

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. March 6th, 1867.

Gov. Swann in a Strait.

Governor Swann was elected to the chief magistracy of Maryland some time ago by the Unionists of that State. His loyalty was undoubted at that time, and it was not until the war was about closed that any change in his political opinions developed themselves. But the close of the struggle brought home a large number of ex-rebels, and to gain the favor of these, Governor Swann embraced "Andy Johnsonism," and as he had previously been a determined loyalist, so he now became the bitterest persecutor of the Union men in Maryland. Not only did he connive with the returned rebels, to get them into places of profit and power, but he deliberately assisted in bringing about a condition of things in that State at the last election, by which the Union men were driven to the wall by an open, bold violation of its Constitution. The Unionists submitted to this rather than have violence and anarchy inaugurated at the polls; and hence Swann and his rebel friends had their way, and elected whomever they would for Representatives to the State Legislature. In this manner, and by those persons, a Legislature was chosen that recently elected Governor Swann to the U. S. Senate from that State. Thus far everything went to suit the Swann party. But since then matters have taken a new turn. The Constitution of the State of Maryland provides that no person who has borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the rebellion, shall ever be allowed to vote in that State; and it is notorious that Governor Swann, instead of guarding this provision sacredly, threatened bloodshed if resistance to its violation was made at the recent election. No opposition was offered by the Unionists, but now Governor Swann learns that when he proposes to take the seat in the Senate to which he was lately elected, objection will be made, and the facts pertaining to the election referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. This prospective action gives matters a doubtful appearance, and Governor Swann, who tendered his resignation as the Executive of the State some two weeks ago, now recalls it, evidently concluding that the United States Senate will declare his election to that body a fraud upon the people of Maryland, and in violation of the Constitution of the State. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," thinks Governor Swann, and he therefore concludes to hold on to the Governorship of the State until his term expires, or is assured that a seat in the Senate is waiting for him. Since writing the above, Gov. Swann appears to have given up senatorial pretensions entirely, and has resigned the doubtful seat in that body, referred to.

State Temperance Convention.

The friends of temperance everywhere have cause to rejoice over the result of the recent State Temperance Convention, held at Harrisburg. It was largely attended, and the Governor of the State presided over its temporary organization. The Convention was permanently organized by the selection of General Louis Wagner as President. Resolutions were adopted, very radical in their tone, and aiming toward a total prohibition of the sale of liquors for drinking purposes in the State. A committee was appointed to draw up a bill expressive of the sense of the Convention, which will be brought before the Legislature at an early day. Hon. John Cassens, of Bedford county, is chairman of this committee; and the fact that men so distinguished in the State as Mr. Cassens, Governor Geary, and Wagner are foremost in the movement, gives the temperance cause in Pennsylvania a prestige that it rarely, if ever had before.

Votes.

The President, true to his instincts, has vetoed the reconstruction bill after the most solemn assurances on the part of some who were generally supposed to be authorized to speak for him. The veto message was received at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., and read through at once by the clerk. Thad. Stevens, upon the conclusion of the reading, rose and demanded a vote on the veto. After some little delay on the part of the Democracy, the bill passed over the veto by a vote of 135 to 47. The only Republican who voted against it was Mr. Hale of New York. At the same time the bill regulating the tenure of office was returned to the Senate, the branch of Congress in which it had originated, accompanied with a veto message. The message having been read, the bill was immediately passed over the veto by the decisive vote of 35 to 11. Both bills are therefore now laws despite the objections of the President.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Congress, during its last Session invested the blacks of the District of Columbia with suffrage. This was done in the face of a mountain of opposition and abuse; but the blacks, under the advice of discreet white friends, went steadily to work in trying to prepare themselves for the new duties that thus devolved upon them. Schools were at once organized, efficient teachers procured, literary societies established, and old and young, male and female, participated in all these means of acquiring information, and with a facility that surprised all who interested themselves in their behalf. They applied themselves closely, not only to show the Government that its kindness was worthily bestowed, but also to disarm the prejudice that existed against them as a race.

