Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 18, 1890.

THE resolutions declaring Wilber F. Sanders and Thomas C. Bower, "entitled upon the merits of the case" to seats in the Senate from Montana, were agreed to on Wednesday by a strict party vote, yeas 32, nays 26. Messrs. Sanders and Bower were immediately escorted to the clerk's desk and the oath of office was administered to them.

AN election was held at Butte, Montana, on Monday for the selection of seven Aldermen and a Mayor. Only one Republican was elected, and that by a majority of three. The only issue before the people was whether they should sustain the action of the canvassing board in throwing out Precinct 34 in the late State election. The election was under the Australian law and proved a success.

SENATOR CAMERON on Tuesday in the Senate at Washington, introduced a service pension bill, which has been approved by the Pennsylvania service pension association. It provides that all persons who served in the late war shall receive a service pension of $8 a month, and in addition a per diem pension of one cent for every day's service. The widows of these persons shall be entitled to a pension of $12 a month.

ADVICES from Northern Texas say that 75 per cent. of the whole crop in the counties of Cook, Grayson, Collin, Denton, Wise and Montague has been destroyed by insects. One of these creatures is very similar to the Northern chinch bug and the other is the common lady bug. The latter is the most destructive and is not only destroying wheat, but is ravaging oats and corn and even attacking cotton.

SOME watchful person in Philadelphia has added a new terror to death. He keenly watches the obituary columns of the newspapers, and promptly sends to the bereaved family a black-bordered card containing eulogistic doggerel. Accompanying the same is a proposition to furnish copies in "this style" at 15 cents each. The card is designed to occupy in a photographic album the page opposite the photograph of the deceased.

THE city election at Providence R. I., on Friday for Senator and eight Representatives resulted in the election of all the Democratic ticket except one Representative, by majorities ranging from 184 to 532. This insures the election of Governor Davis and the Democratic general officers in Grand Committee. The Australian ballot system worked smoothly, very few voters requiring instruction and all having time to prepare their votes.

THE Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* declares the Republicans at the grand political centre are in a state of "profound gloom" as to the future of the party. "All classes," he writes, "seem to feel that defeat is in the atmosphere," and further, "it is directly reported that Senator Quay has admitted a doubt in regard to the success in the great Republican State of Pennsylvania, and if this be possible, in other States."

WILLIAM HARRISON, of Pittsburg, a dime-novel-reading youth of 17 summers, became intensely interested in the four executions in this State last week. On Friday, after carefully protecting his neck that it might not be injured by the rope, he hanged himself in his room. When discovered he was cold in death. All the circumstances go to show that the case was not one of intentional suicide, but rather one of scientific research and as such a failure.

J. MONROE SHELLENBERGER, a Bucks county lawyer, residing in Doylestown, Pa., having succeeded in getting nearly two hundred thousand dollars of other people's money in his hands, left for parts unknown one day last week. He is supposed to be either in hiding in New York city where he was seen on Saturday last, or to have left for South America. His swindling operations included all classes of people as his victims and a financial panic is likely to result in that county from his rascality.

THE committee having the McKinley Tariff Bill in charge have put in an item taxing hides, taken it out, and put it back again. The g. o. p. is in a quandary. If they tax hides they will get a big contribution from the Western cattle men for electioneering purposes in 1892, but the Eastern manufacturers of shoes and harness whose business has been built up on free hides, threaten to even things up and are ready to revolt if they are to be robbed and their business broken up for the benefit of a few wealthy cattlemen.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, one of ablest legislators of the country and a leader in the Democratic party, died at his home in Washington at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Randall was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of October, 1828, where he resided until he attained the age of manhood and first entered into business as a partner in an iron manufacturing company. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private and while serving in the field in 1862 was elected to Congress from the Third Pennsylvania district, and continued to represent the district in Congress until his death. In 1876, on the death of Speaker Kerr, Mr. Randall was selected by the Democratic caucus as Speaker for the unexpired congressional term and was re-elected at the opening of the next session, and again in 1878. During his entire life, although his political career embraced a period when corruption flourished, his integrity was never questioned and no suspicion ever smirched his record for honesty. He died a poor man but left an honored and untarnished name.

