THE POST.

MIDDLEBURG.....JULY 14 1870

SNYDER COUNTY
REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS,
JOHN B. PACKER,
OF SUNBURY.

SENATOR,
ANTHONY C. SIMPSON,
OF SELINSGROVE.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. ALDING,
OF PENN'.

PROTHONOTARY,
JEREMIAH CROUSE,
OF MIDDLEBURG.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
SAMUEL B. SCHUCK,
OF MIDDLEBURG.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BENJAMIN T. PARKS,
OF MIDDLEBURG.

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP KINNEY,
OF BEAVER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
AARON K. GIFT,
OF MIDDLEBURG.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY BROWN,
OF WASHINGTON.

AUDITOR,
CALVIN L. FISHER,
OF PENN.

The war clouds in Europe are growing thicker and blacker every day. The complications between France, Prussia and Spain remain the great enigma of the hour, and what will become of it will be determined in a short time. Each of these powers seem equally determined, and if one of them does not back down, and that speedily, war is inevitable.

It is a significant fact, and one worthy of being remarked, that the Mormons of Salt Lake City celebrated the Fourth of July with as much ardor as any class of our people. Parades were made, orations delivered, and "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" played by the bands of the city. However their religious opinions may differ from ours, the Mormons are evidently patriotic.

The Indian war has commenced with a vengence, Red Cloud's men taking part enthusiastically. When they drive the kingbolt of a wagon through a white man's heart, and take out the tendons down his spine for bowstrings as they did recently, we may presume that the wrath with which that blood thirsty warrior left civilization has no wise abated. There is such a general movement all through the Indian countries that more available troops which were long ago demanded by the aspect of affairs, have been hurried from Eastern garrisons to reinforce General Sheridan. Some of the Sioux, of Winnipeg Territory, have crossed the line and are depredating on American soil. It is reported also that the marauders, when hotly pursued, take refuge in their reservations, where they have supplies enough laid up from the rations granted them by the government, and where, too, they are safe under the treaties from the vengeance of soldiers or settlers. These facts show that the savage is extending his operations in securing the aid of his Winnebago brethren, and is improving on the savage art of war in holding his reservations as a base, while he has forgotten nothing of the science of torture that was taught and practised by his ancestors in Wyoming Valley.

Among the resolutions passed by the Republican County Convention of Northumberland county on the 28th ult., was the following in regard to Hon. John B. Packer, our nominee for Congress:

Resolved, That, in again presenting the name of Hon. John B. Packer to the people of the 14th Congressional District, we are offering the best assurance we can give that we fully endorse his former, and have entire confidence in his future course. We do but utter the sentiment of a large majority of the people of this district, when we say that, for intellectual dignity and virtue, in the principles of generous and manly action, for strong capacious mind, and stern integrity, he has maintained a position in Congress among more experienced statesmen, inferior to none of them. A patriot in the pure and comprehensive sense of the term, he is an able and tireless champion of the vital American doctrine of protection, now being fiercely assailed by the advocates of free trade sustained by foreign capital. At this time it is peculiarly important that the people of this district be represented by a man of sound tariff views, capable, energetic and incorruptable; and, knowing the Hon. John B. Packer to be such a man, we present him with pride and confidence.

A Mississippi paper publishes for the first time a correspondence between Jefferson Davis and General J. E. Johnston, of the Confederate army dated in November, 1867, which disproves the popular idea, which Alexander H. Stephens also reiterates in his history of the war, that President Davis prevented an advance on Washington immediately after the first battle of Bull Run. This correspondence comprises a letter from Davis to Johnston, asking the latter to state if he (Davis) had pretended pursuit, and a reply from Johnston containing the following:

"The pursuit was 'obstructed' by the enemy's troops at Centreville, as I have stated in my official report. In that report I have also said why no advance was made upon the enemy's capital (for reasons) as follows: The apparent freshness of the United States troops at Centreville, which checked our pursuit; the strong [illegible]

