The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
5000 "	.15	.165	.18

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 2, 1901.

King Menelik, of Abyssina, is ill. King Menelik, it will be remembered, is the dusky monarch whose "family tree" reflects upon the morality of Solomon and the queen of Sheba, and has spoiled a beautiful Sunday school story.

The Public's Protest.

IT IS HINTED that a popular petition will be prepared which will deprecate the action of the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan schools and urge its reconsideration as regards the school at Harford. This historic institution, sheltered amid the beautiful hills of Susquehanna county, is dear to the citizens of Northeastern Pennsylvania. It is a historic spot made a part of the classic records of the state by reason of its brilliant pages in the annals of educational progress in America. No one doubts the truly conscientious motives of the commission in recommending the abandonment of this site and the consolidation of the schools with others far removed. The commission has been most nobly managed and no scandal or hint of extravagance has touched it since its first organization twelve years ago, but it is to be hoped that the proposed intention, so radical and so intensely repugnant to a large portion of the residents of this commonwealth, will be acted upon with extreme deliberation.

The Harford school is located in a spot so remarkably free from unsanitary conditions, and amid such beauty of surroundings, such pure air and the advantages of such excellent food that it seems unreasonable to expect that a similar state of affairs can exist where the consolidation is proposed. Economy and many another virtue are practiced in that quiet haven. The management has reached a perfection hard to be realized except by those who have visited the Harford school, and the interest of a multitude of influential friends in this region has long been enlisted in its behalf. It will be against the intense protest of a vast number of people throughout the state if the peaceful, happy little community dwelling so contentedly in the richest environment of nature must be thrust out like the Acadians from the safe shelter where many inmates have lived since early childhood to go forth into a crowd of strangers far away.

Let the Soldiers' Orphan school at Harford remain until the last little girl and boy of the lead heroes go out into the world as man and woman better and nobler for having lived in such a charming spot.

The platform of the Indianapolis Socialists ought to please all who desire to get rich quick at the expense of others.

Merit Rewarded.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that Lord Roberts deserves the $500,000 money token just voted to him by parliament. When he went to South Africa the situation of the British troops was not only precarious, it was alarming. England was experiencing her darkest hour. "Bobs" took up the tangled threads, and almost from that moment the mercury of British hopefulness rose.

We are learning now some of the difficulties he had to contend against. In every direction supplies were deficient and the staff arrangements utterly inadequate to the long distances and barren veldt of the theatre of action. Yet with sure generalship Lord Roberts effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the capture of Cronje and the occupation of Bloemfontein and Pretoria followed almost with machine-like rapidity and precision. His strategy rose to the summits of military genius and his grasp upon all the problems involved in his extraordinary task was true and strong. There has been no greater figure in British military history than this kindly-faced, little old man, who literally saved the empire by his consummate knowledge of just what to do at a time when failure to know or hesitancy in acting would have meant disaster incalculable.

The record of his achievements is an inspiring one, not to be eclipsed by the general belief that the cause in which those achievements were performed has in it elements of injustice.

The innocence of about everyone save the chief of police seems to have been established in the Fosburgh murder case.

Troublesome Questions.

THE REMARKS of the chairman of the convention of Ohio Democrats who met in Columbus this week to express their dissatisfaction with the action of the regular Ohio Democratic convention in tossing Bryan and free silver overboard are both interesting and significant. Among other things he said:

"Already can be heard upon every hand the statement that we must get an issue that we can win upon; that Bryan has led us to defeat twice, and now we must get somebody else who can bring us victory. The champions of the gold standard are deriding Bryan, denouncing the principles for which he stood, and are paving the way to secure control of the next national convention, in order to nominate some man who will be the tool and servant of Wall street. Will the bolters be able to control the convention? If they should, and it now seems quite certain that they will, the work that was done in 1896 will have to be done over again. If it should be, the Democratic party, as such, thereafter, will cease to be a factor in American politics. Shall we assist them in this work? If the Democratic party was right in 1896 and 1900 upon the money question, and that question is not settled, then why should that party in Ohio abandon it in 1901? If the contention was right during those campaigns, it is right now. If politics is to be carried on for the purpose of securing office alone, then why bother about great principles that involve the well-being of men?"