IT is quite evident from certain semi-official outgivings, says the Philadelphia *Record*, that the Republican leaders in Congress are resolved, under the application of the new rules and through the despotic power of Speaker Reed, to push the McKinley tariff bill through the House with the least possible delay. For this reason, if for no other, the Democrats on the Committee on Ways and Means have acted wisely in declining to formulate a measure of Tariff Reform in antagonism to the bill of the majority. The Mills bill, which some have desired to see introduced by the minority, has become a back number. No future measure of Tariff Reform will fail to put iron ore and coal on the free list with the rest of the raw materials of manufacture. It is certain that a Tariff Reform bill of any sort, no matter how carefully framed, would —quorum or no quorum—be promptly voted down by the House without debate, as a Democratic proposition. It is the business of the majority to formulate a policy and take the responsibility for its adoption. In the present House the Democrats are without power or responsibility.

But while wisely abstaining from introducing a tariff bill of their own, merely to be trampled under foot, the Democrats in the House will have a noble opportunity to make a stand for the important manufactures that have been singled out for destruction by the McKinley monster. A score or more of Republicans in Congress represent districts that are largely interested in manufactures of leather, shoes and carpets, in dyeing textile fabrics, in canning meats, and in other industries that are wantonly assailed by the Committee on Ways and Means. It is scarcely conceivable that these Representatives should refuse to unite with the Democrats in defense of the endangered interests of their constituents. Republican New England is the peculiar object of the manevolent spirit of the McKinley bill. Not content with obstinately maintaining a system of taxation upon raw materials which has crippled, and in some instances well nigh annihilated, important New England manufactures, the committee has gone out of its way to attack the leather industry, which owes its prosperity to free trade. Should the Representatives of that section, or of any other section whose industries are menaced, vote for this measure of tariff iniquity, it would be one of the most pitiful exhibitions of party spirit that the country has ever witnessed.

The Democrats may not obtain enough Republican assistance to defeat the McKinley bill, but they can make up a record upon which they may confidently appeal to the country in the next election. While availing themselves of such opportunity as may be afforded in debate to expose the features of this monstrosity they need only give the tariff mongers all the rope they want. A practical experience of the effects of this measure would be an efficient and convincing lesson in the principles of Revenue Reform.

A PROTEST signed by sixteen Republican representatives has been presented to the members of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means against the sugar and wool schedules of the McKinley tariff bill. These representatives urge upon the Committee that in their opinion a reduction of 25 per cent. in the duty on sugar and an increase of duty on low grade of carpet wools from 2½ to 3 9-10 cents a pound is as great a change as should be made. The manufacturers of ingrain carpet say that the change in the duty proposed in the schedule as published, will increase the price of their product from 50 to 99 cents a yard and practically wipe out their business, silencing 4,000 looms and enforcing idleness upon 30,000 workmen. The signers of the protest, it is understood, are from all sections of the country, and while nothing of the kind is contained in the documents, an understanding exists among them that in its present shape they will not vote for the bill in committee of the whole house. Another Republican member, Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, says he goes further than the signers of the protest and unless further advised by his constituents he will not vote for any redution on sugar. That question, he says, came up in the campaign and he was elected upon his assurance that he would not vote to disturb the sugar duty.

FIRST, counting a quorum in the House of Representatives by arbitrary and unconstitutional process, as a preliminary to serious business.

Secondly, counting in Republicans and counting out Democrats honestly elected as members of the House, in order to strengthen a majority rather too slender and shaky on its pins for desperate deeds.

Thirdly, counting in Republican Senators from the Democratic State of Montana to increase the narrow margin of Republican control in the Senate.

Fourthly, counting in new States, exclusively for the outrageous purpose of fastening Republican control upon the Senate, and increasing the electoral vote for the next Republican candidate for President.

The programme is well studied. The performers are able and audacious. It seems to be the same Republican party as of old.

THE Hartford Carpet Company, whose mills at Thompsonville, Conn., employ 2,000 operatives, have been running on a winter's schedule of 54 hours per week. On April 8, notices were posted that the mills would run on the 60 hour schedule after April 21, but instead of increased earnings the operatives are to have their pay cut 3 per cent. under the present figures, making practically a 10 per cent. reduction. The company claim that the depression in the carpet trade and injury to business by the duty on carpet wools necessitate the reduction.

THE representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany met at Berlin on Saturday and formally signed the final protocal certifying that the Samoan treaty had been ratified.