It is commonly argued by the Democracy that wherever there is a contested seat the present Congress always counts in the Republican and counts out the Democratic claimant. It is well, therefore, to recount some of the instances where this rule has certainly not been followed, and which the Democratic papers carefully refrain from speaking of. The case of Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, Republican, who lost his seat, and of Captain Conner of Texas, Democratic, who gained his, are yet fresh in recollection; and now within a few days the House has decided the contested election of Barnes vs. Adams, in the Eighth Kentucky district, in favor of G. M. Adams, Democrat, who belonged to the Fortieth Congress. Booker, who triumphs over Tucker, is from the Fourth Virginia district, and is a Conservative.—*Press.*

The President and the Gnats.

The newspapers that used to call Mr. Lincoln a third-rate country lawyer, and "blush" at the contrast in political ability between him and Jefferson Davis, are very busy in attempting to cast odium and ridicule upon President Grant. Their conduct is inspired by the same spirit which led them to denounce him in the field as a butcher. But his real crimes in the eyes of his sovereet critics are his steady fidelity to the Union, and his unconditional victory over the rebellion. The rebellion sprang from the principals of the Democratic party, it was led by the Democratic chiefs. It was sustained by Democratic sympathy. Every great measure of the war was denounced by the Democratic conventions; and in the midst of the struggle the Democratic party virtually declared for submission to the rebellion. The *World* now frankly admits that the "War Democracy" was a "small body." And to the organs of a party which counted upon the success of the rebellion a man who silently and powerfully opposed it, and finally, by his skillful military combinations, compelled its military chiefs to surrender, can only be a target of constant calumny. Consequently no public man was ever more ranceorously slandered by them than President Grant. No opportunity of falsehood and misrepresentation is lost; and if the representations of the Democratic press were to be taken as true, the most accomplished of statesmen, and the most able of Christian heroes, and the noblest of lost causes were all confounded and baffled by a shallow charlatan.

There is no invention so puerile, no insinuation so contemptible, that it does not serve the purpose of political or personal hatred of one of the simplest and most honest of Americans. The worst motives are attributed to the plainest actions, and every word and deed are laboriously and elaborately misinterpreted. The people of this country know that General Grant was not a politician when they elected him President. They did not expect from him the smooth evasions of a politician. They asked of him an honest adherence to the principles upon which he was elected and to the party that sustained him. In a country necessarily controlled by parties it is undoubtedly a misfortune for a President to be unfamiliar with political persons and methods. But, on the other hand, every man feels that public affairs are safer with a man of honest purpose and general ability, even without political experience, than with a mere politician.

The perils of trusting exclusively to a politician were shown in the case of Mr. Chase. Down to the autumn elections of 1867, it was thought by many that Mr. Chase ought to be the Republican candidate. Undoubtedly he thought so himself. He had been a conspicuous Republican leader. His course had been consistent. He had been in the van of the party. Every body knew that he wanted to be President, and every body conceded his ability and experience. "He understands politics," was the general remark. There were those, however, who felt that circumstances designated General Grant as the proper candidate, and he was selected by acclamation. He was nominated in May. In July, Mr. Horatio Seymour received from a Democratic convention, of which Mr Wade Hampton was the master-spirit, a nomination which he had meant to offer to Mr. Chase; and while Mr. Seymour was accepting it, he had in his pocket the speech which he had intended to make upon the nomination of Mr. Chase. That Mr. Chase was willing to receive such a nomination is the result of what is called "politics." Those who think that it is essential to good government are impatient of President Grant. Those who were ready to hail Mr. Chase as a great statesman contemptuously deny to General Grant any statesmanlike quality.

But because a man is not, in the technical sense, "a statesman," it does not follow that he is destitute of common-sense, as seems to be assumed by the clumsy opponents of the President. General Jackson was very far from being a statesman. Mr. Lincoln's claims to statesmanship were derided. Probably Mr. Madison and Mr. Van Buren would satisfy the technical requirements. But the good sense of General Jackson and of Mr. Lincoln could be trusted to save them from any obvious and absurd improprieties, and so may General Grant's.