These are logical and timely questions. The Democratic orators and press gave the most solemn assurances in both 1896 and 1900 that the restoration of free silver coinage was a matter involving the highest principle; that it was proposed as a remedy for outrage and injustice, whereby the shylocks of the land were grinding the faces of the poor and taking from the common people the birthrights of American citizenship. They either meant these assertions or they didn't mean them. If they meant them, it would be cowardly in 1901 and in 1904 to compound a gold bug felony or to desert the poor of the land to their grinding doom. If they didn't mean them, what assurance have we that they mean what they say now?

Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, the Democratic party is likely to have an unprofitable quest for office.

The Bryan stampede at Columbus was as devoid of jarring elements as the footfall of a man walking in his stockings.

An Admirable Appointment.

THE TRIBUNE, being deeply interested in the forestry question, and also well aware of the admirable work that Miss Mira Lloyd Dock has been doing for years in this state in co-operation with the state's eminent forestry commissioner, Dr. J. T. Rothrock, is greatly pleased to take note of Governor Stone's appointment of Miss Dock on the state forestry reservation commission. She takes the place of Mr. Albert Lewis, who recently resigned. The other members of the reservation commission are Dr. Rothrock, its official head; Isaac Brown, secretary; John Fulton and A. C. Hopkins.

Miss Dock, it is to be recalled, has made profound and practical study of the subject of forestry, both in the United States and in Germany, which country leads the world in the conservation, protection and wise economic use of forests. As a lecturer on her chosen subject she is well known—Scranton people being among those who have learned to appreciate her enthusiasm, her knowledge and ability to impart it.

Her appointment is one to be welcomed as fresh evidence of Governor Stone's deep interest in the forestry work and as a tribute to both Miss Dock's own work and a recognition of the help which the women of Pennvania have given to the forestry movement. The appointment is the more welcome because there is no shadow of politics in it—it has been won purely by proved fitness for the place.

In connection with this, while speaking of the general advance of appreciation of the immeasurable importance of forest conservation, restoring, and use, we are glad to give especial notice to the amendment of the act of June 1, 1887, which act made provision for annual payments to owners of land that had been cleared of merchantable timber who should reforest it "within one year after the said land had been so cleared" and maintain it, under certain specified conditions. The amendment extends the provision for such payments from "one year" after to "at any period" after. The text of the amendment reads:

"The owner or owners of forest or timber land in this commonwealth, which has been cleared of merchantable timber, who shall at any period after the said land has been so cleared, plant, and who shall maintain upon the said land young forest or timber trees in sound condition, in number at least twelve hundred to the acre, shall on making due proof thereof, be entitled to receive annually from the commissioners of their respective counties the sums of money mentioned in the first section of this act: Provided, That the first period of ten years shall be counted from the time that said land has been cleared of merchantable timber, and that after the said first period of ten years the number of trees upon the said land may be reduced as in the first section is provided."

There stand also to the credit of the last legislature's forestry work the act, approved on April 11, "to encourage the preservation of forests by providing for a rebate of certain taxes levied thereon"; and the one, approved May 2, for the better protection of forests against fire by which the commissioner of forestry, on complaint made of the failure or neglect of county commissioners to fulfill their duty in the matter, is authorized to take all necessary legal steps, employing detectives and attorneys, for the conviction of those guilty, "wilfully or otherwise," of causing the burning of timber lands. In such case the state will not pay to the county the money that is due for the payment of officers who have neglected their duty.

The long silence of "Coin" Harvey may be an indication that he is engaged in figuring out a new calamity.

"Historian" Maclay's place in history may also be definitely determined by the Schley investigation.

The Travails of Reform.

