the o a barracks, let down the topmast, and the flag floated out as fairly as

THE BOMBARDMENT ENDED.

The bombardment momentarily became more severe, the frigates sweeping the whole city west of the place. The Bianca which had run out to the Numancia, sudgenly increased her speed, turned her head towards the city, and, after sending a few shot from her forward starboard guns at the Custom house and Bolsa, ran along the beach opposite the railroad depot, and opened again within musket shot of the buildings. For haif an sour the frigates pounded steactly at the sitent town, as if exasperated by their miserable firing of the morning, when suddenly the Vivia de Madrid shifted her position and started towards the Numancia, and, as a breatn of wind from the sea litted up the smoke for THE BOMBARDMENT ENDED. a bleath of wind from the sea lifted up the smoke for a moment, we caught a glimpse of the spanish flag hanging list essiy from the flagship's fore-ardarm. The bombaroment was over. The Resolucion and Blanca fired a few shots evidency reluciant to abandon their enjoyment, and then all the Spanish vessels under full headway, secamed out towards the month of the harcor turning in at last to their anchorage, near the northern side of the bay, five miles distant.

EFFORTS TO EXTINGUISH THE PLAMES. As soon a the si, nal of the Namancia was distinguished the bills of the city were rung, and the firemen who has been prevented from approaching the streamed down from the hills to the city. Four of the custom houses were on fire which threatened every moment to envelope the others, and three blocks of private buildings were already destroyed. The flames were spreading with great rapidity, and the wind freshened from the bay, but the firemen finally succeeded in checking the progress of the fire though not we bout the assistance of fire companies from Santiago, and seven hundred sulors sent ashore from our squadron

The English Admiral sent a hundred men to help put out the fire, out the feeling against the British squadron was so bitter among the people, including all the English residents, that the rassistance was declined, and the men returned to the ships. Troops were stationed throughout the city to protect property from evi-disposed persons, and the fire, which broke out a number of times after being apparently overcome, was finally wholly extin-tingu shed, one of the custom houses being saved. Among those who distinguished themselves in pre-yeating the further spread of the conflagration were Mr Deary Meigs, the American millionaire, and his two sons, all of whom labored as firemen until a late

h us at light. The quiet which prevailed after the bombardment was remarkable. There is in Chih no such character as a rowd. I have not seen a single disorderly Chihan since my arrival here, and fish s among inhabi tants, and disturbances such as afford the subject of our police reports, are unknown. There was reason to luck to owever that after such an event there might be some drankenness, street fights and perhaps pli-laging, but the night passed in as peaceful a manner as it noth up had transpired, except so far as the in-terest manifested by the inhabitants in the effect of the bombardment was concerned. On Sunday ser-vices were held in the churches as usual, and the street cars resumed their trips, as well as the trains between Valuaraiso and Santago. between Valparaiso and Santingo. FEARS OF ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT

Notwithstanding however, that the United States squadron and the English frigates had returned to their anchora-e close in near the city immediately after the bombardment had c used, the authorities apprehended another attack in a short time, and the public c reulating the cumor that the Spanish fleet would renew the attack on Monday, great uneasiness prevailed. Mr. Wheelwright, a prominent American in Valparaiso, accordingly called on Commodore Rodgers for the purpose of ascer aining what he much: know on the subject, and received the following reply in writing:-COMMODORE RODGERS ANNOUNCES THAT THE CITY

WILL NOT BE AGAIN BOMBARDED WILL NOT HE AGAIN BOMBARDED

UNITED STATES STEAMER "VANDERBILT," VALPA
RAISO, APRILL 1886.—SIF:—in an official interview which
I had this morning with the "panish Admiral, on board
the Numare a he assured me that he had no present intention of bombarding the city.

Upon the strength of this assurance, I feel confident
that the people can return in safety to their homes

Very respectail y.

Commodore United States Navy.

JOHN WHEELRIGHT, ESQ.

THE PROPLE BEASSURED.