A Big Fight on Hand.

In addition to the predictions as to an organized anti Quay movement as a feature of the State campaign emanating from Wharton Barker and McManes, of Philadelphia, together with Henry C. Lea's open letter to President Harrison denouncing Quay and the President's association with Quay, and ex Senator Emery's aggressive proceeding in the northwestern counties, Hon. John Dalzell's recent utterances on the subject of bossism in Pennsylvania serves to strengthen the belief that a split in the ranks of Pennsylvania Republicans is inevitable. Congressman Dalzell has notified his constituents that he will fight the nomination and the election of any candidate for Governor named by Quay, and although this apparently implies willingness to go back on his party under particular conditions, his constituents are none the less disposed to indorse his position and to honor him for the spirit manifested in assuming it. At Quay's instance the Pittsburg Congressman has been treated as a cipher by the Harrison administration, because President Harrison shares the very general belief that Quay enjoys absolutely dictatorial power over his party in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dalzell considers himself fully justified in joining the movement to overthrow this iron one-man rule, the existence of which is unfortunately not to be disputed. All indications point, however, to the prospect that this movement will be of sufficiently formidable proportions to tax to the uttermost the defensive resources of Quay and his followers, and there is even a strong probability that it may result either in the nomination of a candidate for Governor who does not wear the Quay livery, or, if that end is not accomplished, in the defeat of the ring Republican ticket at the polls. Meanwhile it must not be forgotten that Quay is a hard man to beat, and especially so on his own stamping-ground. His fertility of resource and unrivaled mastery of machine politics are proverbial, and it is certain that all the faculties at his command will be drawn upon to the extreme limit before he is compelled to relax his grip upon the machinery of Government in this commonwealth, for on this depends in chief the maintenance of his importance as a factor in national politics. The fight, when it comes in reality, will be arduous on both sides, but whatever the event, it is certain to prove beneficial, both as an admonition to Quay and as a means of educating the voters of the State to a comprehension of the conditions controlling the conduct, of our State Government and the motives and purposes of the dominant element in State politics.—*Pittsburg Leader.* (*Rep.*)

On the New Navy.

While there is no dispute the United States should have a navy of the highest attainable effectiveness, we have no faith in the idea we should compete with the great powers of Europe, and particularly Great Britain, in that respect. Admiral Porter—just as all military and naval authorities advocate the indefinite increase of their branches of the service—favors a navy that relatively would compare with the great standing armies of Europe. We suppose if it were left to the officers of the regular army they would increase it to half a million men, and even find work for it to do. In his letter to the naval committee of the House, the admiral advocate the construction of 28 great line of battle ships, 28 immense coast defense vessels, 10 great flag ships to show off on foreign stations, 40 swift cruisers for those stations, 40 gunboats of great speed, and 50 torpedo vessels. That's all; a total of 196 war vessels. What for? Not to protect American commerce, for the Republicans have legislated that off the seas. The commerce is immense, of course, but it is carried on under foreign flags. The tariff and free ships have more to do with its recovery than building battle ships or gunboats. With such a navy as Admiral Porter advises, we would seek occasion to use it, and go "slashing" around the globe like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair, and gradually abandon the Washington policy of non intervention for one of meddling with the concerns of other nations. We do not need such a great navy for home protection, for we are outside the European systems, and it would be folly to mix in them. Our isolation and immense resources are a guarantee against invasion.

Why give up the benefits of our geographical situation and enter a race with the great powers in building a navy that will correspond with their immense land armaments? The greatness, the power and influence of this country over the world is everywhere felt, but it rests not on military or naval establishments, but on the example of self government—of liberty ruled by law—we show all other peoples. That is what brings them here by the quarter or half million every year.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Dominion of Africa.

It is evident that there is to be a struggle between the Nations of Europe for territorial supremacy in Equatorial Africa. The almost fabulous possibilities for wealth in the Dark Continent have excited the cupidity of nations as well as of individuals, and during the next quarter of a century the region of the Congo will be the theater of a wonderful activity, explorative, commercial and diplomatic.

The act of Emin Pasha in joining his fortunes to the Germans, the recent utterances of Stanley and the attack made upon the latter in Berlin throw at least a glimmer of light upon the situation. It appears even that arrangements were made long ago between England and Germany for the division of a great part of the country in and about the Soudan, and, according to Stanley's view of the case, the Germans are already engaged in reaching out for more than their share of the spoils.