FOR YEARS past a certain element in the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which has been in suspicious affiliation with the Republican insurgents, has been sounding the accusation that the men in control of the Democratic organization in Philadelphia were in conspiracy with the men who run the Republican machine. The result has been that the Democratic strength in Philadelphia was divided and as a minority party it offered no check upon the ambitions of the leaders of the majority. During this period of family quarreling, the one man whom all Democrats professed to honor as the embodiment of all that is honorable, progressive and virtuous was Robert Emory Pattison.

Recently the chairman of the Democratic city committee of Philadelphia, at whom most of this criticism was directed, stepped down and in the interest of harmony proposed that Mr. Pattison be elected chairman in his stead. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, but instead of stilling the family dissensions, it seems to have had just the opposite effect. Not only are the insurgent Democrats taking daily falls out of this former idol of reform, but they have recently been reinforced by the whole outfit of the insurgent Republicans. In vain has Mr. Pattison pleaded for peace. The more he pleads the fiercer is the brandishing of tomahawks about his unprotected head.

Why is this thus? Are the professional reformers of Philadelphia, the John Wanamakers and Judge Gordons who wish to reconstruct both political parties to their way of thinking, jealous of the great reform governor of 1882-6 and 1890-4? Is their devotion to the cause of so-called better government simply limited by the prospect of personal proprietorship? Do they fear that they could not manipulate a man like Pattison to their schemes of personal or factional revenge? Must no reformer show his head who does not wear their label and disport the sign-manual of their control? Must every reputation expect bombardment from the journalistic batteries under their thumbs that declines to submit to their terms or refuses to cringe the knee of supplicance before the throne which they seek to set up?

These reformers! these reformers! Verily they are a scrumptious lot.

Mention of liquid air these days calls up reminiscences of the Keely motor.

It is easier to begin than to end a strike.

Contrasts and Contradictions in California

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pasadena, July 24.

HE WHO SEEKS a vacation where his business cares come to him by every mail and his usual friends surround him and scenes like those familiar to him are those in which he spends his professed rest, will probably go back with little newness in his nerves. The profit of an outing as well as its pleasure comes largely through a change complete as possible. Hence the value of dense forests to those chained for a year to city routine. On that principle California is to be recommended as a retreat for Eastern pilgrims. We would say to tired ones as the immortal Greeley said to the young man—"Go West, far West," over the Rockies, and feel yourself in an atmosphere as different as that to be found on the Eastern side of the Atlantic. Literally the change is so great that one feels he breathes another air. The dryness is felt, not only on the parched plains and desert wastes, but especially here in this southern part of the state, where so many come to escape the humid conditions of our seaboard sections. The amount of moisture is so small in this part of our country that one is amazed at the existence of plants and people. It seems that all should be desiccated.

The steadiness of the climatic conditions is such that no one has any curiosity as to what the weather will be, for it will be certainly one thing—dry. The weather bureau at this season has no difficulty in prognostications. It will go on steadily for months just as it has with clear skies. No lady need fear her new bonnet will be spoiled as the sudden rainfall descends upon it. The stranger is constantly wondering why it does not rain, and cannot see how anything, vegetation or man, can stand the drouth. There are no heavy dews to relieve the dryness. It is sunshine all the time. Accustomed as we are to showers, all the visitors have brought umbrellas, which no one is tempted to steal, as there will be no use for them for a long time to come. We were mocked as we entered San Francisco by the welcoming committee with the query "What did you bring umbrellas for? You will not need them." And so far we have not. The morning is clear, the noon ditto, evening the same. So day after day. Of course, this equable climate, with no falling moisture, may be good for invalids and feeble persons. As to whether it is best for average bodies we leave as an open question. One young man in a San Francisco store said to the writer that the sameness of the weather was to him tiresome, and he was sighing to get back to where the cold of the winter braced the system. We do not discuss the worth of the climates, east and west, since undertakers and cemeteries prosper in all places. We simply say that here the weather is so uniform it is not even a subject for conversation.