The first election in which they were allowed to take a part, was held in Georgetown last week, and was for the selection of a Mayor and Town Council. At this election the "Conservative" whites acted an unmanly part. In the use of insulting epithets, and low vulgarity they first attempted to keep the blacks from attending the election at all. But failing in this, and fearing to resort to violence because of the law and police, they turned in to contest the result, and the city was canvassed as it had never been before. The negroes acted with the radical whites, and had lists of all the colored voters prepared. With these they stood near the window, and as a voter deposited his ballot, his name was scratched from them, and as night approached the absentees were sent for and hurried to the polls. In fact "every inch of ground was fought over," and the contest ended in the election of the radical candidate for Mayor by a majority of 96 and the election of 7 radical councilmen to 4 of the conservative order. The registry showed 970 negro voters and 1350 white.

The behavior of the blacks in the District of Columbia, before and on the day of the election in Georgetown, is an example worthy of emulation by all the negroes in the country. They are represented to have been remarkably studious, industrious, sober, kind to each other, and in their intercourse with the whites acted modestly, patiently and endured more than was expected of them. By this course of conduct they have held fast the friends they had before, and enlisted a sympathy from others who bore them no friendship a few months ago.

The Tariff Bill Defeated.

The tariff bill, which has been before Congress for so many weeks, and which was turned and twisted into as many different shapes, suffered defeat on the 28th inst. Nothing more will be attempted in connection with its passage for some time to come, and in the meantime the manufacturing interests of the country will suffer as they never did before. The N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of the defeat of the bill, thus shows how it was done:

The debate in the House, yesterday, did not turn upon the provisions of the bill, but upon the possibility of passing any bill this session. Mr. Morrill moved to discharge the committee of the Whole for the purpose of bringing the bill to a vote, and in the discussion which followed, Mr. Stevens intimated that the President would veto it, while Mr. Allison alleged that he had made no serious objection to the bill, but voted against the motion. On this test vote, the motion, which required two-thirds to pass, was defeated by 105 Yeas to 64 Nays. Mr. Stevens then moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole, and to concur with the Senate, with the amendments already passed by the House, and an additional concession to the wool interest. Thus all the amendments of the Committee on Ways and Means not acted upon would be abandoned. The House refused to adopt this motion, by 102 Yeas to 69 Nays. A joint resolution was then offered by Mr. Morrill, imposing an additional duty of 20 per cent of the duty now paid upon all goods, with certain special exceptions, which was lost, by 94 to 66. The House also rejected, by 90 Yeas to 64 Nays, a joint resolution offered by Mr. Kasson in regard to wool. After these decisive votes no further effort will be made in this Congress to pass the bill. It died in the arms of its friends, who, in quarreling about the means of cure, experimentally till they killed the patient. If the open, and still more the covert enemies of the bill, escape the retribution they deserve, we do not mean it shall be for want of exposure. They shall have full credit for the mischief they have wrought; for the loss that is to fall upon the country by reason of their hostility or treachery; for the delay, every day of which takes the bread out of the mouths of workmen; for the closed mills; for their ruined owners, for the arrested development of manufactures; and for the blow they have aimed at the life of American industry.

SENATOR WADE of Ohio has been nominated in a Republican caucus for President of the Senate from March 4 by a vote of 23 to 7 for Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Wade was elected and assumed his duties on Monday.

Wz were in error, last week in stating that the "snake bill" had been lost in the House at Harrisburg.

The vote on it in that branch of the Legislature has not yet been taken, and from what we are able to learn of the subject it is highly probable that but little opposition will be made to it when it is reached. No person now, apparently sees a "snake" in it but the Local, and as it is introduced at the State capital is not alarmingly potent. It will more than likely pass the House and become a law, as soon as the ordinary course of legislation brings it up. That the Local law what is not to be seen in the bill is evident from the fact that many of the Representatives from the adjoining counties, and from those west of us, voted for the suspension of the rules, just as Mr. Quay did, and not one of them has been charged by his constituents with being governed by improper motives in so doing; and not a newspaper of other party in their respective counties, (except the two referred to last week) has "seen or talked snake" either before, or at the time, or since the bill was brought into the Legislature. This circumstance itself, ought to satisfy the Local that it had repeated the cry of "stop thief" when nothing had been stolen, and if his editor had any sagacity, he would have abandoned pursuit immediately after knowing this, and seeing others do so.

The Democratic Members of Congress, on the 4th inst., presented a protest against the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on that day, on the ground that secession of the States was not, and would not be represented in it.

The impeachment committee made its report before Congress adjourned, and its investigations appear to have amounted to but little. The majority of the committee however have recommended the continuation of the "sifting" to the Fortieth Congress, which met on the 13th of March.