In these days of unscrupulous assertion in the press, a charge involving the honor and discretion of the President should be judged by the character of the paper that advances it. If it has shown that its desire for truth is evidently greater than its partisan or private hostility—if it is a journal of acknowledged impartiality [illegible]

The President on the European Situation.

Washington, July 11.

Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, and General Sherman had consultations with the president to-day. He conversed with all of them of the aspect of war in Europe, and was of the opinion that it was inevitable. Gen. Sherman is of the same opinion, and thinks it may lead to a general European war, but sees no reason why this government should be entangled in any way.

Secretary Robeson says if they fight we must keep them off our coast, and perhaps out of this continent entirely. The secretary of the treasury does not think there will be any protracted struggle, if one at all, on account of the poverty of all the nations involved in the quarrel.

Vice Admiral Porter says that war is certain; that France has been preparing for it for a year past; that she has the best navy in the world; 48,000 seamen, the best drilled and disciplined in the world; as many and as good vessels as the English, Prussians and Spanish combined. He says that she can blockade all the Paussian and the Spanish ports; take Havana and the other Cuban ports, and free the Cubans, and in three months have them fighting on her side. In his opinion, England will remain neutral; also, that Napoleon means fight, has got a good excuse, and will not wait for diplomacy.

There appears to be much interest felt in the matter at the war, navy and treasury departments.

The Khedive and General Beauregard.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* sends to that journal the following paragraph of contemporary history:

General Beauregard, of Confederate memory, was on the eve of being appointed to the high position of commander-in chief of the Egyptian forces, with the privilege of bringing with him a staff of fifteen officers from America. The arrival in Cairo of the new American consul general, George B. Butler, put a summary end to this. Mr Butler, as I am told, intimated that, as General Beauregard was as yet an unpardoned rebel, and as he had betrayed the country which gave him birth and the Government which educated him, there was no reason why, the opportunity occurring, he might not betray the Khedive. These representations had their effect, and General B. will not have the influential position in question. To many, the course pursued by Consul Butler will, perhaps seem harsh; but when it is considered that Beauregard issued the famous Booty and Beauty "pronunciamento" against General Butler, uncle of the young consul, the affair assumes a different turn. You will remember that Beauregard denounced Butler an "outlaw."

Plain Facts for Farmers.

The *Pittsburg Review*, of a late date says:

The past history of our country has clearly demonstrated that no community can prosper which is exclusively changed in one branch of industry, and that without protection our manufacturing interests, which are already established, would languish and fall entirely. Suppose for illustration that our furnaces, and rolling mills, and cotton and woolen manufactories were closed up, is argument necessary to prove that our agricultural interests would not also be destroyed. If proof is required let us refer to the prices current in 1824, before protective tariffs "ruined the country," as free traders talk about. We quote from the Columbus (Ohio) Journal. The following were the prices current at that time:

Wheat twenty-five cents per bushel.

Corn two and one-half cents per bushel.

Oats fourteen cents per bushel.

Potatoes—Irish—eighteen and three-fourths cents per bushel.

Potatoes—sweet—seventy-five cents per bushel.

Apples thirty-seven and one half cents per bushel.

Peaches twelve and one-half cents per bushel.

Dried peaches $1 per bushel.

Pork two cents per pound.

Beef three cents per pound.

Butter six cents per pound.

Honey eight cents per pound.

Lard six cents per pound.

Wool fifty cents per pound.

Flax ten cents per pound.

Maple sugar ten cents per pound.

Feathers thirty-one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Eggs four cents per dozen.

Chickens five cents each.

Salt one dollar per bushel.

Tea one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound.

Coffee thirty-seven and one-half cents per pound.

Loaf sugar thirty-seven and one-fourth cents per pound.

Pepper, ginger and alspice fifty cents per pound each.