THE PEOPLE BRASSURED. This information appearing in an extra of the Potrio, the alarm speedily snowled, and the remainder of the day passed in quiet. On Monday a few of the inhabitants returned to their places of business, but most of them being gone out some distance from the cit. a small proportion of the esta-blishments have been reopened. Several hundred familes were gratuitous y provided for in Santiago, and will probably r main there until it is definitely known what the Spaniards intend to do respecting

REPLY OF ADMIRAL NUNEZ TO GENERAL KILPA-About ten o'clock yesterday morning caneral Kili atrick received the following reply to his pro-test addressed to Admiral Nunez:—

Lest addresses to Admiral Nunez:

Frioate "Bumangia" Valparaise, March 30, 18 6 —
Most Excellen Sir:—I have received your court, us
note dited yesterday, in which, is reply to the mifesto which I had the bonor to address to the Diploma;
Corps accredied in Chili through your "xeelleney, to
set forth the motives which unfortunately made it
necessary for me to resort to the extremity of the bombardment of Valparaise, your Excellency is pleased to
protest against the con equeaces of this act of war, so
int as regards your fee ow clizens.

While the incredible obstinacy of the Government of
the republic, which has refused all kinds of arrangements—as your Excellency personally knows—obliges
me to carry out to-morrow the incispensable measure of
risor which I have mentioned upon it, from this fact
will fall the responsibility of all the damages which
may be suffered by neutral residents of Vaiparaiso in
consequence of the bombardment.

I avail myse f of this new opportunity to reiterate to
your Excellency the assurances of my most distinsuished consideration.

CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

To his Excellency the Minister Pleuipotentiary of the

To his Excellency the Minister Pleuipotentiary of the United States in Chila

This terminated the correspondence between our Minister and the Scanish Admiral. THE SPANISH ADMIRAL PROMISES NOT TO AGAIN

OPEN ON VALPARATEO. On the same day the English and French consuls On the same day the English and French consuls visited the flag-ship for the purpose of loarning, it possible, what Aunez expected to do hereafter. In response to their inquiries he said that he should not be mader Vallariso again, unless the Government interfered with the property of or permitted outrages upon Spaniards in Chris, or attempted to use terpedoes against his vessels.

TORPEDOES IN THE CITY. There are now a number of tornedoes in the city, ready for use, and the pr jectors are anxious to so our among the Spanish vessels with them, but the lear of another attack up. It's parsiss will probably prevent any attempt to blow up the snips.

DAMAGES TO VALPARAISO. Notwithstanding the promise of Admiral Nunez Notwithstation gethe promise of Admiral Nunex to respect all cluren and hospital buildings, every religious and claritable institution was shelled, as well as a nortice of the city composed alone of private residences. The churc ies are all stuated in localities remote from the public buildings, and were constant d by large white flags. They could not have been a ruck hy shot unless the Spaniards had intertionally fired at them. None of the churches or has itals received less than three shots; and the Convent or the Barron, on the bills, which was occupied by women and children, was struck. was eccupied by women and children, was struck twenty-one times.

Two women were killed in their houses on the heig is where every one supposed they would have been secure; and a rumber of children are reported to have been killed in other localities distant from the objects threatened by Admi at Nunez in manifesto. Shofs were also fired at the groups of speciators a mile from the businers par of the city, rendering it necessary for the authorities to station a line of sentries alon, the ridges back of the town, so as to prevent the people from collecting in crowds, and to prevent the propie from collecting in crowds, and thus drawing the enemy's fire.

THE TOTAL LOSS is estimated at twent millions of dol are Four targe bonded warehouses, with their contents and we've guares of the business part of the civ were urned rqueres of the business part of the civ were urned Foruna elva geat pro orthogo of the property had been removed from the private buildings, so that these losses are iffined to the value of the structures. The warehouses, however, were tull of American, French, Eng ish, and terman goods, there having been no opposituality to ge out an property from the custom bouses, except from the long out angle left standing this structure was badly outlered by the shot, but can be repaired without great expense. There is carried a mercantile house in Valparaiso which has not suffered more or less from the destruction of the custom houses. As the books and papers of the efficiency of the are than a few names of losers. I have been able to glean only the following esti-I have seen able to glean only the following esti-mates of individual losses in the mercantile community, and these must be taken only as approxi-mate estimates. In my next letter I shall probably give a detailed statement of personal losses, FRENCH.