No one should suppose that California is all the same, for it is a great state, stretching over many degrees of longitude and latitude, and reaching from sea level far up toward the sky. It has deep valleys, tall mountains, and requires a long, swift passage to sweep over its varied territory. In such a great range you can find any sort of climate you wish. I am now writing of this portion of the Great Bear state. You feel, at once you are here, that you are not in our torrid, enervating temperature of July and August. It was certainly a new reason for going out of the city in midsummer, when on visiting a friend who had moved out from San Francisco to a valley some fifteen miles away, we asked why he left that city and went to the country at this season, and he replied: "We came out to get away from the cold." Imagine a citizen of Scranton or of New York hiring away to some rural retreat to stop the piercing of the chilly breezes of August. At the Golden Gate there is a summer cold. In fact, it is their winter, so far as mercury tells the story. High gales from the Pacific and fogs that are enough to send shivers all through the flesh are felt at this time of the year. So the people go to the country in July to keep warm! Down here at Pasadena, nearly 300 miles south, the weather is hot now, and thus regularly warm and dry for half the year.

A contrast very noticeable in San Francisco to our Eastern cities and towns is the absence of trees on the streets. Sunshine is so important there to lessen the chilly dampness, that no one plants what will throw a shade on his home. We noticed that all apartments advertised specified, if true, that they were on the sunny side. One can hardly realize how bare this Western city looked to our eyes, accustomed to grand maples, chestnuts and elms on the sidewalks of the residential portions of our cities. Just walk along on beautiful Jefferson avenue and observe its graceful trees and feel their refreshing coolness, and imagine all those recent and think of what a difference it would make in that fair street. So treeless San Francisco, although decorated with fine yard foliage and splendid bloom plants, was lacking in one great element, arboreal beauty. Grass and trees have no substitutes to our eyes. A treeless city is a desert of brick, wood and marble.

Continuing our climatic contrast, we find here in Southern California that we do not live in Pennsylvania what we note here—warmth in the daytime, and then, as a rule, the nights and early mornings are cool and delightful. As we read of sweltering Kansas and the torridity nearer home, and here that the awful prostrating heat did not diminish much until far into the night, if at all, it was a great comfort to be here, where as soon as Old Sol's rays were withdrawn, the temperature lowered and a restoring breeze sprang up, so that bed covering was necessary and sleep deep and refreshing. Sitting last night on the porch of the elegant mansion of Mrs. Frances B. Swan, as well known in our Electric City, whose palatial home has given hospitality to your correspondent, it was a joy unspeakable to be fanned by the delicious breeze as it blew balmy, laden with the aroma of myriads of flowers. That reminds us that the flowers bloom here in no unpainted fashion. The heliotrope we cultivate so carefully to have it respond as a slight growth with a few sweet bunches upon it is here a vast mass of hundreds of censers, shaking out of purple cups an incense that is a delight to our grateful senses. And this great business of blooming it keeps up out of doors twelve months in the year! One needs to come here to see plant life in its fullness.

Yesterday we were at the Shaub ranch, once a famous place kept by a Spanish family, in the best order, and saw one immense mound of bloom of the Bogansvillia as it grew over a prostrate tree, and literally was such a quantity of bright, beautiful color as we have never seen in any display in hot house or exhibition. It was a profuse, pleasing outdoor show, to indicate what Nature can do under favorable conditions. Of course bloom makes us think of birds. It is a privilege to one who has to live where the sparrows have gotten up a trust and driven all other of the feathered tribes out of competition with them, to get away from their endless reiteration and squeal and to be where the housetops and tree branches are choir lofts, from whence warble the sweetest songsters. No English sparrow has yet invaded Pasadena. Better birds are here to charm us with interesting notes. We have heard, early and late, some of the finest of the songsters of the mocking bird family. One whose favorite spot for his performance is on a peak of the next house to Mrs. Swan's, is a warbler of such high grade that we rank him as in the same position as Patti Rosa occupied among the singers of her sex. Only he gives his twice-a-day performance without charge. One of his listeners has given him gratitude for so much of heaven as he has swept into the soul of a wandering pilgrim homesick for the better life.