How do farmers like these prices? Then they were not hampered by the swindling import duties, as the Democratic press generally denominates protective tariff rates, but they were at liberty to "buy where they could by the cheapest, and sell the dearest." Then our iron products and woolen and cotton goods generally imported and our surplus agricultural products either sought foreign market or were thrown away. Under the great principle "free trade," the leading Democratic journals now demand, farmers could at that date purchase one pound of coffee with 19 pounds of pork; one pound of loaf sugar, with 7½ chickens; one pound of pepper with 10 bushels of oats, and other articles in proportion.

New York, June 30.—On the 11th of June $200,000 in ten dollar Treasury notes were stolen from the United States Treasury of Washington and were traced by Col. Whitely to the Stuyvesant Bank, corner of Third avenue and Seventh street, where they had been deposited by one Charles S. Marion. The bank refused to give up the money until legal steps were taken by the United States authorities, when in obedience to a writ the money was produced before Commissioner Osborn, before whom Marion was also taken and held in $5,000 bail for examination. The case was adjourned. The council for Marion asserted that he could abundantly show that his client was an innocent holder of the money in question.

—The Democracy of Ohio is rent in train by a bitter quarrel between its two most prominent leaders, Valandigham and Pendleton.

—Hon. Joe Lane is a candidate for Senator from Oregon. Since he ran for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge he has not until now appeared in politics.

—Chicago, the fastest city of the fast west, is increasing her debt with much greater rapidity than she is her population. In the last three years it has more than tripled, until now it amounts to over $17,000,000.

—The judiciary committee of the Connecticut House of Representatives has reported favorably on the bill giving a married woman the power to dispose of the income of her own estate as she pleases.

—A Chinese prince, once very rich, a scholar in his own country, and the author of the celebrated work, "How to Exterminate Barbarians and Missionaries," died in California last week of want and neglect.

—A bridegroom interfered with a parson at Ringgold, Ga., who in accordance with the usual custom, attempted to kiss the bride, and assured the preacher that as he had paid for the ceremony, he was not going to have any of that fooling.

—A man named Sam Pool was lately killed in Asylum township, Bradford county, by a woman. He was attempting to enter her house through the window, and the woman pitched him with a pitchfork, from the wounds of which he died the next day.

—A great fire occured at Manchester, New Hamshire, on Friday Morning last. The area burned over is stated at from five to six acres, the amount of property destroyed $250,000, and two hundred families turned out of their homes.

—On the 11th ult., two oil tanks were struck by lightning, in the sixteenth ward, in Pittsburg, and set on fire, and resulted in the destruction of five oil refineries, and a bridge over the Allegheny river. The loss is estimated at over a half million dollars.

—An Irish servant girl, named Scott, who has been washing dishes at the Irving Hotel, New York, for three dollars a week, lately fell heir to a legacy of $75,000 by the death of an uncle, in New Orleans. There is a vacancy in the dish washing corps of the Irving Hotel.

—A Swedish emigrant family was recently robbed, in New York, of tickets to Illinois. On Friday, a little son fell overboard. On Saturday the emigrant heard that his son had been found by the police. He procured a carriage, and a sharper pretending a purpose of accompanying him, robbed him of every remaining dollar. The child proved not to be his. The family remain at Jersey City entirely destitute.

—Miss Garrett, the American lady who lately finished a course of study at the University of Medicine in Paris, and succeeded, despite all opposition in obtaining a diploma, has been regularly licensed as a "doctress" in that city, and is said to be overrun with patients. Thus slowly but surely is woman winning her way into the profession and many branches of business from which social prejudices have hitherto debarred her.