Meantime the Portuguese are by no means idle in seeking to hold territories under ancient but long-lapsed titles of possession; the French cling to slight vantage grounds on the south and the east, and King Leopold of Belgium hopes to maintain himself in his acquisitions, while the Congo Free State is looked upon with envious eyes by all.

The day for purely civilizing and Christianizing efforts in behalf of benighted Africa has passed. The day of the political adventurers, of the commercial travelers who seek to lay the unknown country under tribute for personal advantage, has come. That the modern explorer, with his purely material ends in view, will do more toward regenerating the land than has ever before been accomplished, cannot be doubted.—*N. Y. Star.*

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A RAILROAD tie-up is threatened in Pittsburg.

Sixty Women Ducked.

Between fifty and sixty Slav women were thrown in the Shamokin Creek Wednesday evening by the angry miners at Hickory Ridge and kept there until thoroughly exhausted. Many savage struggles occurred between the men and women, and while none were fatally injured dozens will feel for weeks the effects of the fight. The Slavs have a peculiar custom amounting to a religious duty of throwing water on people for two days after Easter. They think it bad luck for the thrower to fail in an attempt to cover the victim with water, and that, if successful, both will be blessed.

No matter who pass along the highway the Slavs at Hickory Ridge hurled the water at them. As each year passed the American miners would be greeted by buckets of water in the face as they emerged from the mines. Of course fights occurred when the men threw the water, but the men were too chivalrous to battle with women. Yesterday the miners heard of an attempt by the women to duck Holden Chester, Jr., and William Rihnehart, two of the bosses. It was decided on quitting work last evening that if any of the men were attacked they would duck all the Slav women in the hamlet.

The whistle sounded "all home" at 6 o'clock, and when the first four men gained the earth's surface they were almost drowned with water from the buckets of a score of women. The angry miners were reinforced, and while a dozen of them rushed upon the women and dragged them to the creek another squad went into every house in the hamlet in search of Slav women. The fight that ensued was very exciting and the scene a strange one. In a short time the creek was filled with struggling women, while the banks were lined with hundreds of miners and English-speaking residents. As each woman would climb the banks some workman would rush at her and on picking up the women in his arms throw her back in the swift running stream. Great care was taken that none of the women would drown, although quite a number fainted.

The Slav men were not strong enough to show fight and remained maddened spectators from a distance. When the invasion of the hamlet occurred three of the women armed themselves with weapons and rushed from house to house shrieking for their sisters to band and drive the men back. The Slavs are enraged over the affair and threaten vengeance.

Preparing for Revolution.

Presently the Democratic masses will awake to the fact that they have a struggle before them more important than any that has taken place since the War—a struggle in which all differences and minor theories will disappear. The Republicans propose to place their power and their control of the Government above the will of the people, and it is for this reason that Speaker Reed has been permitted to carry out the programme of usurpation without any serious protest, even from the more thoughtful Republicans. It is frequently said, and with good reason, that the Republican party will be condemned by the people at the next election, but this probability is precisely what the leaders of that party are providing against. There can be no doubt of the purposes of the Republicans, and there can be no doubt that they are so entrenching themselves behind usurpation in the House of Representatives as to place themselves in a position to carry out these purposes no matter what the verdict of the people may be.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

No Action on the Nicelys.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The Board of Pardons held three sessions to-day to consider the application for commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life of Jos ph and David Nicely, the murderers of Herman Umberger. Among the depositions submitted was one from Dr. G. E. Brown, a veterinary surgeon, who states that soon after the conviction of the Nicely brothers, Constable Rauch, who arrested the murderers, declared to him that the officer had set up the hat and pocketbook theory, which had an important bearing on the conviction of the accused.

The Commonwealth's counsel presented new evidence in identification of the hat worn by one of the murderers. At a late hour to-night the argument was still in progress. The father, mother and sister of the murderers were present during the hearing.

A Notable Sign of the Times.