A BANKRUPT BILL passed Congress at the close of the session, and is now a law. Its provisions will be published in pamphlet form in a few days.

NEBRASKA has been admitted into the Union as a State—making the thirty-seventh in the family of States.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1867. DEAR ARGUS: The Thirty Ninth Congress is about to wind up its eventful session, and we might enumerate among its many important acts the one last passed looking toward the permanent reconstruction of the revolting States, known as the "Sherman bill," or act that seems to meet with less objection than Mr. Stevens' military bill, as this bill points out the way and mode by which a civil and republican frame of government shall be formed and submitted to the people for their approval. Irrespective of race or color, (excepting the leading rebels, who are excluded from office in the constitutional amendment,) it is indeed considered too lenient, as the rebels are allowed to participate in reconstructing a government, they so persistently strove to destroy. For it can hardly be expected that good can come out of evil, or that a rebellious people could institute a good form of Government. The measure is regarded by some as one of "universal amnesty for universal suffrage." I believe the South will accept it, I am sure they will if Mr. Johnson does not advise them to reject it, which he may do, for he is bad enough to do anything that is in the light in which he is held here. The Revenue tax bill was completed and passed yesterday. The bill making appropriations for our defenders (army and navy) was defeated in the house last evening by striking out the striking clause, which was moved by Mr. Scofield, and carried by a small majority.

Suffrage in Tennessee.

The State of Tennessee has resolved to complete the logical fruits of treason's wanton war, by enfranchising the freedmen and disfranchising rebels. One of the first acts of the loyal legislature of that State was to deny suffrage to those who had made war upon the government, and last week the legislature passed an act extending suffrage to all loyal men without regard to caste or color, and the Governor has approved it. The faithful men of Tennessee having felt the full measure of rebel barbarity, know well how essential to the peace and safety of the people is the withdrawal of all power from those who have so terribly abused it, and they are manifestly in earnest, as they have passed a military bill to provide State troops when necessary to enforce the laws and maintain order. The negroes of Tennessee, in by gone days, voted with the whites, and once chose Cave Johnson to the Senate, and at another time decided a contest that sent John Bell to Congress. Now they return to the exercise of all the rights of manhood, and will command respect and protection by their political power as citizens. How long will it require the Democracy of the North to learn that the world moves?—Chambersburg Repository.

Politics in Maryland.

The Maryland Radical State Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday. It was numerously attended. Dr. Orr, of Allegheny county, was President. Strong resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party in the State. Universal manhood suffrage was proclaimed, and the Confederates of the State were threatened with Congressional interference. The plan of calling a State Convention, Convention is carried out in respect to the broad platform of universal suffrage. The party held a large mass meeting at the same place Wednesday night. The house was crowded. Speeches were made by Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Hon. Columbus Deland, of Ohio, and others, all in favor of negro suffrage. The President was denounced, and the course of Congress commended.

Educational Correspondence.

Mr. BROWN: On last Friday evening quite a respectable number of parents and friends of education assembled at school house No. 2, Geneva township, to listen to an address by the county Superintendent, J. L. BROWN. Mr. Reed chose for his subject, "The moral, moral and physical education of man." Each of these points was carefully and ably considered. Showing to teachers and those having the training of youth the great importance of being able to impart correct ideas to the minds; having a firm regard to the moral well-being of the young; and to see that the physical powers are not allowed to become enfeebled and decayed; for it cannot be expected to see a strong and vigorous intellect enshroued in a weakly frame. In connection with these points, Mr. Reed spoke of the importance of having good school houses, well constructed and ventilated. Great importance was also attached to the location of the house, as respected health, convenience and desirableness. And, indeed, the remark respecting location was made in the right place. Of the nine school houses in this township, (independent of the two boroughs, Hookstown and Georgetown) not one is desirably located. Some of them stand deep down in some ravine, others again reared on some high, bleak point, exposed to the rude blasts of winter and the scorching heat of summer. No play ground attached, nothing at all inviting to little folks. We said no attention had been paid to the location of these houses. In this we are mistaken; indeed, it must have required considerable ingenuity to seek out such hideous locations, but we hope for a better state of affairs ere long. We hope ere long to see good school houses properly located, take the place of these miserable old shells, which are by no means fit for the purpose designed. In the course of the address, the special training of teachers was particularly noticed. The great importance of having a Normal school speedily established in this Normal district was earnestly discussed. How much our teachers need special training for their work. And an established fact in the minds of thinking people, that the only place teachers can receive this special training is at Normal schools. Select schools, as they are generally conducted, do not give the training that is demanded. Teacher's Institutes, if properly conducted, no doubt effect something, but this is not enough. If it is considered indispensably necessary, that Ministers, Lawyers and Doctors require long and careful training to prepare them for their respective professions, why should not teachers be required to prepare themselves for their work? Why don't the enlightened community of Beaver county see to it that every teacher in her common schools has been properly trained, and only give her schools to those who have spent their time and money in acquiring a knowledge of their profession. The oft-quoted expression, that "any person can teach school," will no longer pass, and the man here uttering it is regarded as a relic of past ages. We are glad to learn that measures are being used to soon have a Normal school established in this district, and we sincerely hope the matter will be agitated by all those who earnestly desire the prosperity of our common schools, until, at no distant day, we will be enabled to reap the full benefit of such an institution. The School chest, conducted by their teacher, Miss Maggie Reed, favored the audience with some excellent songs during the meeting. A. A. M. Hookstown, Feb. 25, '67.