—The latest case of a remarkable longevity is related by a paper, published at Greenville, East Tennessee. This paper, the *New Era*, says that a negro woman, generally known as "Aunt Dolly," died recently in Jefferson county of that State, aged 130 years. She was the mother of fifteen children, the youngest of whom, the "baby," is now seventy-five. No one is obliged to believe this story; yet, coming as it does from the home of ex-President Johnson, we do not see how it can well be doubted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his VALUABLE FARM, situate in Monroe township, Snyder County, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Micheal Hummel and others, containing about

175 ACRES,

more or less, ninety-five acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the balance is covered with the best of timber. The improvements consist of a good large

Dwelling House,

a LARGE BANK BARN and all necessary outbuildings, good water convenient for all purposes, a large

APPLE ORCHARD,

containing choice grafted fruit, &c. The farm is under good fence, naturally fertile and highly productive; is in a healthy country,—about three miles from Selinsgrove and two miles from Shamokin Dam, on the west bank of the Susquehanna river—is convenient to Markets, Railroads, Canals, Churches and Schools.

Will be sold on easy terms, and possession given immedately if desired. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Capt. JOHN BEHN.

Monroe twp., June 8, 1870.

LIST OF LANDS SITUATE IN SNYDER COUNTY, held by location, or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of this Commonwealth, upon which no Patents have been issued, including the names in which such location or other office rights are entered, the amount of money originally paid, and the amount due the Commonwealth up to June 1, 1869:

Name of Warrantee	No. of Acres	Location applied for	Town'p.	Am't on acc.	Am't pd on acc.	Due.
		For.				
Metts Isaac	11	Centre		$ 5.73		$15.38
Moyer Jacob	3	Beaver		8.00		21.47
Moyer George	1	Washington		7.42		20.00
Margeritz H. H.	77	Beaver		20.54		10.00
Middleswarth Nce	151	do		54.94		15.00
do do	5	do		1.33		15.00
Mohr Jacob	10	Middlecreek		2.00		15.00
Middleswarth A. J.	15	West Beaver		4.00		15.00
Mitterling Baizer	3	Perry		.80		15.00
Mitchel Amos E	100	Beaver		26.67		15.00
Mill David R	100	Perry		26.67		15.02
Middlerling Jacob	13	do		2.67		15.01
Moyer Michael C	47	Franklin		12.53		15.00
Midderling Henr	48	Perry		12.80		15.00
Moyer George	4	Washington		1.06		15.01
Mill David H	50	West Perry		13.33		15.00
Moyer John	100	Beaver		26.67		20.24
Moyer John	20	do		12.53		15.70
Meteer Robert	300	Penn				85.58
Neessmer Frans	200	Middlecreek				28.00
Overmeyer David	50	Centre		93.33		15.00
Overmeyer David	20	Penn		5.33		15.00
Opilmirer John	7	Perry		1.87		17.14
Ocker David	100	West Beaver		26.67		15.00
Ocker David	110	do do		29.67		15.00
Overmeyer Philip	50	Centre		13.33		
Overmeyer Fred	50	Beaver		13.33		
Peter John	121	Beaver		32.27		15.00
Parker William	25	do		6.67		15.00
Peter Jacob	25	do		6.67		15.00
Price Benjamin	100	West Beaver		26.66		15.00
Peter John	125	Beaver		33.14		15.00
Peter John Sr	40	do		10.67		10.07
Potton James	300	Jacks Creek				291.92
Row George	50	Penn		£14.93.9		41.87
Raiter & Kreal	100	Perry		8.67.6		22.04
Pinson Nicholas	150	Beaver		2.15.9		15.83
Roger Elias	400	Beaver Dam		10		15.04
Ream Fravel	400	Beaver		10		19.36
Reigel Jacob	12	Mahantongo		$0.80		15.00
Reigel Jacob	5	do		1.33		40.00
Reigel Frederick	100	Beaver		26.67		15.00
Romick Solomon	20	do		5.00		15.00
Reger Adam	50	do		8.00		15.85
Reger Adam	25	do		6.67		15.25
Ration Jacob	4	Perry		1.00		15.11
Riche John	300	Penn				255.00
Reel Elizabeth	300	Beans Creek				17.40
Sallik John	400			£19		15.00
Smith Laudek	do	do		13		21.17
Sendlear Neal	100	do		3.5		15.00

Warrants upon which no surveys have been returned.