There has been no year since the War—not even that remarkable one of 1874, which was followed by seventy or eighty Democratic majority in Congress—when the local elections of the country showed such steady and sweeping gains against the party in power as they have shown in the North, the center and East this year—everywhere, indeed, in which the people have voted. It indicates not only a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction on the condition of the tariff, but an emphatic disapprobation of the course of President Harrison, the action of Speaker Reed, and the unscrupulous effort, as seen in the Montana election and in other instances, to overthrow the influence of the people in our form of government.—*Boston Herald.*

Japan's Material Resources.

Some remarkable statements are made by Rein, a scientist who has been investigating the material resources of Japan. They reveal a national frugality and economy of a marvelous type. The area of Japan is less than that of California. Its cultivated land is less than one-tenth of its total acreage, yet its products support about 38,000,000. In Japan 2,560 persons subsist from each square mile of tilled land. A people existing in such circumstances must from necessity of preservation be provident, painstaking, hard working, ingenious and frugal. The Japs appear to deserve all these adjectives. Agriculture with them is literally market-gardening, because the soil is required to produce more than any other place in the world.

Democratic Gains in Michigan.

In no State have the municipal elections been more gratifying to the Democrats than in Michigan. On Monday there were elections in every large city of the State, except Detroit. The Democratic gains were remarkable. Grand Rapids, the second city in the State, which gave three Democratic majority last year, goes nearly 2,500 Democratic. Battle Creek, Adrian, Lansing, Charlotte, Big Rapids, Pontiac, and many other leading cities, all heretofore Republican, have gone Democratic, and Democratic majorities have increased in Democratic cities.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by E. James', Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer's Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Bay City, Michigan, man can make salt for eight cents a barrel.

—Twelve cartloads of crushed eggs, sandwich papers and other rubbish were taken from the White House grounds after the children's egg-rolling picnic on Easter Monday.

—Plowing by steam has been introduced in Walla Walla Valley, Washington, and is pronounced a success. Heretofore it has cost $2 per acre to plow, while under the new system it can be done for 40 cents.

—A seventeen-year-old lad who climbed to the dome of the State House at Topeka, the other day, managed to fall to the basement, a distance of eighty feet, without breaking bone. He is the only person who ever made that trip alive.

—A piece of pink coral thirty feet long and nine inches in diameter at one end, with branches projecting about four feet on all sides, was recently obtained on the coast of Japan. Its value in a prepared state would be about $15,000.

—Philadelphia is in a state of mind through fear of having second-hand coffins passed off upon it, the discovery having been made that coffins brought to the crematory are not burned with the bodies, but are preserved by the attendants and sold again.

—A pair of bantam chickens were sold at the London Crystal Palace for $500, which was almost exactly twice their weight in gold. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a single pair of fowls since the days of extravagant and luxurious Rome.

—An engineer on the Iron Mountain road has perfected an automatic bell ringer on his locomotive, and now, when running in corporation limits or whenever the bell must be rung, he just jerks a spring and the bell is kept going by the steam power till he turns off the steam.

—General Von Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, never has a pipe out of his mouth when he is awake, except during his meals, and he drinks beer by the gallon. He is most deliberate in his movements, and always meditates for a minute or two before answering the most trifling question.

—William Moore and Scott Johnson, of near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, while at work on Monday evening in the Ligonier or Blue Rock stone quarries, on the Ligonier Valley Railroad, were fatally injured by being run over by a loaded car. Both are married men and have families.

—George Washington Wieland, a prominent farmer who lived near State College, Centre county, committed suicide on Saturday. He fastened an old rifle in a vise, and, placing his head to the muzzle, drew the trigger, killing himself instantly. He was sixty years of age and leaves five children.

—From its source to its mouth the Amazon is 3,500 miles in length, but the name Amazon is not continuous, and it is called by three different names in that space. From its Lake Itasca source to the gulf the Mississippi is 2,616 miles long, and from its Missouri tributary source to the gulf, 4,194 miles in length.

—Particulars of the wreck of the steamship Quetta have been received at San Francisco, Cal. She struck an unknown rock near Mount Adolphus, about twenty miles from Thursday Island, at 9 o'clock at night. There were 382 souls on board. Of these 166 were drowned and 116 saved. The vessel went to the bottom three minutes after she struck the rock.

—Joseph S. Randenbush, Jr., of Laureltown, near Bellefonte, shot himself through the head at 5 o'clock on Monday evening, and died two hours later. He had fever and was slightly delirious at the time. He was only thirty-one years of age, and was a prominent hotel keeper, merchant and lumberman. He was quite wealthy. He leaves a wife and one child.