Where one first sees the palms out of doors so immense, the orange trees so beautiful with golden fruit amid polished leaves, the olive groves so rich in foliage, the pepper trees so attractive in look and so aromatic in scent, with all the varied vegetation of this part of the earth so unlike his home surroundings, the tourist wonders if he is dreaming or is in a real world. He is surprised that he gets no money but silver or gold, and that the people prefer coin to paper currency; that in most places he finds no cents in circulation, that as in the New York churches when, before the collection, the suggestion is made, nickels or nothing, so here that is the smallest piece of money with which to buy or sell; that on many of the highways they do not sprinkle water to lay the dust, they oil them, a process that is less expensive, as one proper greasing will keep the road free from dust for many months; that he is everywhere meeting John Chinaman as cook and house-servant, so that the maid is usually a man; that while so many kinds of fruits grow here and attain such size that the apple will not do its best; that with a great sea along its coast the water is so small that no one cares to use it, and the bivalves have to come from the East; that where we fertilize to get a crop they irrigate, and have great results from the element for which a true Kentucky Bourbon has no longing—water. He cannot help feeling he is in a strange land. Man, by his aid in irrigating canals, has taken the place of clouds and rains, and, giving the needed nourishment to the orchards and gardens, has made California smile with flowers and fruits. But no man from the East, as he sees the dusty look, can help feeling a shower would wash the soiled face into new beauty.

—C. M. G.

LITERARY NOTES.

A contributor to the August Forum charges the farm-burning policy of the British government with being largely accountable for the tenacity of the Boer resistance. He examines the official return of farm-burnings in the light of the articles of the Hague convention.

"The Travelers' Ready Reference Guide" is out for July with all the summer time tables. It also contains a list of the books issued by the railroad and steamboat lines describing summer resorts, a most useful addition for prospective tourists as it enables them to ascertain at once where they can obtain information in regard to places which they desire to visit, hotels, etc. This guide is the successor of Appleton's and is the one which is carried upon all the Pullman cars, which is a guarantee of its reliability. It is published by the Knickerbocker Guide company, 24 Park Place, New York, price 25 cents.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, whose "Face of the Waters," and "Hosts of the Lord," have had a multitude of American readers, is a name not often seen in American magazines. In Leslie's Monthly for August she tells a new story of India, "The Squaring of the Gods," which shows that she is still a perfect interpreter of the mysteries and superstitions which make India what it is.

The August number of the Woman's Home Companion is chiefly devoted to fiction. It contains seven short stories by leading writers. It is a capital magazine for a hot afternoon in a hammock or to take with you to read on a journey.

Four college presidents contribute to the annual educational number of the Outlook, President Hadley, of Yale; President Draper, of the University of Illinois; President Alderman, of Tulane university; President Hall, of Clark university. The subjects treated respectively are: "The End in Education," "Western State Universities," "Education in the South," and "Daniel C. Gilman," the retiring president of the Johns Hopkins university. Portraits of unusual excellence illustrate these articles; and pictorially the number is also notable for the elaborate historical article on the evolution of Yale, by Arthur Reed Kimball, written with reference to the approaching Yale bicentenary.

"The End of the Deal" is the title of an unusually good business serial story which is to begin in an early number of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. A famous transaction on the Chicago Board of Trade is the basis upon which the author, Will Payne, has founded this striking romance of the wheat pit. A charming love story runs through the stern and stirring plot.

Beginning with the August number the Metropolitan Magazine will be reduced in price from 25 to 15 cents per copy, and many new features will be added. Each number of this remarkably successful periodical will hereafter contain, besides many illustrated articles of timely interest, at least six short stories by famous American authors. The new Metropolitan will be exceptionally strong in fiction, and each story will be illustrated by a well known American artist.