Moyer Jacob	25	do		£2.01 10
McMurry William	50	Mahantongo		4.03.00
McMurry Thomas	50	Penn		4.03.00
Moore Andrew	150	do		12.09.00
Meiser John	200	Beaver		7.10.00
Michael Mary	70	do		1.19.00
Moore & Spike	400	do		
Michael Mary	80	do		8.07.00
Meise John	400	do		10.00.00
Morris Richard	400	do		10.00.00
Manger George	25	Penn		10.17.00
Morr Philip	114	do		$69.44
Moyer Peter	53	Centre		
Miller Christian	12	Penn		2.20
Miller Christian	6	Centre		1.00
Meek Henry	45	Beaver		12.00
Miller John	5	Chapman		1.38
Middleswarth Ner	5	Beaver		16.00
Moatz & Herrell	16	Chapman		4.27
Margeritz John	15	West Beaver		4.00
North George	20	Penn	£3	
Norton Samuel	400	Beaver	13	
Neitz George	75	Mahantongo		$20.00
Prince John	100	Penn		£ 8
Parker Jeremiah	300	Beaver		19
Parker William	400	do		19
Plain Joseph	5	Centre		$1.33
Roger Elijah	100	Beaver Dam		£2 10
Ream Nicholas	400	Beaver		19
Reese Daniel	100	do		2.10
Reger John	25	Penn		0.12.6
Rightler Christ'n	10	do		0.05
Reed Casper	91	do		0.37
Reichenbach John	1	Mahantongo		$1.07
Rosch George	20	do		8.00
Richter Peter	20	do		8.00
Richter Peter	80	do		21.31
Rilm Jacob	4	Chapman		1.00
Routh John	50	Beaver		13.36
Romig Lell J	80	West Beaver		9.33

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a certain writ of Vend. Ex., issued out of the court of common Pleas of Snyder County and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Public House of Ira Sayers, in Port Trevorton, on

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870,

The following described Real Estate, to wit:—A certain House and Lot, situated in Union Township, Snyder county, Pa., bounded on the south by public road leading from Selinsgrove to Liverpool, east by Port Trevorton school lot, north by land of Jerusiah Bogar, and west by lot of same. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of SOLOMON ARNOLD.

JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, July 7, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises of Lewis C. Reifsnyder, in Monroe township, Snyder county, Pa., on

FRIDAY, JULY 15 1870,

The following Personal Property, to wit:—Ninety Wire Fence and Hemlock Saw Logs, 1000 feet Hemlock Plank, 2000 feet inch Boards, 6000 feet Hemlock Joists, 1500 feet Maple Plank, 1000 laths, one 2 Horse Sled, and one set Harness. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis C. Reifsnyder.

JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, July 7, 1870.

H. P. HOTTENSTEIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SELINSGROVE, SNYDER CO., PA.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Selinsgrove and vicinity. June 22, 1870-tf

HALF WAY HOUSE.
PENNS TOWNSHIP, Snyder Co., Pa.
ANDREW SHADE, Proprietor.
Accommodations good and charges moderate. The patronage of the traveling public is solicited

E. C. EBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
522 MARKET ST.,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
7.11y PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES K. DAVIS HOTEL,
SELINSGROVE, SNYDER Co., Pa.
HENRY A. BOLIG Proprietor.
This well known House having been refitted by the present proprietor, offers excellent accommodations to the traveling community. Choice liquors and Cigars at the Bar, and the Table supplied with the best the market affords. A good stable, attended by careful hostlers, in connection with the house. April 6-70tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BANNERVILLE.

NEW GOODS.

HELFRICH & BOWER

Wish to inform the citizens of Bannerville and vicinity that they have opened a new stock of goods, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of ALPACAS, POPLINS, PLADS, LUSTRES, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c.

Cloths & Cassimeres

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

SALT AND FISH,

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Having had large experience in the business, we flatter ourselves that we can please and satisfy all our customers.

Hoping by strict attention to business and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal [illegible]

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