—John Montgomery, Jr., son of one of the best known citizens of Plain Grove, Pa., received injuries Thursday night of last week from which he died within an hour. With a number of young companions he had gone out to serenade a friend by the name of Sheaff who had just been married. The party carried guns, revolvers, and whatever would make a noise. As young Montgomery was holding his gun it accidentally exploded. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age.

—Mrs. Belle Miller and John Mann have been in jail at Towanda since March 29th, charged with the murder of J. W. Wilcox, whose body was found in the ashes of a burned barn in Bradford county. Mann, who succeeded Wilcox in the affections of Mrs. Miller, on Sunday last, confessed that Wilcox was decoyed to the barn by Mrs. Miller, who hit him on the head with an ax, stabbed him and then fired the barn. Mann said Mrs. Miller feared Wilcox because the latter knew she had poisoned her husband.

—A forest fire started on Saturday night near Absecon, New Jersey, in the pine woods owned by Alfred Doughty. Over 300 acres of timber land was burned over. The damage amounts to over $350,000. Several houses were burned, the inmates being obliged to flee for their lives. Some of the smaller farmers are ruined, having lost buildings, cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry. The whole region was aroused and the scene was one of great fear and excitement. All the residents for miles around were fighting the flames.

—Spotted fever has broken out in Union county, Kentucky. Over a score of children have been attacked, and in each case fatally. Only children have so far been attacked. The disease runs its course inside of thirty-six hours. Its approach is heralded by intense pain at the base of the brain. A burning fever speedily follows. The tongue becomes swollen and hard, unconsciousness ensues and death follows. After death the body becomes spotted with yellow blotches, the limbs swell and the whole body turns black. People are fleeing with all haste.

—In 1835 the Chicago postoffice was a log building at the corner of South Water and Lake streets. The postoffice was on one side of the room and a grocery and bar on the other. A Justice of the Peace held court upstairs. One day a penny dropped from the ceiling of the postoffice to the floor. Two or three fellows rushed for it. The postmaster, John S. C. Hogan, rushed out and said: "Let it alone; don't touch it. The jury upstairs has flipped for heads or tails to see what shall be done with the man on trial." Sure enough, the next minute the foreman came down a ladder looking for the penny.

—A crowd stood on the railway station platform at the little town of Northumberland, Pa., Thursday. They had assembled to see a middle-aged woman, who had been kidnaped when a child three years old, greet her mother for the first time in forty years. The mother was Mrs. John Gilbert, and the daughter was Mrs. George Kriesbaum. When the Gilberts were living in Snyder county, forty years ago, their nearest neighbors were the Menges', a childless couple. The Menges' took a fancy to the the child, and one morning disappeared with it. Mr. and Mrs Gilbert spent all their fortune searching for their lost daughter, who is now restored through the death-bed confession of Mrs. Menges. The Menges family had moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where the girl grew up and married.

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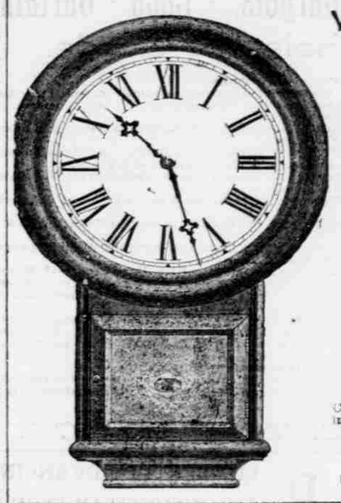

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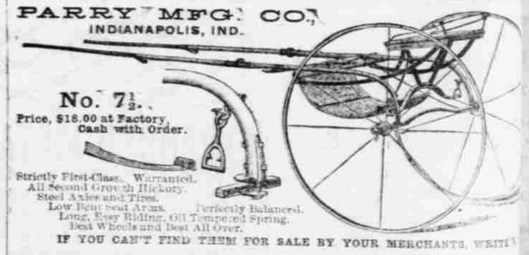

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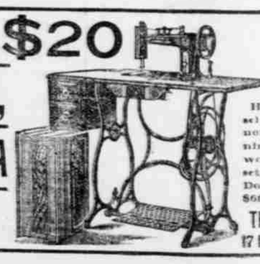

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