Montg atdini & Co...... 830 000

	Couve & Co	70.000
	Thomas, La Chambre & Co	75 000
	Germain & liro here	100.000
	GERMAN,	
	Wodle, Behrens & Co	310 000
	Weber & ' o.	T 1 000
	Griesar, Schuchard & Co	150,000
	AMERICAN HOUSES,	
	Alsop & Co . New York	935.000
	Hemenway & O. Boston	59.000
7		25,000
	Lanman, Kemp & Co, New Yo k	4 000
١	ENGLISH.	
ı	Hufh, Grunlup & Co	\$20.010
1	Williamson, nations & co	10 030
1	Green, Nicholson & Co	8.000
ı	Graham, R. we & Co	152.000
-1	Cross & Co	2.030

oss & Co...... 6,000 DAMAGE TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The damage sustained by the public buildings is considerable, but can be repaired withou; great ex-sense. About two thousand projectiles or neipally thirty-iwo pound sold shot, were thrown into tas city. Of this number the palace received sixty-oue, the exchange nineteen, and the introde station twenty-mne. The number which struck the castom houses of course cannot be ascertained since the castom and was very great. It is estimated that the following sums will refor the buildings above mentioned: —Falace \$2000; Exchange, \$2000; and the rairoad depot, \$2500.—N. Y. Hevald.

THE ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBITION.

IS THE INSTITUTION WHAT IT SHOULD BEP

A more careful examination of the Spring Exhibition has disappointed us. Hitherto the Academy has been treated with indulgence by the press, from a fear that just criticism would injure it. Ill-founded fear! The Academy has suffered from too much leniency; all of its exhibitions have been equally praised, and the Directors have not been held to a strict account. Thus, year by year, the exhibitions have grown worse; and we do not hesitate to say that, with all proper allowance, the present collection is discreduable.

It does not contain one great picture. It has many that are good, but it lacks variety,

and its prevailing tone is commonplace. The blane of this must be divided among the Di-

rectors, the artis's, and the newspapers. The Directors have shown a want of enterprise: they have not endeavored with energy to make great

exhibitions, but have depended upon the distribution of circulars, and voluntary contributions or the pos sessors of pictures. The management needs tho rough reorganization; it must be awakened from it long sleep. New men should be put at its head. Every name in the Board of Directors is, we admit, a good one; but what it terest do the majority of the members take in the institution? Year after year, the Academy, like an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon, jogs along in deep ruts worn by half a century of travel.

The artists, who are always in a state of civil war, have been influenced by petty jealousies. Some of them make the academy their headquarters, and control it to ad ance their own reputations; others, qually to blame, refuse to have anything to do with it,fand will scarcely send their pic ures. This year the annual quartel with the Hanging Committee has gone so far that two of the best artists in Philadelphia, Edward Moran and T omas Moran, have not sent a single picture. James Hamilton is not well represented, though an exhibition without one of his great paintings is rike Hum'et with the Prince omitted. W. F. Richards has but two pictures, and those inferior to his average

Conceding that the Hanging Committee have a desicate trust, and, like the old man and his son who took the jackass to market, cannot hope to please everybody, still we agree that the pictures are badly hung. The New York painters-better represen ed than we thought from our first visit-monopolize the best places. The artists on the Hanging Committee have taken care of each other, and many good pictures are hustled away. The best marine in the collection, "Liverpool Harbor," by James Hamfiton, is hung in the mot obscure corner or the Northwest Gal ery, while in the Northeast Gallery, the best room in the building where for many years it has been the custom to place the best picturesnumbers of commonplaces are prominently displayed. These are instances that we need not multiply. The public may judge for itself.

The newspapers, if they had done their duty three years ago, might have prevented this gradual decline of the Academy, but their meaningless praise has aided it With very lew exceptions the art criticisms have been little above the level of the theatrical puffs, in which every actor who comes to town is styled "a man of unequalled genius," and every actress "beautiful and chaste." While the management of the Academy has lain in its Rip Van Winkle sleep, the newspapers have sung their "Rock-a-bye baby" lullables in the most du cet tones. To a public institution unjust praise is more dangerous than

false censure. It is not too late to re orm these evils. The Direc-

feeble and languishing condition; a reform in its management would be seconded by the artists; and, finally, the newspapers, without fear or favor, shou'd say precisely what they think. It is not so important that they should think correctly as that they should speak candid y. We cannot a ways expect that criticism should be just, but we have a right to demand that it be honest.

'Paul Preach ng at Athens" (No 648), by P. F. Rothermo', occupies the place or honor, as it should, being the best historical work in the collection.