PENNA'S LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1867. SENATE. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. The general jury law was reported. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. Bigham—Act to annex a portion of Lower St. Clair township to the borough of Birmingham. Also, to create a board to erect public buildings in Pittsburgh. Mr. Graham—Act to vacate and sell the Methodist burial ground in Seventh ward, Pittsburgh. Also, Supplement to an act relating to streets and sewers in Pittsburgh. Also, act giving additional power to the Councils of Pittsburgh. Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—Act relating to publication of the laws and legal advertisements in the Commonwealth. HOUSE. BILLS IN PLACE. Act to repeal the fifth section of an act relating to roads and bridges in Lawrence county. Act relating to fares on certain passenger roads in the county of Allegheny. Act relating to the duties of Treasurer in Lawrence county. The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of the supplement to the school law. Speaker Glass amended the bill by striking out the provision in the bill making teacher's certificates invalid. Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned. Feb. 28.—The special order of the day was the free railroad law. The friends of Mr. Bigham's bill endeavored to amend the bill reported from the committee, making it the same as the bill drawn by Mr. Bigham, but failed by 19 yeas and 43 nays. Messrs. Bigham, Billingslet, Brown of Lawrence, Brown, of Mercer, Coleman, Davis, Graham, Jackson, Lowry, Taylor, Wallace, White and Hall, Speaker, voted for amending the bill, making it as originally introduced. Messrs. Barnett, Cornell, Davis, Donovan, Fisher, Glantz, Hairo, Jackson, James, Landon, McCandless, McConaghy, Randall, Ridgeway, Hoyer, Schall, Soaright, Shoemaker, Stutzman and Walls, voted against the amendments.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Act to prevent the depositing of unwholesome matter in running streams, of Allegheny county. To extend the act relating to lines of mechanics in Blair and Armstrong counties. To extend the term of Treasurer of Westmoreland county. Act relative to the Sheriff of Butler county for boarding prisoners. Relating to pawnbrokers in Allegheny county. Relating to paving in the Borough of McKeesport. To divide New Brighton into three wards. Supplement to act incorporating the Borough of Lawrenceville. The Free Railroad Law, with a negative recommendation. To authorize School Directors in Harrison township to borrow money for school purposes. To incorporate the Eagle Cotton Mill Company. To incorporate the Oil City Petroleum Company. To incorporate the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company. To authorize the Recorder of Deeds to record discharges of honorably discharged soldiers of the Commonwealth. For the better protection of ministers of the gospel in solemnizing matrimony.

The Spring Elections.

Elections in three States are now at hand. New Hampshire leads off on the second Tuesday in March. A Governor, three Congressmen, a Railroad Commissioner, member of both Houses of the Legislature, and some county officers are to be chosen. Walter Harroton is the Republican, and John G. Sinclair the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Republican candidate for Congress are Jacob H. Ela, Aaron P. Stephens and Jacob Benton. Their election issues, unless a very great change of public sentiment has taken place since last year, the vote was then as follows: Republican 35, 137 Democratic 30, 491

Republican majority 4, 656

Connecticut will hold its election on the First Monday in April. The Republicans have nominated Gen. Joseph E. Hawley, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Democratic nominee for the same office, is James E. English, formerly a member of Congress, when he was a War Democrat. He has since gone over to the Copperheads.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK BROWN... HARRISBURG, PA. R. Brown & Son. ROBERTSON, PA. (Near Mr. Cross' Store)

LEGAL TENDER SOAP.