In the August number of Ainslee's there is a good lot of readable fiction, balanced by several characteristic articles. "The Wonders of Christian Science," by Eugene Wood, is much more lively than any treatise or tract, and is well stocked with real knowledge of the subject. The photographs that accompany the text show what beautiful churches have been built by the devotees of Mrs. Eddy. "Lawson, of Boston," by Winfield M. Thompson, is an excellent topic handled in graphic style. The illustrations also are very effective. In the series, "Great Types of Modern Business," the fourth article, "Department Stores," is by H. E. Armstrong. It is a picturesque bit of writing, and full of interesting detail. "The Woman Citizen," by Ellis Meredith, author of "The Master-Knot of Human Fate," contains much valuable information of the work done by American women in educational, philanthropic and political fields. "James T. Powers, Comedian," by Richard Duffy, is an easy narrative of the career of a favorite comic actor, whose personal side as here revealed shows a man pleasant, unassuming and intelligent. The article is amusingly illustrated with photographs of Mr. Powers in numerous grotesque disguises.

Hardly Accurate.

She had returned with an M. D. from a university after her name, and had been elected to the chair of English literature in a small local college. On the day before the session opened the president was explaining to her the duties of her place. "In addition to your work in English literature," he said, with apologetic hesitation, "I should like you to take the Junior and Senior classes in elocution, and also assume charge of the physical culture."

"Is there no teacher of elocution?" asked Miss Jones.

"Well, no, not at present."

"And who has charge of the physical training?"

"To tell the truth, we have no teacher as yet. You perhaps noticed in the catalogue that those two departments were 'to be supplied.'"

"And I was elected to the chair of English literature——"

"Yes," the president answered gloomily.

But he was reassured by her winning smile. "I will take the work and do what I can with it, Dr. Smith," she said brightly; "but why didn't you write me at first that the 'chair' was a settee?"—Harper's Magazine.

Humor of the Day.

At a table of German and English students recently one pleasant little German was keen on showing his knowledge of English. Every sentence of his was bound to contain haste and alacrity; a bit of slang was to him as nonderous as the voice of an oracle, and the English th was simply impossible. He commented brokenly on the bewket on the table, and the gaynose in M.'s buttonhole.

But the climax was reached in answer to a question put in good German:

"Are you going to the theatre tonight, Herr B.?"

"Ach, no!" with a wave of his hand; "der ghost is retty, but der meat is feeble."

Then the quiet man straightened out our wrinkled brows by suggesting that possibly he meant "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."—London King.

Our Outing Sale of Shoes

With prices we are as thankful to give as you are to receive.

500 pair Youths' Leather Bicycle Shoes, tan and black..... 75c

500 pairs Men's Tan, high and low cut, usually $3.50. This sale.... 2.50

200 pairs Ladies' Black Vici Kid Button Shoes warranted to be worth $1.50. This sale..... 75c

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ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15.

After August 15 no more new contestants will be received in

The Tribune's

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The Tribune's Educational Contest has been open eleven weeks and still has five weeks to run. There is plenty of time even yet for new contestants as is demonstrated by the fact that last year two of the winners were only in three and four weeks respectively.

The eight special rewards are offered to the young men or women who secure the largest number of points in the contest. They are required to canvass for subscribers to The Tribune and are credited with one point for every month's subscription secured, a year's subscription counting twelve points.

Two of the winners will secure four year scholarships, valued at $1,000 each, for the work of a few weeks. Why shouldn't one of them be you?

The Special Rewards:

Scholarship in Lafayette College.....	$1,000
Scholarship in Swarthmore College.....	1,000
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School	675
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, $60 Each.....	180
Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, $75 Each.....	150
	$3,005

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in to The Tribune, to assist in paying this expense.

There are six weeks yet of the contest and it is not too late for any energetic young man or woman to enter. Some of last year's winners were only in three or four weeks.

Send a postal to The Tribune for full particulars, including handsomely illustrated booklet. Address,

Editor Educational Contest,
Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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W. A. HARVEY,
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Makers of Paving Brick, etc. M. H. Dale, General Sales Agent, Office 329 Washington ave. Works at Nay Aug, Pa., L. & W. V. R. R.

LACKAWANNA UNDERWEAR STORE
Will sell all their samples of fine imported Madras Shirts for men at 69c.; worth $1 to $1.50

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