Mr. Rothermel, in two qualities is unequalled by any historical painter in this country, or perhaps in Furope. Color and composition are the pillars that uphold his fame. Nothing can be more superb and rich than the color of his best pictures; and with all its brilliancy and boldness, it is, not coarse. On the contrary, its combinations are peculiarly subtle and refined. His brush has the s veep of a master; the arrangement of color is bold y b ocked out in masses, and afterwards worked up in exquisite detail, always subordinate to the general effect. I've harmony is perfect. With so much power there is considerable mannerism There are certain to ts of which Mr. Rothermel Is too fond, and their repetition in all bis picture is tiresome. No one can paint better flesh, yet if the subject be a young girl, as in the "Christian Martyrs," or Cordelia in "King Lear," it is almost a certainty that the artist will endeavor to express purity by a peculiar pallor which is not often seen

The composition of his master pieces is not merely accurate, but original. His knowledge of principles is so thorough and exact .hat he can work with perfeet freedom and ease; he is not reftered by rules, though he does not violate their spirit. The genius of an artist begins precisely where education ends; most men give no more than what they have learned and thus the majority of pictures are merely repetitions of old effec's. "Where do you intend to put your brown tree?" said one of the first connoisseurs in England to a landscape painter; for actually at one time conventionalism had so far degraded art that a landscape without a brown tree was considered im perfect! Rothermel is independent of these petty rules, and in his finest compositions, with all their classic regularity, one is constantly surprised by beauties that were never taught in the choo's, nor imitated from the cartoons or Raphael.

In drawing of the human agure Mr. Rothermel is usually considered deficient. It is not one of his chief excellences, but we shall not insist upon his inferiority in this tranch. There are many persons who talk of drawing, without knowing anything of anatomy; men who, as it has been well said, ' will say that this is exquisee, and that atrocious, who could not even tell the number of their own ribs," nor what muscle shapes their ups into a speer

But of expression the public are fair judger, and here is Mr. Rotherme.'s great fatting. It is seldom worthy of it seefor and composition, and it is marked by a general mannerism. We wish we had a better picture than 'Paul Preaching at Athens' to which these remarks might be applied, but though it is not one of his finest works it is mexpression equal to the lest. The artist or the student or art may admire its beaute ut groupings, the Gexterous distribution of lines, and post of heads, or the rich color; but who would be moved by the spirit of the scene? The fleure and the sace of Paul are neitter elequen' nor impressive; per do his auditors a pear to be touched by his reasoning or appeals. At the best they are attentive. Of course, such a subject the artist should be dramane. He should choose the great moment of the scene, in this the point where Paul announces to the Athenians the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. "And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked; and others and We will hear thee again of this matter." Some should be convinces of the truth, others interested, others skep ical, and some purely indifferent. But Mr. Rothermel's piciure has no diamntic force. He might have studied a Methodist revival in the woods for material, for re igious excitement has in all ages similar manifestation. But the Athenians in his the ure have the air rather of a well-bred city congregation than of an intelligent people who, for the first time, hear the truths of Christianity from the lips of an inspired apostle.

If Mr Rothermel's imagination and power of expressing passion and feeling were equal to his peneral ability, he would probably deserve to rank with the greatest painters who have ever lived. As it is, he has no equal, in this country at least. We have few opportunities of comparison, but let those who would judge for themselves examine even his interior painting of "Paul Preaching," and compare it with Wittkamp's far more ambittous "De. liverence of Leyden " Does not Rotherme.'s composition and color indicate more genius than Witt kamp's? But how colo and monotonous is his ex pression compared with that of the German!

"Christ Stilling the Tempest" (No. 531) by J. G. Charman, is another illustration of the scriptures. It was painted in Rome, we believe, but a man need not go so far to paint so badly. There is a certain amount of technical merit in Mr. Chapman's work for instance, in the halo that surrounds the figure of Christ, but of any higher qualities it is destirate. I is hae Raphael's "Miraculous Draught of Fishes" in one respect-the figures in the boat ought to swamp it; but the imitation of a great artist's tau ts is less pardonable than a direct copy of his successes. Mr Chapman has treated his subject without a particle of imagination; the figure of the Saviour is searcely human, much less divine; and the color in which it is draped is repulsive to the eye. He has even taken pains to destroy the chief pictorial beauty of the subject; to walk upon stormy waters is certainly wondertu , but it is no miracle to stand upon ice.