WHOLESALE and Retail manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron ware, and dealers in Japanese, Plated and Pressed ware, and some furnishing articles generally, the Stone and Hard ware. All orders promptly attended to. [mark 67-2-3nos.]

TO THE LADIES!

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the Ladies of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and vicinity, that they will open, on the 1st of April, 1867, a large and well assorted stock of new MILLINERY, TRIMMING and FINE GOODS, which they will offer to the public at prices lower than the lowest. Their rooms will be on the corner of Tank and Monand streets, (in the building soon to be occupied as a grocery store, by Mr. Raman,) in Beaver Falls, Beaver co., Pa. Mrs. E. J. RAMER, Mrs. S. J. HOWE. mar 67-2-3nos.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE undersigned designing to relinquish house-keeping, offers for sale his comfortable and convenient two story brick house, situated on Third st. The house contains six rooms; newly papered and painted; lot 24 feet front by 300 back, shade trees in front and water at the door. Would prefer to sell furnished. Furnishings has only been in use since April, 1866. Possession given at once if desired. WM. S. MARKS, at the store of Thos. M'Creery, Beaver, Pa. mar 67-2-3nos.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SARAH B. CONNELLY, late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. GIBB, Executor, Hanover tp. mar 67-2-3nos.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN NAWY, late of Economy tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES NEELY, Executor, Economy tp. mar 67-2-3nos.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN MAR, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY RICE, Executor, Beaver. mar 67-2-3nos.

Great Bargain!

100 Acres of Land for Sale. SAID land is situated in Clappewa township, Beaver county, Pa., is but 3 1/2 miles from New Brighton, and has on it a two story hewed log house, shingled roof, and contains four rooms. There are also peach and apple trees on the premises. Sixty or seventy acres of the land are cleared. Any one wanting a farm at a bargain, would do well to call and examine for themselves; or if desired, I will sell my whole farm consisting of two hundred acres of land—a good stock and fruit farm. 1000 bushels of apples were grown on this farm the past season. Peaches, pears and cherries in abundance on it. For further information apply to DAVID THOMAS, on the premises, or refer to WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton. mar 67-2-3nos.

EDWARD FORSTER, DEALER IN.

WALL PAPER, VARIETIES, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

Gold, Glazed & Common Wall Papers, Paper, Oil and Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. 164 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

CARPET STORE.

Removal. M'CALLUM BROTHERS.

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse.

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET.

ABOVE WOOD ST.

PITTSBURG.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and lot in Beaver. The lot is 120 feet on Third street, and 200 feet back to an alley. There is abundance of good fruit on the lot. The house is a substantial brick building with eight rooms and good cellar, and is in the best end of town. Also his farm of 107 1/2 acres, known as Joseph A. Wray farm; it is two miles north of Beaver—has good improvements and is all well cultivated and small fruit. The soil is rich coal, for which there is a good market in the surrounding towns. Terms favorable, inquire of the subscriber in Beaver. JOHN R. SLENTZ, feb 13 67-2-3nos.

Rochester Marble Works.

W. H. MARSHALL. MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS & HEAD STONES. DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE. Marble Mantles, Marble and Stone Fencing and Posts for Cemetery Lots Made to Order.

I AM now prepared to offer in the public.

A large and superior stock of plain and ornamental head stones of the very latest styles and superior finish, and for which I am selling 25 per cent. less for cash, than any other firm in the State. I respectfully invite those wishing anything in my line, to call and examine my stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be under sold. mar 67-2-3nos.

NEW ARRIVAL.

Mulheim's Store: IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER.

Of the latest styles and patterns just from NEW YORK. The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &c.

Ever brought to the county, consisting of Tracing Socks, Ladies' Satchels, Fancy Caskets, Children's Carriages, Book Stands, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Brushes, &c. All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before buying elsewhere. B. MULHEIM, Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. mar 67-2-3nos.

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip FOR SALE. THE Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 529,000 acres of Agricultural Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 1st, 1867. This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the Scrip, and any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each purchaser of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, without encumbrance and will be transferable, in whole or in part, to any other person, and the land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the Scrip, and any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each purchaser of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, without encumbrance and will be transferable, in whole or in part, to any other person, and the land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the Scrip, and any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. 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