Schussele, who by illness was compelled to visit Europe about a year ago, contributes three pic-"Jackson before Judge Halt at New Oceans" (No. -), is the best, though the subject permits little pic orial effect. It was probably painted to order, for Mr. schussele would scarcely have chosen this event in Jack-on's history, while so many others surpass it in dramatic interest. Inexperienced artists frequently choose subjects of great moral or political importance, forgetting that the true field or painting is that when attracts the eye. For instance, in the "Descent from the Cross "so irequently parater by the old masters, the subject is remarkably full of action; yet there are other events in the h.e or Christ, superior to it in redpious importance which would have far less pictorial interest Mr. Schussele has not succeeded in making a striking composition of this commonplace material. The figures are numerous and small, and that of Jack on is in vitably insignificant. It wants the Jacksonian character, and it it were not for the portrait of the old hero, which is excellent. no one would know, without the aid of the catalogue, what scene is illustrated. In other respects the picture is a good specimen of Mr. Schussele's ability. The arrangement of figures is artistic, and the drawing correct and beautiful.

In another picture, called "How the Field was Won" (No. -), the subject is much better; but the execution is more sketchy, and the color not equal to Mr. Schun-ele's powers. Be also excibits a characteristic portrait of Peter Co per (No. -).

It would be unfair to estimate Mr Schussele by his pictures in this exhibition. Those who remem. ber his "Iron Master." and the "Moravian Mission ary Preaching to the Indians," need not be told that he is an artist of unusual excellence and the finest appreciation. His co'or is not equal to that of Rothermel, nor is his composition, though correct and graceful, as striking. But in drawing he is Rothermel's superior, and his expression has tar

tors of the Academy should seriously consider its | more variety and power. His long solourn in this city has been an honor to it, and a great service to our art. We earne-tly nope that he will soon return from Europe, restored to health, and benefited by his study. No one can all his place; numbers of pic tures in our private galleries attest his power; yet he has not done enough for our instruction and pleasure, or for his own fame.

The Latest Novelty.

From Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine. Since the beginning of spring, we have received numberless letters from subscribers, par-ticularly from those residing at a distance from the metropolis, as to whether the reign of crino-line may be considered permanent for this sea-son, and, if so, what is the most approved style and shape for hoops. The subject is a much more scrious one than at first appears, for the most expensive and tasteful dress, in spite of the utmost efforts of the most skilful of dressmakers, will be wanting in elegance and style if worn over an ill shapen or unfashionable hoop. In view of this, we have given the subject of crinoline our special attention; and after com-paring, and fully entering into the respective merits of each and all of the cleimants to pub-l c favor, we have concluded that bindley's New 'Empress Trail" Duplex Etliptic Skirt, of waich we give an illustration, is the style, of all others, best adapted to be worn with the peculiar plaiting of dresses now in vogue. Without fulness whatever in front, and with wide plaits at the back and sides, dress skirts now more than ever

require to be supported by symmetrical hoops.
The "Empress Trail" is small over the hips. and the swell is gradual, until the lower part of the skut is reached, when it is of sufficient winth to serve as an admirable framework to the imple, trailing, gored skirts of the present fashien. Short in front, to avoid any possitility of catching the foot, and causing that host ungraceful of all feminine mishaps, a stomule, to speak of nothing more serious, it is o shaped as to form a perfect train at the back —a support absolutely required for the dress trains falling over it, and which our Paris corresndent informs us now not unfrequently attain the length of a vard and a vard and a half!
ink of this, ladies, and conceive how sorry
of uld be our appearance withou, the aid of the
"Impress Trail" skirt, to serve as a graceful These skirts, preserving always the same relative proportions, may be had in width ranging from three to ever four and three-quarter yards around the bottom of the skirt; and in all cases the lowest half dozen rows are each made of four double steel springs, that they may be at once durable and sufficiently stiff to support the heaviest dress. The fact alone c ommends them particularly to ladies, as the combination of conomy with elegance, grace, and comfort, is

not to be despised. We have referred particularly to the fact of the lower portion of the "Empress Trail" being composed of four double springs, but we must not omit to mention that the hoops of the entire skirt are composed of two finely tempered steel springs braided tightly and firmly together, which is the secret of the superior devibility of his crinoline. The "Empress Trail" takes pre-redence over all others for ball room and promenade wear, and for the house and driving it has no rival, save, pernaps, in another of Bradley's novelties, called the "Pride of the World," which has all the merits of the former in regard to flexibility, durability, etc., differing only from it in a home it in shape.

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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the

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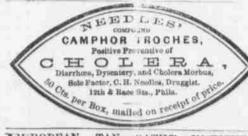
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